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VOLUME 7.

No. 8.

JANUARY, 1893.



THE
COLONIST.

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



Printed and Published at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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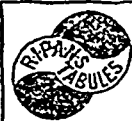
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A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Manitoba and the Territories.

VOL. 7. No. 8.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1893.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Report of a Practical Scottish Farmer on the Canadian Northwest.

The following is the concluding portion of the report made by Mr. John Lee, of Edinburgh, to the Canadian High Commissioner, on his tour of inquiry through Western Canada last summer, the first part of which was published in last month's COLONIST:—

EXPERIENCE OF SETTLERS.

I had many opportunities of conversing with those who had been settled in the North West for several years, and the almost universal report was that they were very well pleased with their present condition and prospects. Apparently, every one was thoroughly convinced that he had got the best section in the district—a feeling no doubt arising in part from the natural pride of proprietorship, but also, in my opinion, showing the general excellence of the land all over the North West Territories. The majority had gone there with little or no means but had gradually been able to purchase stock and implements and are now in comfortable circumstances. I could not help contrasting the very hopeful view these men took of their prospects with the rather gloomy view the farmers in this country are forced to take of theirs, and wishing that not a few of the latter could be induced to cross the Atlantic and share the comfort and independence of those already there.

THE CLIMATE.

As may readily be supposed, the climate differs considerably over such a large area of country. The extremes of heat and cold are far greater than in Great Britain, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the heat, and also the cold, quite endurable, with little or no discomfort. Occasionally during the winter months there are short periods of very cold weather, but fortunately, these do not last longer than a few days at a time. The winter extends over fully four months or from about the beginning of December to the middle of April. Some districts are liable to early frosts, which often cause considerable loss to those whose crops have not been harvested. Early seeding, however, is found to obviate this evil to a great extent, and all agree that the best farmers suffer but little from frosted grain, and that, when failure of crop occurs, it is too frequently due to late sowing or some other preventable cause. Cattle, and especially horses, are wintered out in some districts of the North-

West, although little doubt exists as far as cattle are concerned that when hay and shelter can be provided it pays the settler to house and feed his cattle, not only in the North-West, but all over the Dominion of Canada. Horses, however, are wintered out in thousands and do well, coming in from the wintering in splendid condition quite plump and fat. Sheep also do well whenever they have been tried—large tracts of land being even more suitable for this class of stock than for either cattle or horses. Sheep require to be fed with hay for two or three months during winter; but I was informed by a settler who had a few that breeding ewes get to fat and would not breed, which fact speaks volumes for the feeding properties of the prairie grass.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The Minister of Agriculture has established experimental farms in five different centres of the Dominion—viz., Ottawa (which is the central experimental farm), Napaa, Brandon, Indian Head, and Agassiz. I had the pleasure of visiting two of these experimental farms, including the one at Ottawa. I was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and was introduced to the different managers of the farm, who explained the various kinds of work connected with their several departments. I was greatly pleased with the general management of the farm, and with the great care and exactitude exercised in connection with all the experiments which are being carried out, and which included almost every department of agriculture and horticulture.

Great attention is being given to the best and most useful varieties of grain. Very interesting experiments in connection with the dairy are also being carried out, and these ought to be of immense value to the dairy farmers in Canada. With such an abundant supply of rich prairie grass, Canadians ought to be able to compete successfully with any other country in the world for the supply of dairy produce in the home market; and judging from the beautiful samples of butter which I saw at this experimental farm and elsewhere in the course of my travels, I have little doubt that in the course of a few years, this will be an accomplished fact.

Experiments too numerous to mention in this report, but equally interesting and instructive, are being carried out in the field and elsewhere, all of them, however, being singularly well fitted to advance the science of agriculture in the Dominion. I do not hesitate to

say that, in establishing these farms, the Minister of Agriculture is greatly benefiting the Dominion of Canada, and is at the same time setting an example which might very wisely be followed by the Minister of Agriculture for Scotland.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF THE NORTH WEST.

Judging from the work accomplished during the last decade, or since the country was opened up by railways, we can form some idea of what is likely to be the rate of progress in the future. And yet this record can scarcely be taken as a standard by which to estimate the future, as everything in a new country is undertaken by a comparatively small population. Taking, however, the past ten years as a standard, we find that in the four western provinces—viz., Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the population has increased from 40,000 to 260,000; the number of bushels of wheat grown from 720,000 to 55,000,000; the number of cattle reared from 50,000 to 600,000. I have no statistics to guide me as to the increase of sheep, but I am within the mark when I say that within that time the stock has increased from a few scores to over a million. If this record be merely maintained during the present decade (although, in all probability, it will be far surpassed) it will place Canada in a position second to none of the countries of the world from which we will be able to draw our food supplies.

Indeed, I quite agree with those who hold that Great Britain, with the rich fertile soils of Canada, is, or at least may be, independent of any foreign country for her food supplies. I have had an opportunity of visiting several of our own Colonies, having travelled in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and also in California; and although I would not by any means assert that Canada is preferable to any of these countries, or that land in some of them is not equal to that of Canada, yet, after comparing the terms on which land suitable for agriculture can be acquired in these countries with those offered in Canada, I do not hesitate to say that for men with a moderate amount of capital, Canada is much superior. Indeed, I do not know of any country in the world where a poor man, if endowed with energy, good health, and perseverance, can sooner be independent than in the North West of the Dominion of Canada. JOHN LEE.

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WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1893.

THE IMMIGRATION OUTLOOK FOR 1893.

1893 promises to be a banner year for Canada in the matter of immigration. The outlook is very promising. The Dominion received a good shaking up on this question last year when the results of the census taking were made known, and it was found that in spite of a steady inpouring of people from other countries and the natural increase of population, there had been nothing like a satisfactory growth, and that many native Canadians, a class of people far superior to any immigrants we can get, were drifting away to other lands. In consequence of this shaking up, our Dominion and Provincial Governments are giving signs that special efforts will hereafter be made, not only to retain the people already in the country, but to secure also as many as possible of the most desirable of those emigrants who are leaving the older parts of the world to begin life afresh in some new and more congenial clime.

Never before have conditions in Canada itself been as favorable to the success of immigration work. The resources and capabilities of the country as a whole are much better known by our own people and they have now some conception of the position the Dominion would occupy as a part of the world if evenly populated and thoroughly developed; and the great prosperity of our agricultural classes in comparison with those of other lands as a result of the freedom from restraint and the unequalled fertility of the soil, and excellence of the climate has tended to give it the appearance of a promised land in the eyes of the overburdened and despairing European farmers.

The amount of agency work and advertising being done by the Government and private corporations of Canada in the old country helps greatly to give color to the immigration outlook for 1893. The Manitoba Government, the steadiest and most persistent worker in the field, has in addition to its agency in Liverpool, through which the whole of the United Kingdom is reached, a special agent in Wales making known the advantages of the province and arranging for parties of settlers; the British Columbia Government is looking after its scheme for securing the Crofter settlers and doing general advertising besides; and the C. P. R. is doing a great deal of very effective work. In Great Britain alone this company has twelve exhibits of Northwest products, which are moved about through the dif-

ferent parts of the country under the charge of competent and experienced men; while scattered throughout the different parts of the old world it has lecturers furnished with views and maps of Canada who address audiences and supply information. Besides the C. P. R. there are many smaller but equally earnest private corporations engaged in promoting settlement. It cannot be said that the Dominion Government have so far done anything like its share of this work, but there is a hope that a new order of things is shortly to be introduced, which will place it away ahead of the foremost of the present workers.

Another reason for the expectation that 1893 will see a large influx of settlers to Canada is in the fact that the United States government is taking action with a view to the complete shutting off of all European immigration to that country. Ostensibly this is being done to prevent the possibility of cholera getting into the country during the coming summer, but in reality the step is merely a preliminary to the greater one of the permanent exclusion of European emigrants from the United States. The effect of this shutting off of the stream of emigration to the States will be to divert a large share of it to Canada. Whether this will prove to us a blessing or a curse to us remains to be seen, but it will at least enlarge our opportunities and give us a chance to pick the best of what is going. If it is found that too many undesirables are being admitted it will be an easy matter to shut them out.

Taking all these factors into consideration we think that Canadians have good reasons for expecting that 1893 will see a large influx of good settlers to help to fill up the vacant lands of the west.

CANADA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Several of the leading British and colonial papers have lately spoken at length on the work and aims of the Imperial Institute of London, England. The remarks made were in connection with a notice of the annual general meeting of the Governors and Fellows, held in the new building, South Kensington, which was presided over by the Prince of Wales, and at which, as representatives of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Henry Tyler, and several other prominent Canadians were present. This meeting was the first to be held in the new buildings which are so near completion as to permit of some parts being used.

The object of the Imperial Institute, with which some of our readers may not be familiar, is to provide a place where British subjects from all parts of the empire may meet and become acquainted with each other, and to establish a permanent exhibition of the arts, manufactures and natural products of the United Kingdom, and all the British colonies and dependencies. The new buildings are to be formally opened next May by the Queen, although it will be years yet before they are entirely completed.

From the published reports of the late annual meeting, we gather that the promoters of the scheme are not altogether pleased at the lack

of interest taken in the Institute by certain sections of the Empire, especially some of the Canadian provinces. With several of them no effort has yet been made to place suitable exhibits in the spaces allotted to them, and there is very little evidence that they contemplate such a move. The *Canadian Gazette*, in its report of the meeting, thus speaks of this matter;—

"It was easy, however, to gather from the remarks of the Prince of Wales, that while gratification might be felt at the number of Fellows already enrolled—3,500—there is ground for disappointment in the somewhat backward state of certain colonial sections. 'I wish,' said His Royal Highness, 'to say just one word with regard to my colonial friends. I have no reason to doubt for one moment that they take the warmest interest in the Imperial Institute, still, I hope that in the case of a certain few colonies we may see a little more activity displayed than has been the case hitherto, in completing their preparations for the installation of their collections, so that when the Queen opens the Institute, everything may be so arranged as to ensure that all the colonies will be then fully represented.' Some part, at least, of this implied reproach must be borne by the Canadian Provinces. The representatives of India, Ceylon, and other eastern possessions of Her Majesty, have devoted themselves with vigour to the preparation of their courts. The New South Wales, Ontario and British Columbia courts are also in a fairly advanced state, and it is the other sections—including, that is, the majority of the Canadian Provinces—that the President evidently had in mind.

In the Courts where the Maritime Provinces are to have their exhibits, practically nothing has yet been done. Mr. Fellows, the Agent-General for New Brunswick, is, we believe, only too anxious to proceed with the work on behalf of his Province as soon as he is enabled to do so by his Provincial Government. But at present, in the New Brunswick Court, as well as in the Courts of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, there is little, if anything, beyond the packages of exhibits left over from the Colonial Exhibition to indicate an intention to take part in the final display. Most of these Provinces have already named their representatives, and it is not inopportune to remind them that if they desire, as we are sure they do, that their sections of the Dominion shall take a proper place in the whole Canadian display and be in readiness for the opening by her Majesty in May next, they must at once bestir themselves. The Dominion Parliament has voted £20,000 to the Institute, but the question of exhibits rests with the Provincial Governments, and it is to them that the people of the various Provinces must look for the advancement of their respective interests here through the medium of the Imperial Institute."

Ontario and British Columbia appear to be the only provinces which have put in exhibits. Ontario is displaying mineral and petroleum products, timber, terra cotta, specimens of granite and building stone, and agricultural products; while British Columbia has put in a handsome exhibit of Douglas pine, cedar and other woods, gold, coal, minerals, canned and natural fruits, grains and canned salmon.

It is to be regretted that Manitoba and the other Canadian provinces are not putting in exhibits as no doubt a vast amount of good advertising could be done in this way. Possibly, the failure is due to the fact that every energy is now being bent to get up good exhibits for the Chicago World's Fair and it has not been found possible to attend to the two at once, but still it seems too bad that such an unusual opportunity to reach the best classes of the British people should have to be neglected.

Editorial Notes.

THE *Manitoban*, one of Winnipeg's monthlies, treated its readers to a Christmas number.

THE last number of the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* contains an excellent report of "The Present Condition and Prospects of Western Australia," by Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G. This paper was read before the last meeting of the Institute.

DESPATCHES to the papers of Canada last week stated that Manitoba wheat is receiving a good deal of attention in the English markets. It far exceeds in quality and appearance any other wheats shown. In comparison with wheats from Dakota or any of the States it had decidedly the best of it.

DR. PENNEFATHER, of Winnipeg, is the author of a new book, entitled "Thirteen Years on the Prairie," lately published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trueman & Company, of London, and Edinburgh. The book treats on western life as the Dr. has seen it during his thirteen years in this country. It makes a capital addition to a Canadian library.

THE appointment of Hon. J. A. Smart to be Manitoba's Commissioner at the World's Fair was announced only this month. It was important that the province should have such an officer, and no better person could have been chosen than Mr. Smart as he has the requisite business ability and knowledge of the province's requirements.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE for January contains a very useful map showing the new County Court District, which, together with the tables gives the names of the officers and dates of holding County Courts throughout the province for 1893. The new post offices opened are given and all changes of C. P. R. time card to date recorded. Full information is given re municipal districts and officials, land and registration offices, Atlantic Steamship sailings. Maps of the province and City of Winnipeg also accompany the issue.

OUR readers will notice that this number of THE COLONIST is a little differently arranged to what previous numbers have been. We have at last achieved our desire to get a cover on, and are able to place before our subscribers and friends in this opening month of the new year, what we believe to be a very much improved paper. It is hoped that the change will please our readers and that it will mark for THE COLONIST the commencement of a period of increased usefulness as an exponent of the interests of Manitoba and all Western Canada.

If the report is true that the British Secretary for Scotland has in accordance with instructions from the Gladstone Government intimated that there will be no more crofter immigration to Western Canada under control of the State, there will be some howling done in British Columbia. The syndicate having charge of the scheme for settling crofter fishermen in that province, about which there was so much

talk not long ago, have just perfected their plans for carrying on the work and will not care to have them upset in this manner. It was principally upon the expectation of receiving this state aid that their plans were laid.

THE Pilot Mound *Sentinel* in an editorial note utters a warning to Manitobans against counterfeit American bank notes. This is a very worthy thing to do and the *Sentinel* should get credit for its watchfulness, but it is just a little off in its assertions. It says that there is no doubt but many of the American bank bills now in circulation in Manitoba are counterfeit, owing to the fact that organized gangs of counterfeiters have been sending circulars to many persons in Manitoba offering to sell what they call green goods or counterfeit bank notes. This while true, is no indication that counterfeit bills have been put in circulation through this medium, as in any cases where recipients of these circulars accepted the offers of the supposed counterfeiters, the only return they got was an outfit of brick-bats and sawdust.

DAME rumor has been hinting lately that an arrangement is now being discussed at Ottawa whereby closer trade relations between Canada and Mexico will be secured. The Mexican Government is said to be not unwilling to accord free entry to Canadian wheat and flour, manufactured cotton and woolen goods, agricultural implements and machinery, in return for the admission of raw sugar, raw cotton, tobacco, hemp, and other commodities of Mexico, which are generally exported in the raw state. Any arrangement that is made will likely include the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and Mexico, subsidized by both Governments. It is understood that the Canadian Government look very favorably upon the project.

OLD TIME Manitobans received with much regret last month the news of the death, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of Sir Adam Archibald. The mention of his name recalled to them a most interesting and critical period in the history of this country. In 1870, just after Manitoba and the Territories came under the control of the Dominion Government, Sir Adam was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the whole country. The task which confronted him on his assumption of the duties was a most difficult one, that of reconciling two warring factions of people of different races and religions. The French half-breeds under Louis Riel and Leprieu were arrayed against the white population and the slightest mistake would have participated armed conflict; but under the genial influence and administration of the new Lieutenant Governor all was made peace and quietness. It was during Sir Adam's term of office that the famous Fenian raid took place which was so summarily put an end to by United States troops. When in May, 1873, Governor Archibald resigned his position to return east, the country showed a remarkable extent the results of his prudent and conscientious government. Manitoba should take some means to perpetuate the memory of her first Lieutenant Governor.

Manitoba Notes.

The Hudson's Bay company have sent out to their friends from the Winnipeg offices a very neat and tasty calendar.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association is called for January 16th.

It is said that a handsome business block is shortly to be built on the property between the Post-Office and Grundy's store, Winnipeg.

A very successful ball was held by the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, on Thursday evening December 29th.

Winnipeg was visited last month by Mr. W. C. Ash, the genial and energetic representative of the E. W. Gillett Imperial Baking Powder Company, of Toronto.

Hon. McMicken the well known agent of the Great Northern Railway Company at Winnipeg has been promoted to the position of General Agent of that Company for Ontario and Quebec.

J. A. Donaldson, soliciting freight agent of the C. P. R., has been offered and accepted the position of a general agent of the Great Northern Railway at Winnipeg to succeed H. G. McMicken.

C. F. Flanagan city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at London England visited Winnipeg during the latter part of December. He is on a tour of Canadian and United States cities.

Mr. Zetterlund, acting on behalf of a number of people in Sweden, is visiting different districts of Manitoba and the Territories, hunting for suitable locations for a settlement. As soon as he reports to them, it is likely there will be a large party come out.

The Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for an act amending the act of incorporation of the company, by providing for an extension of time for two years for the construction of the company's line of railway and for other purposes.

Judgment in the celebrated Winnipeg street railway case was given on December 13th, by Mr. Justice Bain, in favor of the new Electric Car Company, on the ground that it was not within the power of the City of Winnipeg to grant to any company the exclusive right to operate railways on the streets in question. This case excited a great deal of interest in legal and business circles.

A deputation of the Winnipeg board of trade, accompanied by Mr. Charles Castle, of Foxton, waited on general superintendent Whyte, on the morning of December 23rd, and urged that the Stonewall branch should be extended twenty miles further north, to afford settlers an opportunity of marketing their grain. The district mentioned now raises a large quantity of grain, much of which is hauled from 25 to 35 miles. Supt. Whyte promised the deputation to submit the matter to Mr. Van Horne in Montreal next month. He stated that he already had a very favorable report on the country described, from his engineer, who was sent over the proposed route.

Crops and Live Stock in Ontario.

The last Ontario crop bulletin of the department of agriculture has been received, from which the following is taken :

CROPS IN GENERAL.—In the August bulletin we drew attention to the fact that the yields of grain then given were "based upon observation in the field." We also stated, "It is greatly to be feared that more exact determinations made subsequently will prove the estimated yields of the grains in this bulletin too high rather than too low." We were correct; the results of threshing given in this bulletin show yields very much lower than those given in August. Fall wheat is only six per cent. below our previous estimate and still remains as one of the most successful crops of the year, having averaged 21.2 bushels per acre. Spring wheat has turned out very poor, yielding 12.7 bushels per acre; from no part of the province have we received any very favorable reports. Barley is under the average in yield and the quality on the whole is not first-class. It has been a poor season for two-rowed barley and very little has been said in its favor. Oats, although over ten million bushels less in quantity than last year, are still above the average in total yield. Rye has done fairly well. Peas are under the average; the "bugs" have been unusually destructive; but the increased acreage has brought up the total yield to a fair amount. Unfortunately many of the earlier indications of good crops have proven misleading, and we are compelled to admit that the yield of farm produce this past year has been disappointing. From best to poorest we may average the crops thus: Hay and clover, fall wheat, roots, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, corn, peas, spring wheat, potatoes.

CORN.—The past season was less favorable for corn than 1891. The crop was planted late owing to spring rains and the early growth was retarded, though the late growth was satisfactory. The result is that there is a limited crop of seed corn but it is of fair quality. Corn on low land was slightly touched by frost in many districts. The acreage of corn planted was greater than in the preceding year and the amount of corn produced for fodder only 10.35 tons per acre.

BEANS.—Owing to late planting and drouth of midsummer the crop is limited in acreage and light in quality.

BUCKWHEAT.—This crop has turned out fairly well, in some sections extra well. It has been somewhat extensively produced in the Lake Ontario district with good yields. Very little injury from early frosts is reported.

ROOTS.—Rain, drouth and rot, in the order named, have been playing havoc with potatoes. Owing to early rains much late planting and re-planting had to be done, and later on the exceedingly dry weather prevailing prevented a normal development of the tubers. There are consequently many small potatoes. Rot has appeared in almost every locality, and in some instances farmers have left their potatoes underground as not being worth the trouble. Odd fields on high, well-drained sandy soils have done well, but there are not many such. Several correspondents say that there will not be enough potatoes for seed in their neighborhoods. Owing to the tendency to rot in cellar and in pit the average yield per acre presented in the table must be discounted to a considerable degree. Mangels and carrots were each reported in good condition generally, but cor-

respondents do not say so much regarding these crops as in former years. The planting of turnips was delayed by rains, but apart from injury from "caterpillars" in some quarters and a tendency to become "rooty" on low lands, the crop is considered to be in fair condition. The storing of turnips was not completed when correspondents wrote and operations were then being interfered with by broken weather.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—With the exception of the cherry and the plum, which are rapidly being thinned out by blackknot, fruit trees appear to be healthy, and have suffered but little from blight or storms. The curculio has also helped to keep down the yield of plums. The reports on apples show a great variation in different localities. The yield was light in most of the Lake Erie counties and also in Lambton, but in Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe and several of the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties a surplus was reported. Several correspondents in the county of Grey report that buyers could not get enough barrels to pack the fruit in and hundreds of bushels of apples had to be fed to hogs or to lie rotting in piles which had been made ready for the packers. Prices for selected apples were from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, though farmers were selling as low as 25 cents a bag in several quarters. There appear to be too many fall or early apples grown. The codling moth was worse than usual and wormy fruit is common. There is also a large proportion of spotted or scabby apples. Unless packers have been very careful Ontario apples will hardly keep up their reputation this year for first-class appearance and quality. Pears, notwithstanding blight in some sections, yielded well and will be of good form and size. Grapes suffered but little from mildew and bore fairly well. The absence of fall frosts enabled the fruit to hang on the vines till an unusually late period, thus ensuring perfect ripening. Small fruits were only moderate in yield, excepting wild raspberries, which were plentiful. However, the fall has permitted the new wood to ripen well, and the bushes enter the winter in good condition.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Correspondents generally have a good word to say of fall pastures. Live stock came off the grass in pretty good condition, although here and there reported a trifle thin. More fat mutton than usual will probably appear in the market at the holidays. An unusually large number of hogs were sold on foot during the fall. Swine-breeders report peas scarce, but think that the low prices of other grains will enable them to fatten plenty of pork for the winter market. The supply of fodder is abundant, hay being a crop with a big surplus, and straw being plentiful also, although much of the latter has been badly damaged by frequent rains. The silo is becoming more common in the dairy districts of the West Midland and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, but elsewhere farmers appear to be chary regarding corn ensilage.

THE DAIRY.—The season has been a fair one for the dairy, pastures generally being in good condition, and the flow of milk being pretty steady. Cheese factories have been well patronized on the whole, although the cheese industry appears to be declining in favor in the Lake Erie district. Butter making appears to have taken an onward stride during the year, and the revival in this branch of dairying has been

ascribed by several correspondents to the practical experimental work of the Travelling Dairies. An improvement in quality is reported from nearly every section of the province, and an advance in price, ranging from one to three cents per pound is noted by several correspondents. The Shorthorn grade is the cow most often found on the Ontario farm, although the Ayrshire is a favorite in the counties along the St. Lawrence. Heilsteins and Jerseys are being introduced in various districts.

AREA AND YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.—The following revised statistics of the crops have been compiled from careful estimates, based upon actual results, each in his own locality, by nearly 1,400 correspondents in all parts of the province for 1892, while the statistics of 1891 and the averages for eleven years 1882-92 are given for comparison:—

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	
Fall wheat	1892 ...	966,522	20,492,497	21.2
	1891 ...	849,956	21,872,488	25.7
	1882-92.	903,635	18,230,440	20.1
Spring wheat.....	1892 ...	651,392	8,290,395	12.7
	1891 ...	619,631	10,711,638	21.0
	1882-92.	871,525	8,829,125	15.4
Barley	1892 ...	499,225	12,274,318	24.6
	1891 ...	553,166	16,141,904	29.2
	1882-92.	721,062	18,706,163	25.9
Oats	1892 ...	1,610,469	61,758,053	34.8
	1891 ...	1,840,036	76,000,642	40.8
	1882-92.	1,651,220	23,937,644	35.1
Rye	1892 ...	75,231	1,177,822	15.7
	1891 ...	67,865	1,134,630	16.7
	1882-92.	101,053	1,637,266	16.2
Peas.....	1892 ...	774,732	14,494,430	18.7
	1891 ...	752,453	13,323,459	24.4
	1882-92.	978,578	18,901,910	20.6
Buckwheat.....	1892 ...	125,101	2,521,214	20.2
	1891 ...	107,879	2,638,112	24.2
	1882-92.	74,966	1,600,022	22.2
Beans	1892 ...	33,249	635,931	16.1
	1891 ...	41,451	769,600	19.6
	1882-92.	26,933	622,936	19.4
Potatoes	1892 ...	145,704	12,230,817	81.3
	1891 ...	160,218	24,055,846	150.1
	1882-92.	154,663	18,245,150	118.0
Mangel-wurzels.	1892 ...	22,026	10,310,474	470.
	1891 ...	22,961	11,779,443	513.
	1882-92.	19,772	8,702,857	440.
Carrots.....	1892 ...	9,911	3,927,361	385.
	1891 ...	9,853	3,814,016	387.
	1882-92.	10,379	3,674,621	354.
Turnips.....	1892 ...	129,627	63,541,641	490.
	1891 ...	120,075	68,853,452	546.
	1882-92.	107,187	44,850,404	418.
Hay and Clover	1892 ...	2,515,367	4,534,838	1.74
	1891 ...	2,549,975	3,321,793	.94
	1882-92.	2,310,933	3,210,483	1.39

THE NEW FALL WHEAT CROP. Owing to the protracted harvesting of the spring-sown crops and varying conditions of weather, sowing of the new fall wheat crop was spread over a larger period of time than usual. Most of the sowing was done September 1st to 15th. The early sown looks better than the late sown. Although the growth has not been as heavy as might be desired, on the whole the condition is very good. Very little damaged has been observed from any source. While it is difficult to accurately estimate the average, the reports indicate about the same acreage sown as last year; there may be a slight decrease.

IMPLEMENTS.—Marked improvement is being made in fencing. The old "snake fence" is being transformed into a straight railed fence with the aid of wire, and wire fencing of various designs is also in favor. With the charge of fencing there is a noticeable tendency to larger fields.

December 12th was a day of great rejoicing with the inhabitants of Manitoulin, a large island in north Lake Huron, and part of the province of Ontario. That day telegraphic communication with the rest of Canada was opened for the first time.

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Imperial Federation.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE.

The press of the various divisions of the British Empire devoted considerable space last month to the report of the Special Committee of the Imperial Federation League which was made public about the beginning of the month. It will be remembered that when a deputation from the Imperial Federation League waited upon the late Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, for the purpose of urging upon him the convocation of a second Conference of the self-governing countries of the Empire, he said that before a conference could be called it would be necessary to have some propositions to lay before them, and he invited the League to furnish the Government with such material. In his reply Lord Salisbury said that the subject dealt with was "nothing more nor less than the future of the British Empire," showing that he realized something of its importance. Subsequently the Council of the League appointed a committee which embraced some of the wisest and best men in the Kingdom to decide upon definite proposals by which the object of Imperial Federation could be realized. We venture to publish herewith, in a condensed form, the main propositions of the Report for the benefit of those of our readers who have not had a chance to see it entire:

THE ESSENTIALS OF A UNITED EMPIRE.

The essentials of a United Empire may be thus briefly defined:—

(a) That the voice of the Empire in peace, when dealing with foreign Powers, shall be, as far as possible, the united voice of all its autonomous parts.

(b) That the defence of the Empire in war shall be the common defence of all its interests and of all its parts, by the united forces and resources of all its members.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In order that the Empire may speak with the greatest authority to foreign nations, there ought to be a body in which all its autonomous parts are represented.

In order that the voice of the Empire may be supported in peace, and the common defence of the Empire assured in war, its resources must be combined. This entails, as regards its self-governing portions, both a representative body and common property in the means of defence. The primary requirements of combined defence are a sea-going fleet and naval bases.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNCIL.

It being admitted that some central body is essential, the questions arise:

(a) How shall a Council of the Empire be constituted?

(b) By what means can the resources of the Empire be most effectively combined?

In reply, the following propositions are submitted:—

The Council should consist of members appointed by the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies.

The three great groups of self-governing Colonies—North American, Australian and South African—should be directly represented in that

Council. India and the Crown Colonies would be represented through Her Majesty's Secretaries of State at present charged with the administration of their affairs, and in such other manner as might become desirable.

The Council might include—on the part of the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies, and India, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, on the part of the self-governing Colonies of representatives of the three groups. Such a Council should deal with Imperial defence; it might receive such information relating to matters of foreign policy as would enable it to deal adequately with questions of defence; in matters of defence the Council should supervise the appropriation of any moneys provided for the defence of the Empire by the common contribution of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

As all parts of the Empire enjoyed the benefits of Imperial defence, they should contribute to its cost. In the case of India and the Crown Colonies, the United Kingdom would continue to be responsible for all matters relating to their respective contributions. There was no reason to doubt that, if the necessities of the case were made clear, the Colonies would be prepared to take their share in the cost of the general defence of the Empire, provided that they were given a proper share in the control and expenditure of the common fund. The method of raising contributions would probably, by general consent, be left at the outset to the choice of the individual self-governing States. But future developments might disclose a means of raising the necessary contributions upon some uniform principle throughout the Empire, by the allocation to this purpose of special sources of revenue or otherwise.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

In order to ascertain the views of the different Colonies enjoying responsible government as to securing the unity of the Empire and meeting the responsibilities of Imperial defence, the Governments concerned should be invited to send representatives to a Conference summoned *ad hoc*. Such conference ought not, however, to be formally convoked until Her Majesty's Government had satisfied themselves that the moment was opportune, and that a favorable reception of any proposals they might make might reasonably be looked for. It was possible that a preliminary inquiry by Royal Commission might be necessary to supply the groundwork for a comprehensive statement of the complete and authoritative character required.

PRACTICABLE MEASURES.

Among the measures that would thus become more immediately practicable after Federation were:—The admission of Colonial Government securities to the category of investments in which, under British law, trust funds may be placed; the Imperial guarantee of local loans raised for purposes subservient to Imperial ends, such as immigration, dry docks, strategic cables, railways, etc.; the actual opening of the Administrative Services of the Empire, outside the United Kingdom, by holding local examin-

ations for the Indian, Diplomatic and Consular services, as now done for the Army and Navy, and the more frequent appointment to governorships and other high posts of fit persons, in whatever part of the Empire they may be domiciled; the selection from time to time of eminent colonial jurists to sit upon the judicial committee of the privy council; uniformity in certain branches of statute law, especially commercial law, as for instance, the law of bankruptcy and merchant shipping, increased facilities for the execution of legal processes, and so forth: uniform Imperial postage, and special arrangements for telegraphic service."

The Committee, in conclusion, expressed its belief that it will be a matter for great regret if the Imperial Government should fail to take, at the earliest fitting opportunity, the initial step of summoning representatives of the United Kingdom, and of the self-governing colonies respectively, to meet and to discuss the best means of formulating some arrangement for the future government of the Empire, which shall make satisfactory provision for the joint protection of its common interests.

Notes on a Western Tour.

From the "Notes on a Western Tour" of Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, published in *The Canadian Gazette*, we extract the following as being of particular interest to our readers:

After a fortnight's continuous travel and sight-seeing it was a relief to find oneself in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, though with enough civilisation about to provide for one's wants. When we reached the station at the mountain resort of Banff—a station built on the Swiss chalet pattern—we found the regular hotel bus waiting to take us over a mile and a half of good road through beautiful scenery to the hotel. It was within three days of the end of the season, but the visitors numbered no fewer than 60 or 70, and they could not have been better cared for anywhere on the Continent. The Canadian Pacific hotels at Field, Glacier and North Bend are not one whit behind that at Banff in comfort, excellence of situation, and management. Of course we drove in a four-in-hand to the Devil's Head Lake, an excellent lake trout-fishing centre, and it says something for the roads when I tell you that our cayceuses, or native ponies, did the 8½ miles in 52 minutes. The last trout of the season weighed 39 lbs., and was nearly as long as the man who caught it. We also had a free sulphur bath, which every visitor can have in the famous cave with its extinct geyser. Then we went on from Banff through the mountains by daylight, but to describe the scenery would be impossible. No reading matter and no pictures I have ever seen begin to do it justice.

But all good things must end, and the train hurried us on to Vancouver, with its C.P.R. terminus, its C.P.R. Royal mail steamers, its C.P.R. hotel, its C.P.R. opera house, and I know not what else beside. If you want to see a real live city you must go to this city of the Pacific, which was the heart of a trackless forest ten years ago, and you must talk to its

business men, read its two daily journals, and try to enter into its complex and never passive daily life. Vancouver is beautifully situated on a neck of land which runs out into the inlet, so that its natural drainage is perfect—on the one side into Burrard Inlet, and on the other into False Creek. We saw no better private residences anywhere else in Canada, and what with Stanley Park and its gigantic trees (think of cedar trees 20 feet in diameter; a literal house when burnt out inside), its electric tram service through the city and for twelve miles to New Westminster, its busy streets, its wharves and terminal railway facilities—well, when you have seen them all, you know why Vancouver is the infant prodigy of the Pacific and of the whole North American continent. The rapid development of Vancouver has naturally had its influence upon the adjoining mainland city of New Westminster. The beautiful situation of the city is of itself a great point in its favor; it reminded us of some of the thriving riverside towns of Ontario. The lumber and canning industries seemed to be doing well. We also crossed to Victoria and admired its fine harbor and well settled sedateness, and drove to Esquimault, five miles away, where the hands at the Imperial graving dock were very busy with H.M.S. Warspite. At Victoria I called upon members of the large importing houses, and was much struck with their handsome buildings and fine stocks, equal to anything you could find in more eastern parts of Canada. The advent of a transcontinental railway has had a most happy effect in stimulating enterprise on the island as well as the mainland of the Pacific Province. While in British Columbia we were much interested in finding Chinese and Siwash Indians working as section men, and they do very good work too. The Chinaman receives very nearly the same wages as the white man, and the Indian receives exactly the same. The Indian would, therefore, seem to be the better man of the two. Apart from the development of such cities as Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria, perhaps the most striking fact brought to our notice in the Province was the sign of awakening in the mining industry in the interior. Rich mines have been discovered in the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys, and the large specimens of silver ore we saw point to a remarkable development in the near future. One specimen assayed about 60 per cent. of silver.

On the return journey we went carefully through the Calgary and Edmonton country, over which there has been so much enthusiasm of late, and towards which so much of this year's immigration has been directed. After you get about forty miles north of Calgary you leave the ranching lands and reach level country with magnificent soil, well-timbered, but timbered as English park lands are timbered, not densely covered, as the land in Ontario used to be in the early days. The settler has no clearing to do; the land is ready awaiting the plough. You cannot, therefore, be surprised at the readiness with which it is being occupied, especially by settlers from the United States, though we saw plenty of excellent free grant lands still available for European emigrants. The district is one of the most promis-

ing in the whole Canadian North-West now the railway has brought it within easy reach of markets and the outside world. At Red Deer, about half-way between Calgary and Edmonton, we met Mr. Gaetz, who has farmed there for ten years. He was rightly proud of the result of the ten year's labor, and showed us with evident satisfaction the original log hut in which he began prairie life, the improved frame house into which he moved as he got on, and, lastly, the prairie mansion, as one might term it, in which he now lives at ease. He was most enthusiastic. He showed us samples of grain and roots from his farm, and his yields would be difficult to beat, I fancy.

The same park like lands are to be met with all the way to Edmonton. There we found a very busy and progressive town with nearly 2,000 inhabitants. The Mayor drove us round, and it was a pleasant surprise to find a wide and well-laid-out main street, lined with stores, both street and stores lit by the electric light. Over 100,000 dols. has this year been spent in buildings on the main street alone. Edmonton has the great advantage of a coal supply close at hand. The coal actually lines the banks of the Saskatchewan, and we found them at work cutting it out and selling it at 2 dols. 40 cents, or less than 9s a ton. I have a sample with me, and experts tell me it is a good fuel. We also noted in the Edmonton region a remarkable abundance of wild birds, and prairie chicken could be had almost for the asking; and the wild fruits—raspberries, strawberries, and currants—were as plentiful as are our English blackberries in autumn. And all these good things are falling to an excellent body of settlers—men of the best class as prairie farmers. Indeed, you would have to travel far in North America to find a more solid body of men than the new settlers in the Calgary and Edmonton region.

From Calgary we came back to Portage la Prairie, and then over the Manitoba and North-western Railway, through such beautifully situated and well laid out towns as Birtle and Minnedouka. Dr. Barnardo's farm seemed to be prospering. Dr. Barnardo is undoubtedly doing good work both for the Old Country and the new, relieving England of a class of the population for whose full development there is no scope here under existing conditions, and giving the Northwest healthy young settlers who will grow up with the country. We also saw the settlements of immigrants from Germany, Scandinavia, and other European countries. They are rapidly becoming accustomed to the ways of the new country and will do well. From Winnipeg we went south along the lines of the Manitoba and Southwestern Railway and saw the Mennonite settlements among others. They seemed to be thriving. We were particularly struck by the number of threshing machines at work all along the lines of the railway. In whatever direction you looked there columns of smoke rising, and one might easily have fancied that the whole prairie had suddenly become alive with snorting railway engines. Then the straw fires dotting the prairie added to the weird-like effects. When Manitoba farmers learn a little more of the

science of farming, they will not burn good manure as they now do in their budding luxuriance. Prairie fires? Oh no, there is no danger if farmers will take the precaution, as they do now to a large extent of protecting themselves by plowing fire furrows through their farms.

Alberta Notes.

Little & Maloney, a Calgary firm, intend starting a brick yard at Edmonton next spring.

Large numbers of antelopes are being killed in Lethbridge district this year and venison is almost a drug on the market.

G. Bengtson, of New Sweden, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, has gone to Sweden, to work for the winter in the interests of immigration to the Canadian Northwest.

There has been considerable activity in building circles in Calgary during the past summer and fall. Some handsome business blocks have been erected.

Alberta papers are calling pretty loudly for action by the Dominion Government with a view to getting rid of the wolves which are destroying so many cattle on the ranges. The loss by this means makes quite a hole in the profits of the ranchers.

Edmonton Bulletin, January 5th.—Edmonton coal sells in Calgary for \$7 a ton this winter, only a dollar less than hard coal from Canmore. Eight car loads have been shipped already, and a car load is being shipped by each train.—T. G. Pearce, of Agricola, has been appointed Dominion government immigration agent to Idaho and Washington. He left Calgary on Tuesday morning for Seattle.—The Indians on the reserve at Whitefish lake have finished threshing their grain. It amounted to about 3,000 bushels of first-class wheat, barley, and oats. The department has provided a steam thresher and machinery, arrived recently for a first mill to be run by the thresher engine. The mill will be in operation in time to grind this season's crop. The fishing at the lake was very poor this year, partly on account of lack of nets, and partly on account of a decrease in the number of fish. The fur caught this season has been chiefly muskrats and foxes. Rabbits and prairie chickens are very numerous. Partridge, or white partridges, are also seen in considerable numbers. This bird is seldom seen so far south.—The machinery for the roller flour mill, in South Edmonton, has all arrived and the mill wrights, with a staff of workmen, are busy setting it up. The machinery is all new and of the latest patterns. No expense is being spared to make a first-class job, and when the mill is completed, this district will have a first-class mill capable of turning out a quality of flour equal to any made in the Dominion. Mr. Ritchie, the manager, regrets the delay in getting started, but hopes yet to do a good business this winter. He expects to have the mill running in three weeks, and will then pay cash for any amount of good wheat.

The second convention of the Canadian Electrical Association is to be held in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday January 25th and 26th.

"The Outlook in Canada."

The Canadian Finance Minister, Hon. G. E. Foster, during his recent visit to the mother country delivered a number of addresses on things Canadian which have attracted a good deal of attention from the British press and public. One of the most notable gatherings which he addressed was a meeting of the City of London branch of the Imperial Federation League, held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Eastcham, and presided over by Mr. Alban Gibbs, M.P. The subject of Mr. Foster's remarks was, "The Outlook in Canada." Following is what he said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen: I know you are busy people in the heart of busy London, and I am not an idler altogether myself. What I shall say to you this afternoon shall be very brief, very direct, and, I hope, very plain. Whatever may be our opinion with reference to the necessity for and the basis of that Federation of the Empire which shall draw all its different parts together into closer union than exists to-day, I think one thing is certain, that the subjects of Great Britain, whether they be in this country, or in the Colonies—all of them, at least, who are thoughtful and patriotic men—cannot help but desire that the relations at present existing between the Mother Country and the Colonies—happily existing, I may say—may continue not only in their present state, but if it be possible and practicable, as I think it is, that they may continually as years progress be drawn closer—(cheers)—and that the outside parts of the British Empire, and the head of the British Empire here, may have their communications with each other extended, and that the bond that binds them together may become tighter and stronger. (Cheers.) And I think it is true, without saying anything more upon that, that one of the best and surest means to create that sympathy and that interest which must always, I think, be the basis of any successful effort towards drawing the Colonies and the Mother Country together, is an intelligent idea of the extent and the capabilities of the different Colonies. I say that no surer method than this can be adopted in order to bring about the result which we all desire; and so far as I am concerned this afternoon, in answer to the very kind reception of the gentlemen who have invited me to speak, I am here to contribute my little share to this information with regard to the country from which I come. I may say, in the first place, that the confederation of the British North American provinces, which, as you all know, took place in 1867, entirely changed the outlook and the spirit and the zeal and the life of the Canadian people. Up to that time British North America consisted, as you know, of a number of small provinces, each of them bound up in itself, without any very great sympathy the one with the other, with a jangling of restrictions differing in each one of the provinces, with an outlook which was not large and scarcely going beyond the sectional interests and views of each one of the provinces. But, sir, confederation changed all that—that is, it began to change it—and, every year that confederation has been a fact in that country, the change has been progressing, and has been made more

marked. After confederation the outlook naturally became larger and wider. Sectional and provincial differences disappeared in the broader and wider life of the country, which at once took on an immense extent of territory, the common heritage of all, of a country whose resources became known in proportion as the attention and enterprise of the people were directed to its different parts, and as a public spirit, and, if I may use the term, a national life began to grow up, which was based upon the wide extent of territory, and the very rich resources of the country, and upon the wonderful promise of its future. (Hear, hear.) So that federation began in 1867 to turn the current of thought of Canadian public life in the direction which I have mentioned; and although we all know that twenty-five years is but a short period in the existence of a country, and although it cannot do everything in that time, and though we must not expect that it shall have absolutely taken away their sectional and provincial divergences of interests yet the fact has been such as I have stated—most marked; and its effects to-day are continuing in that direction. Well, sir, we have now entered upon the twenty-fifth year of our existence as a confederation, and it is pertinent to inquire what has been the result of this twenty-five years. The unfriendly critic of Canada might say, "Well, there is one result which is completely apparent—you have rolled up a united debt of 241 millions of dollars—that, at least, is one result of confederation." Now I desire just for a moment to say two or three words in reference to that matter, not in the way of extenuation, but in the way of explanation. When the unfriendly critic says that twenty-five years of confederation has been responsible for a united debt of 241 millions of dollars in Canada, he is not quite correct. For this must be kept in mind; that the different Provinces which formed the confederation had debts of their own at the time when they entered into the confederation, and it was one of the articles and conditions of that confederation that the debt which was at that time upon each of the Provinces should be assumed by the confederation authority, and should no longer be a burden directly upon each of the Provinces; and the total amount of the debts of the Provinces which existed at the date of confederation, or which have been assumed since, reached 169 millions of dollars. So that you have to take that away from the 241 millions of dollars, which will leave you about 132 millions of dollars, and that is the debt accruing in Canada as the result of confederation and of every federal expenditure from 1868 up to the present time. That just by way of explanation, and not by the way of extenuation. But, sir, if we have a debt of 241 millions of dollars, and if 132 millions of that debt has accrued since confederation, on what has that been expended and for what purpose? Has it been justifiable, and is it a debt which, instead of being a reproach to the Dominion of Canada, may surely be looked upon as one of its commendations in the way of enterprise and development? What have we to show for that vast expenditure? In the first place, the acquirement of a very large and a very fertile territory. As you know, the original Pro-

vinces, together with British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, were of comparatively small extent, although absolutely of large extent, but over and above that there was a vast, almost undiscovered, and unknown territory which extended from the western part of the Province of Ontario to the confines of British Columbia, and known generally as the Northwest Territory, and which at that time belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company. Well, the first effort of confederated Canada was to purchase that immense territory which extends for thousands of miles and which embraces hundreds of millions of acres of the finest land under the sun. (Cheers.) That was purchased, and the opening up and surveying of it into land lots and divisions has cost the country a capital expenditure of about seven millions of dollars. We consider that this is but a trifle as compared with the real value and importance of that vast territory. (Cheers.) But over and above that, Canada in 1868 had the problem presented to her of opening up the means of communication through that vast extent of her territory—ranging over more than 3,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a breadth large in extent as well. Without those means and facilities for communication there could in the first place, be no extended hope for the settlement of the country; there could be no facilities for taking out the produce that the lands were fertile enough to produce, and there could be very little commerce. Well, that had to be done. It could be done only in one of two ways—either by taxing the people for the years as they passed for the cost of building our railways and canals; or by adopting what was the more rational, and what I believe to be a far more economical method, of using our credit, borrowing the money and paying the interest from year to year. Well, sir, the two great means of communication which we were constrained to make use of were our water and railway communications. As you cross the Atlantic and enter the St. Lawrence Gulf by the Strait of Belle Isle you come first against the territory of Labrador, and shortly afterwards the territory of Canada, and from that point—at the Strait of Belle Isle—there was a water communication more or less interrupted for 2,000 miles into the very heart of the North American continent. But that could not be opened up for remunerative traffic without the building of links of canals and the improvement of navigable rivers, and that Canada has felt bound to do; and I may be permitted to tell the audience that we are within three years of seeing that immense project practically completed, and within nine millions of dollars of seeing that amount which will have completed its cost. Up to the present day we have paid on capital account for the water communication—the most magnificent line of water communication in the world—we have paid to-day on capital account the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars. That also explains the way in which part of this debt has been assumed. What have we in return? We have from the Strait of Belle Isle up to the city of Quebec a splendid line of navigation, and from the St. Lawrence to Montreal a waterway by which the largest ocean vessels can go up to the city of Montreal

and unload and take in their cargoes of freight and passengers; and by canals we have joined on such links, that when three years have passed we shall have an uninterrupted water communication by which vessels having fourteen feet of draught will be able to go 2,400 miles into the interior of the country. (Cheers.) In this respect we are within three years of being completely independent of our neighbours, and with this communication entirely upon Canadian soil. Then what was the problem of railway communication? The maritime provinces lie away down by the sea, 1,000 miles from the city of Quebec, and in the winter time, when navigation is impeded, they had at the time of confederation no means of access from one territory to another. Well, one of the conditions of confederation was that an inter-Colonial railway should be built, and to-day we have a railway running through the whole of the province of Prince Edward Island, and ranging from St. John to Halifax and the maritime province seaports, up to the city of Quebec, and joining the whole railway system of the rest of Canada and of the whole continent of North America. So that the government has built, and is running at its own expense, about 1,400 miles of this connecting link and line of railway so essential to the union and to the commercial progress of the Dominion. Then you may add to that the magnificent system of the Canadian Pacific Company of 5,500 miles—connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific—which is now in successful and remunerative operation. But in order to get that Canada had to make a capital expenditure of sixty-two millions of dollars, which added to forty-four millions of dollars for the inter-Colonial, gives you a total expenditure on these two great lines of railway of over 100 millions of dollars. Then public works which have been undertaken and paid for out of capital have put up the expenditure another eight millions of dollars, giving under all these heads a capital expenditure of 156 millions of dollars, whereas our increase of debt was only 132 millions of dollars, the rest having been met out of the general revenues of the country collected from year to year. I think it is well that this should be explained, and that it should be clearly shown what has been the nature of the expenditure which has raised the public debt of the Dominion of Canada. And no sane man in Canada, and no thoughtful man outside Canada—seeing the stability of these great lines of communication and the cheapening of carriage which has resulted, and the inevitable and absolute extension of commerce—can ever regret seeing the debt as much as it is, and over against that they can look at the compensation which must flow from the great public improvements which I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) . . . When we come to the foreign trade of the country—taking into account always the great fall which has occurred in the values of articles—you must remember that I am giving you simply the figures as to the values of the imports and exports—the exports have risen from seventy-three millions of dollars in 1870 to 114 millions of dollars in 1892. Now, the McKinley Bill was passed in 1890 and went into operation in the fall of that year—and whether it was directed specifically against the articles which

Canada especially had to export or not I cannot say, but I don't suppose that it was, for I think it was a general policy on the part of the United States of America—but the fact is that it hit very hardly just those products which Canada had to export—the products of the farm and the field, and animal products and the like of them. Well, in 1890 the Bill was passed, and it was feared that the exports of Canada would sensibly decrease. But they have not sensibly decreased. (Cheers.) On the contrary, they increased from 96 millions in 1890 to 98 millions in 1891, and to 114 millions in 1892, being an increase in this last year of 15½ per cent. over the preceding year; and I have also the results of the exports of July, August, and September of this year, and, as compared with the same months of last year, they show an increase of 5,800,000 dols., or 16½ per cent. over the large increase in the exports of last year, which proves that so far as the exports of Canada are concerned they have increased more largely since the McKinley Bill went into operation than they did before. Not, however, on account of the McKinley Bill. For there is no doubt that that did diminish our exports towards the United States of America, but not so much as they thought for, because owing to sectional and other causes in the United States, they may get a slack crop in certain products, and on account of the large consumption of the border cities—New York, Boston, and similar cities—there are times when no matter what tariff they put on an article coming from our country, their people must have them and buy them and pay the whole of the duty upon them. So that the diminution has not been so great as we expected in that direction. But another effect followed. You will trade with the man nearest you, other things being equal, and as long as you trade with him you don't look for the man a great deal farther away; and when the McKinley Bill was put into operation with its restrictions, the people of Canada turned their attention to an infinitely better market—Great Britain—a market in which there were certain conditions which made it more sure, more steady, more discriminative and more remunerative to us than any other market in the world for the class of products which we specially had to export. So that during these two years there has been the further effect of the diversion of trade towards Great Britain, and a large amount of enterprise and of capital has been embarked to further develop the trade with Great Britain, to the great benefit of the Dominion of Canada. I may also say that there has been an increase in the imports during the past two years, though not so large as in the exports—which does not of course cause profound regret in the Dominion of Canada. In the aggregate trade the same improvement is seen—an increase in 1891 of 16 per cent., in 1890 of 12½ per cent., and in 1889 of 5 per cent., showing that to-day the aggregate trade of the country stands at a far higher figure than in any previous time in the history of Canada. I have just, in conclusion, to say that, as regards the outlook for the Dominion of Canada, we who live there and work for the country and look with hope to its future, and who regard with feelings of pride what it has done

during the twenty-five years of its confederated existence—we in the Dominion of Canada look mainly now towards this country for large openings for trade and for a great increase in the importation of our products of the farm, the field, the forest, and, to a certain extent, of the sea. Because you have here an immense laboring population—an artisan population—which must be fed, and all of us, I believe, will agree in this, that if you must import some of your food, you would, other things being equal, rather import it from the colonies than from foreign countries. (Cheers.) There is an illimitable field open to you. Canada proposes to enter into competition for your import trade, and, with your kindly co-operation and help, to possess all of it that she can. We want you to help us in sympathy. There is to-day in this country a lack of work, your workers are said to be going about the country and about the cities declaring that they cannot find employment. Agricultural processes are not so remunerative as you would like them to be. The Dominion of Canada has broad lands which it gives away to every person who will come and take possession of them, and what we want is population—what we want is agricultural population. (Hear, hear.) We want you people of Great Britain to think of this: we want you to so think and to so act that it will get into the hearts and minds of your agricultural and other laborers that they remain just as much Englishmen if they till a farm in Canada or Australia as they do if they till a farm fifty miles from the City of London. The laborer who till a farm in Canada cannot, of course, run up to London in the height of the season—(laughter)—and I suppose the great majority of your agricultural laborers can even now scarcely run up to London to enjoy the season at its height. (Renewed laughter.) But there is, I regret to say, this idea, that though under the same flag, being outside of Great Britain is scarcely being in a part of Great Britain, and what I plead for is this, that we shall call Great Britain every acre of territory under subjection to the Queen, whether it be in India, in Australia, in Canada, in Africa, or in any other part of the world. (Loud cheers.) We would get the idea into your minds that the stream of emigration which goes out from these countries every year perforce should be directed more and more to British territory, and less and less to foreign territory. And there is a thought here which I will give again as I gave it before—that every man you send out to become a colonist is about ten times as good a consumer of your manufactured products as is the person who lives in a foreign country; so that it is to your commercial interest as well as to our interest that the stream of emigration should flow towards the British Dominions, and that we should consider ourselves as a part of one united whole, having the same rights of citizenship, and the same share in the glories of the old flag, and the same share in the protection of that flag and in its future triumphs, whatever they may be. (Cheers.) Some of you may say that this is somewhat of a dream. It may be. But I can say for the people of Canada that such is their conviction. Further, I believe it to be the right of the people of Great Britain as the

Mother Land, and of the colonies, that they shall have the power to make trade relations one with the other, to their mutual advantage, if that can possibly be brought about. When we approach the consideration of this subject we find those old treaties of 1865 in the way. They say to us that no matter what Great Britain and her colonies may think, they cannot institute any more favorable trade relations between one and the other than they can give to those countries which have the most favored nation clause and consequently our way is barred in this direction. How those treaties came to be made I will not take upon myself to tell. I will only say this, that it is against nature, against right, and against the best interests of the Empire that Britain shall not have the power to make better trade relations with her Colonies than with foreign countries. Whether it is possible to have those relations revised so as to bring the Colonies and Great Britain into a state in which they may make those trade relations more favorable, I will not undertake to say; but I do say that if the matter is submitted to the practical sound sense of the people, in the end I believe when they come to consider it they will find a way out of the difficulty. I am not going to say that better trade relations can be brought about, and I know that every man worships his own opinion. In Canada we do not look upon protection as a thing of Divine origin or as a fetish, or as a thing to be worshipped; and I do hope that the common sense, enterprising business people the world through, if they have not already come, will soon come to this conclusion—that tariffs are a matter which are to be dealt with according to the circumstances of the times in which they are operative—(hear, hear.)—and that what was necessary and best fifty years ago may not be necessary and best to-day. If we can just come to that state of mind the way, I think, is paved for the Mother Land and the Colonies to come together and by mutual concessions and by revision to bring themselves into one great pact for commercial purposes, and I hope they will always remain for political and Imperial purposes. (Cheers.) And, sir, though this may be called a dream, I don't think that that is any objection to it. I think that poets dreamed before they wrote of love and heroism. I think that warriors dreamed before they conquered in their battles, that painters dreamed before they laid their brushes on canvas and produced their masterpieces, and I think that all great discoverers and explorers must have dreamed before they spread their sails and set out for distant undiscovered lands, and so added to the world's width and breadth and commercial power. (Cheers.) I don't think it is a dream or that this is a proposition which can be ruled as unpractical. It seems to me all the nearer of realization, if it must be, that the British Empire in all its parts shall have coursing through its veins that blood of commercial interest and mutual relationship, which, if it does not take the place of patriotic and loyal sentiment, is assuredly as great and as strong a bond to keep people together as any loyalty and patriotism. (Cheers.)

Hay and wood is plentiful at Prince Albert.

Prohibiting Immigration.

There is a strong probability that a drastic measure restricting or prohibiting immigration into the United States, will be adopted at once. The agitation which has been working principally in labor circles for years, against immigration, and which has found a public voice in the laws against the Asiatics, the alien contract labor law, etc., has been greatly strengthened by the outbreak of cholera in Europe last year. There is now a strong public sentiment in the Republic, in favor of the restriction or prohibition of immigration. This is partly due to a conviction which has been growing for years, that there is a large foreign element which is a menace to the nation. The opposition on the part of organized (and unorganized) labor to immigration, has been of a more selfish nature, the object being to reduce competition in labor. The quickened public sentiment now in favor of the prohibition of immigration, is also of a selfish nature, the incentive thereto being the fear of the introduction of cholera. But aside from this, there is a firm and growing conviction, founded on sound moral, social and political reasons, that the immigration business has been overdone. The country has been deluged annually by a great wave of immigration of a very undesirable class. The country has been unable to assimilate this immigration, and events have constantly occurred showing how undesirable it has been.

The cholera has now transpired to increase the feeling against immigration to a degree of intensity. The New York chamber of commerce has passed a series of resolutions providing that Congress be requested to enact speedily a law placing the quarantine of all ports under national control, with the object of exercising greater vigilance over immigration. Now that the cholera has appeared again in Hamburg, the popular demand for greater restrictions upon immigration, has become quite urgent. It is felt that the only hope of exemption from the spread of the plague throughout the country next summer, depends upon immigration restrictions and stringent quarantine arrangements. There are now two bills before Congress, one providing for a quarantine abroad, and for the suspension of immigration whenever the President may deem it necessary for the prevention of the introduction of any contagious disease into the United States. The other bill provides for the total suspension of immigration for one year.

Immigration to the United States this year has been nearly equal to last year, notwithstanding the restriction imposed during a portion of the present season. The returns for the eleven months ended with Nov. 30th last, show that 529,768 persons came into the republic, as compared with 562,023 for the corresponding portion of last year. In view of the stricter quarantine regulations, and the practical suspension of immigration for a period, owing to the cholera outbreak, a much greater falling off than this would naturally be expected. The general sentiment in official circles at Washington is said to be in favor of the suspension of immigration for one year. Officials most fami-

lar with the subject do not think that any system of supervision and quarantine at the port of departure is possible, and do not believe that any such system could be enforced or made uniform.

While in the republic there is a growing feeling in favor of restricting all immigration, in Canada the need of a larger immigration of the right class is becoming more apparent. We have here a much greater area of unoccupied and undeveloped territory than there is in the United States. The natural increase in the already large population of the republic is equal to the extension of settlement quite as rapidly as is desirable. In Canada the natural increase in our much smaller population will make but slight impression in extending population over the vast unoccupied areas. The restriction or prohibition of immigration into the United States would undoubtedly turn an increased number of immigrants toward Canada. There are those who urge that we should endeavor to make every use of the opportunity to turn the tide of immigration into this country. This is a question over which there is need of serious thought. Undoubtedly to turn the tide of immigration which has been pouring into the republic into Canada, would be a great calamity to this country. We do not want all of those who have been going to the United States, nor half of them. If they are felt to be a public menace in the republic, they would prove a still more dangerous element in Canada. The United States, with its variation in climate and conditions, and its numerous industrial centres and many large cities, has facilities for employing and absorbing immigration which Canada has not. The great majority of those who annually go to the republic, are totally unsuited to this country. They would do us injury, would become a burden upon the community, and would add a vicious and undesirable class to our population. Canada affords good opportunities for the right class of immigrants, but these opportunities are largely limited to those who are adapted to and prepared to follow agricultural pursuits in a temperate to northerly country. Instead of opening our arms to receive the tide of immigration which may soon be barred out of the United States, the necessity would arise for much greater surveillance over immigrants to this country, with a view to restricting the undesirable classes. The following figures show the number of immigrants arriving in the United States from the different countries, for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 last, compared with returns for the corresponding period of the previous year:—

COUNTRIES.	—11 mos. ended—	
	Nov. 30, 1892.	Nov. 30, 1891.
Austria-Hungary—		
Bohemia	7,131	14,677
Hungary	31,728	21,378
Other Austria (ex. Poland)	25,229	5,504
Denmark	9,743	10,175
France	4,918	6,028
Germany	111,292	116,229
Italy	35,427	35,551
Netherlands	7,126	4,211
Poland	2,625	3,078
Russia (ex. Poland)	31,223	37,149
Sweden and Norway	33,222	21,021
Switzerland	6,155	6,610
United Kingdom—		
England and Wales	43,197	42,259
Scotland	14,767	12,658
Ireland	49,408	51,861
All other countries	22,129	19,967
Total.....	529,768	562,023

Assinibola Notes.

The C.P.R. have built a round house at Estevan.

The town of Whitewood is about to become incorporated.

Whitewood wants a dressmaker, a blacksmith and a newspaper.

Sixty tons of coal a day is being turned out from the Hassard mine, in southeastern Assiniboia.

Major Leacock, the popular C.P.R. townsite agent at Estevan, was tendered a banquet by the citizens of that town on the evening of Friday, December 18th.

A number of farmers from Lestoulemerts Quebec, have selected lands in Northwest Territories on the eastern slope of Wood Mountain, which are adapted for mixed farming, and the raising cattle. They will remove to their homes in the west early next spring.

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HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS OF CANADA.

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

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

ENTRY.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

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

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

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

INFORMATION.

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

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WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

An Old Time Buffalo Hunt.

In a bundle of very old papers which came to light not long ago, a copy of an English publication was found, which contained among other stories the following description of an old time buffalo hunt. It must be fully twenty-five years since the story was written and it is probable that inaccuracies crept into it, but still the description is a vivid one and makes interesting reading:

"Whoever would now hunt the bison of buffalo as he is always named upon the plains must seek him far west of the Mississippi. Formerly the buffalo is said to have wandered over nearly all North America, though it is probable that the Atlantic States were too heavily timbered to be a favorite range with these prairie-loving animals. During the short northern summer they have occasionally been seen as far north as the Great Slave Lake; but as soon as the first chill of the terrible northern winter approaches they take the hint and emigrate for more congenial latitudes, sometimes going as far south as Coahuila; but their favorite range have always been the ever sunny prairies of Northwestern Texas.

Before the introduction of the horse, the Indians were obliged to stalk the buffalo, and shoot it with their arrows, or else "stampede" the herd and drive it over the bluff bank of some precipice where they tumbled down pell mell to the bottom of the canon, when the red men came up, and vulture-like, gorged themselves upon the flesh as long as it remained good. Since the introduction of the horse, however, the prairie tribes are all mounted and the "drive" has given place to the "run" nor could a fairer field be found for this sport than upon those seas of prairie grass upon which the buffalo is found.

Sometimes the hunter finds himself upon a flat prairie when he can command a view for ten or fifteen miles in any direction from the centre of the circle he occupies; at another time, when upon a rolling prairie, he cannot see further than a mile or two, and it is necessary to spend some time upon it ere he can conceive its extent.

When first seen the buffalo presents a very strange appearance, the smooth hind quarters reminding you of the familiar farm-yard cattle, whilst the great shoulder hump, the shaggy forequarters and the savage beards and manes upon the bulls give them a ferocious as well as a comical look.

Their motions are not less singular than their appearance. With their tails stuck up right on end and shaking their shaggy manes, they rush off with a roll in their gallop which is apt to deceive the spectator as to the real pace they are going at, whilst the earth shakes as they thunder over it.

In running buffalo the white man uses generally a smooth-bore, as the bullets which are carried in the mouth, can be dropped down upon the powder without its being necessary to use a ramrod, the moisture upon the bullet causing the powder to adhere to it, which is quite sufficient to hold the bullet in its place for the moment or two it is required, as during the run the gun is carried muzzle in the air, and is only thrown down against the animal the moment it

is discharged. Of late years, Colt's heavy six-shooters have been much used, as the cylinder, when emptied of its charges can be instantly replaced by a loaded one.

Amongst the Indians the bow is almost universally used; for, although some possess firearms, they are not so expert in their use as they are with their ancient weapons. The Indian bow is short, rarely being more than thirty inches in length, so that they can readily use it on horseback. The bow is generally made of cedar or *hois d'arc*, and these are stiffened and strengthened by having sinews glued to the back the entire length; the strings are twisted sinews, generally deer's; and the arrows are as various as the owners; some being made of dogwood, others of cane, etc., whilst all are tipped with flint or iron. Thus armed, an Indian warrior, will drive his arrow clean through the largest bison bull where a bullet from a rifle would have flattened ere it had gone half the distance.

The rifle, the deadly weapon of the backwoodsman when pursuing deer, bear or turkeys in the woods, is comparatively worthless in a buffalo run; it consumes too much time in loading; the tightly patched bullet requires too much force to send it home; and during the time so occupied, the Indian would discharge half a dozen arrows, and a hunter armed with a Colt's would fire as many shots. Unwieldy as the buffalo appears, he is nevertheless very quick in his motions and very shy and wary; if he sees or scents a human being he takes to sudden and rapid flight.

An Indian warrior and his steed, when stripped for a buffalo run, would form a subject for an artist. A single feather floats from the chivalrous scalp lock, his quiver of arrows is slung across his back, and his powerful, elastic bow is in his hand; his body is naked to the waist; below, his legs are encased in their fringed leggings, the fringes being the scalp locks of his slain foes. His fiery wild horse, with gleaming eye peeping through a mane that hangs in heavy masses over his broad forehead, and floats in long waves from ears to shoulder, paws the ground impatiently and arches his neck as he scents the game he is about to pursue. Then let the warrior spring to the back of his steed and dash off—wild horse and wilder rider—and you see a representation of a living centaur, a mass of moving health and life, that no painter can hope to transfer to canvas. Imagine, then, instead of one warrior, a hundred all stripped ready for the run, all well mounted on their trained buffalo horses, all dashing in eager rivalry upon the brown masses of buffalo, who, wild with terror at the yells of their pursuers, are flying over the prairie, whilst, with inflated nostrils, distended eyes, and swelling muscles, the tawny warriors thunder in the rear, each stride of their mustangs bringing them upon better terms with their victims, as each selects his game, and, placing an arrow on the string, bends the stout bow till the extremities almost meet, then, loosing the arrow, he sends it through hide and muscle, flesh and fat, till the huge animal, stumbling on a few paces, curls up his tail in the air, and falling to his knees, dies. A long, quivering shout tells of success, and the "brave" urges on his fleet little horse after

another. If proper skill has been exhibited, each arrow has brought a huge carcass down, whilst some peculiarity in the making or staining of the shaft, points out whose hand wangled the bow. After the run is over, the arrows are handed to their owners by the squaws, who follow to do the work of butchery; and if more than one arrow has been used, or if any have been carried off by wounded animals, the unskillful hunter is taunted and laughed at by the squaws, and he is glad to hide himself until, upon some happier occasion, he shall have retrieved his character as a hunter. The squaws, I have said, follow the hunters; theirs is the task to skin, to select the choice pieces for immediate consumption, and to dry and preserve that which is not at once devoured. At the feast which follows the savage gluts himself with the choicest parts of the game, and his time is spent in wasteful indulgence until all his provisions are expended, when the scene is repeated; for animal life is abundant on the prairies, and a brisk gallop supplies his necessities.

It was in northern Texas, where the whole year round is one continued spring, so delightful is the climate, that I had my first run at buffalo. With our guide and old frontiersmen, we numbered six in our party, and we rode gaily forward over the prairie in search of our mighty game. We had not far to go, and had not left our camp where we had passed the night two miles behind us, when we discovered a herd of buffalo feeding in the distance.

The blood, which with anticipation had coursed quickly through our veins, now at the sight seemed to boil, and our first impulse was to charge headlong at the herd. Our guide, who had killed buffalo ever since he could recollect, prevented this folly and pointed out to us that to charge at the distance that we were, and with the wind, would only blow our horses for nothing; and we soon felt the force of what he said. Circling round the herd, then, we approached them on one side until we were about half a mile distant, when the word was given to charge, and off we went at the top speed of our horses, and we got within four hundred yards ere we were detected. For one instant they seemed undecided as to our character; the next, after giving a loud snort, they dashed off at their best pace; and our horses which were all old buffalo runners, if some of their riders were not, increased their speed, and seemed fully as anxious as their masters to overhaul the flying game. With their absurd little tails, absurd when compared with the animal size, cocked straight up in the air, and running close together, the buffalo held their course, whilst we, thundering after, endeavored to single out a beast, range alongside, and then empty our gun into its side, behind or through the shoulder. Repeated cracks of our fire arms were heard in various directions, and, except in the line of our guide, who had brought down two animals, nothing was to be seen effected by our burning powder. Having got a bullet about half driven home, which at full gallop I was unable to force further, whilst pulling up would have only thrown me out of the run altogether, I contented myself with watching the prowess of the guide, who at

each discharge of his rifle sent down a buffalo in a cloud of dust upon the plains. At last even he had had enough, and pulled up his now almost blown horse, when we did the same, and then I managed to finish loading my rifle. The guide gave a satisfied chuckle as he looked back at the dark masses which marked his line in the run. Gazing after the retreating herd, I noticed a large bull stop. It had either been wounded by my comrades, or perhaps I had given it the fatal ball. At any rate, I determined to give it the *coup de grace*, and, riding up took a steady aim at the centre of its forehead. The ball flattened upon the matted mass of hair on the stout skull bone. Only a novice would have thus aimed at the head. In an instant the fierce beast was down upon me at full charge, and, had not my good little horse nimbly swerved aside, the rush would have cost us both dearly. Loading again, and taught by experience, I tried a more vulnerable part, and this time with success. Upon receiving this shot the bull fell heavily forward, a quiver or two shook the huge frame, then all was still, and the wild lord of the prairie was dead.

Immigration to United States.

Restrictive legislation appears to have had a good effect upon the character of the immigration coming to the United States. This is the conclusion to be derived from the annual report of Superintendent of Immigration Owen, who says that the law of March 3, 1891, has exercised a wholesome deterrent effect upon immigration, particularly of the undesirable classes, and that the character of the immigrants arriving during the last fiscal year was greatly superior to that for many previous years. The volume of immigration is, however, still large. For the ten months ending October a total of nearly 500,000 was reached, notwithstanding the severe check upon immigration imposed by the quarantine regulations adopted in consequence of the cholera. The need of further restrictive legislation is regarded as pressing, and such legislation in some form seems likely to be adopted at the present session of Congress. It is worthy of note that Senator Chandler, who has been at the head of the congressional committee which has been considering the subject of immigration, has prepared a bill suspending all immigration, except from North and South America, for one year.—*Bradstreets*.

Origin of Fife Wheat.

The *Chicago Elevator and Grain Trade* says: "The Chamber of Commerce at Grand Forks, North Dakota, in talking over the seed wheat question a good many years ago when the fife wheat first began to attain its present popularity and was known as "Scotch fife wheat," thought perhaps superior seed might be obtained in Fifeshire, Scotland, where it was supposed to have originated, and sent to a correspondent in that country an order for 20 bushels "Cotter's fife wheat." They were considerably surprised to receive a reply stating that there was no such wheat known in Scotland, and in fact no spring wheat of any kind raised in Fifeshire. This led to an investigation into its origin, and after many inquiries, it was discov-

ered that the fife wheat originated in Canada in the vicinity of Manitoba. It appears that when Selkirk brought over his Scotch colony to Manitoba, about 1858, he purchased for them a supply of seed after their arrival, and among other lots he obtained a supply of seed wheat from a Scotch settler named Andrew Fife, which was so different in character from the rest that it was kept separate and sown by itself and called after the man from whom it had been obtained—Fife seed. Its strength, hardiness and power to resist disease soon made it a favorite with the colony, and it spread into the Red River valley and Minnesota and after a few years was raised extensively."

The Montreal Witness.

The *Montreal Witness*, which is to move into its own building next spring, will be by far the best equipped newspaper, in a mechanical point of view, in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 60,000 eight page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. This will be one third faster than any other press in Canada. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The *Witness*, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars a year, of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, and the *Northern Messenger*, published from the same house, is thirty cents. Agents wanted in every town, village and P.O. Specimen copies will be sent free to any of our readers, on application to the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

The subscribers of *THE COLONIST* can have it and the *Montreal Daily Witness* for \$3.00. *THE COLONIST* and the *Weekly Witness* for \$1.25, and the *Northern Messenger* with either of them for twenty-five cents extra.

Literary Notes.

Toronto Saturday Night has been enlarged to sixteen pages.

The publishers of the *Toronto Times* sent out with their number of December 17th, a handsome colored picture of a St. Bernard dog and a lithographed calendar.

One of the handsomest Christmas numbers we have ever seen was that of the *London Graphic*. It was copiously illustrated and accompanied by two very fine supplements.

The Christmas number of *Toronto Saturday Night* more than fulfilled the promises made by the publishers in their advance announcements. For quality of workmanship, general arrangement and character of reading matter it has never been excelled in Canada.

Closer Trade Relations between the United States and Canada is the title of a pamphlet of speeches by Erastus Wiman which has been recently issued. These were delivered during Wiman's recent tour in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The subjects

and places where delivered were as follows: Continental Free Trade—How it would benefit Great Britain—at Halifax, N. S., on October 24th; A North American Zollverein—How it would enrich Canada—at New Glasgow, N. S., October 26th; Continental Unity—How it would enlarge the opportunities of the United States—at Charlottetown, P. E. I., October 27th; Anglo-Saxon Unity—The Hops of the World—at St. John, N. B., October 28th."

Our Mormon Settlement.

C. A. Magrath, of Lethbridge speaking of the Mormon colony in Southern Alberta says: "Of the Mormons as a class the outside world knows very little. They are honest, thrifty and industrious. They obey the laws of this country in every particular. Polygamy is now forbidden by the Mormon church and it is gradually dying out. They are extensive breeders of cattle and sheep and follow agriculture. There are about 500 in the colony.

They have a saw and grist mill in active operation. They are now proceeding to build a stone church and are furnishing one-third of the cost of building a bridge over the St. Mary river—the government furnishing the other two-thirds."

An interesting story is told in a foreign paper of a stork which travelled wisely and well. For years he and his mate regularly built their nest in the Schloss Ruhlleben, near Berlin. The owner of the castle, desiring to ascertain whether the same stork always returned there, ordered that a steel ring, upon which was engraved the name of the place and the date, 1890, should be fastened around the bird's left leg. Last spring the stork came back as usual to the park, and upon his other leg was a ring of silver, bearing the inscription: "India sends Germany her greeting."

The British military rifle has eighty-two separate components, in the production of which 950 different machines are employed, as well as various processes that do not require machines. Up to the time of the Crimean War, the musket barrel was a comparatively rude tube of iron, lapwelded under rolls, with a cylindrical bore of about 7 in. in diameter. The rifle-barrel of the present day is a steel tube of the most accurate workmanship, 3-10 in. in diameter of bore, rifled to 1-2000 in., and so closely inspected that the most minute grey or seam in the bore is sufficient to condemn it. The steel used in the manufacture of these barrels is supplied to Knsfield in solid round bars, 1 1/2 in. in diameter and 15 1/2 in. long. The first operation is to draw out the bars to the required external form, by passing them through ten pairs of rolls working tandem. This is done at a single heat. The bars are then taken to the forge, where the swell at the breech is stamped to the required shape by the steam hammer. The body of the rifle is made of steel—preferably a mild crucible cast steel—which has to be suitable for hardening in those parts which are exposed to the pressure of the bolt. It is forged under the steam hammer in two operations, and is then drilled and otherwise worked to its final shape and dimensions.—*London Colliery Guardian*.

The Live Stock Industry of Canada.

THE COLONIST received last month too late for mention or publication the following circular letter from the Hon. John Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, calling attention to the matter contained in two recently issued bulletins of the Experimental Farm, dealing with the fattening of live stock. —

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, Nov. 21st, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of the advantages which would accrue to the farming interests of Canada, from a more extensive and general feeding of the coarse grains to live stock on the farms on which they are grown, that I desire to call your attention to the subject matter of two bulletins which have been issued recently from the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, and of which I enclose copies.

The first of these bulletins deals with experiments in the feeding of swine, and shows how the ordinary cereals, which can be produced successfully in this country, can be fed to swine with profit. By the consumption on the farms of coarse grains, the elements of fertility, which are so essential to the growth of good crops, are left on the farms in the form of manure. The permanent success of agriculture in this country must depend on the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. A continuous and general sowing of grains, tends to deplete the soil of the strength and substances which it requires for the bearing of large crops of good quality. Our climate and the adaptation of our soil for producing feed for swine and cattle, give us exceptional advantages in the excellent health which is enjoyed by the domestic animals on our farms, and by their freedom from diseases of a serious nature. The attention of the merchants in Europe, who buy large quantities of food for the millions of people in the industrial centres there, has been directed to Canada as a country from which the animal products are of a particularly excellent quality. Among the cheese importations into the British markets ours has now the highest reputation. Our creamery butter is fast gaining a good hold on the market, and when larger quantities of it are made during the winter months and shipped when the risk of injury from transportation is reduced to a minimum, it bids fair to win a place which will be relatively as high as that which is now held by Canadian cheese.

The superior excellence of the swine products which are sent from Canada is shown by the current market reports in Great Britain; and yet though Canadian bacon and hams will bring in that market from one to two cents per pound more than those from the United States, during the last three years the United States have, on an average, exported to the United Kingdom 44 million pounds, while Canada has not sent more than 6 million pounds. Again while the United States have, during the same period, sent about 20 million pounds of pork every year to the United Kingdom, Canada has only sent about 7,000 pounds. In fact also the United States send over 100 million pounds annually, while Canada does not send more than 67,000 pounds. It is within the easy reach of our farmers to capture a much larger share of this market, with direct advantage to their pockets, as well as to the fertility of their fields, through the feeding of swine on barley, wheat or other grains which may have been slightly damaged, in exceptional circumstances, by frost or unfavorable weather. Farmers would thus find a profitable outlet for what have hitherto been unsaleable products, at remunerative prices. The experiments which have been tried at the Dominion Experimental Farms show that from 43 to 73 cents per bushel, may be realized for frozen wheat when fed to swine, when they bring five cents per pound live weight.

To meet the requirements of foreign markets, it seems desirable that the farmers should sell their swine alive, in order that they may be slaughtered, dressed and cured in such a uniform manner as to meet the preferences of those foreign customers who are willing and able to pay the highest price per pound for the products.

I desire also to call attention to the information which has been presented to the farmers in the pages of bulletin No. 16, giving results from experiments in the feeding of steers. The economy of growing fodder-corn for ensilage or for feeding as cured fodder corn, is clearly set forth by the experiments which have been made and reported on. In our competition with the producers of foods in other countries, our ultimate success must arise from our farmers adopting those methods which will enable them to produce at the lowest possible cost, in order that they may have a margin of profit for themselves, no matter in what market they may meet competitors. It appears that a large number of farmers in Canada, feed excessive quantities of meal and concentrated feed to steers which are being fattened. This is unquestionably a most wasteful practice. By adopting the methods which are recommended in the bulletin for the fattening of cattle, it may become more profitable for our farmers to finish until fit for the butcher, all the beef cattle which they have to sell.

I feel confident that when the attention of the farmers is directed to these matters, they will derive great benefit from the adoption of the best methods of feeding both of these classes of stock. It would be to the advantage of everyone interested in the welfare of Canada, to encourage and assist the farmers to produce what they have to sell in the most economical way, and to make it of the very best quality. They would thus obtain larger profits, as well as a most desirable and valuable preference in the market to which Canadian products are finally sent.

You will confer a favor upon myself and also upon the agricultural community in which your paper circulates, if you will be good enough to call attention to these two bulletins, and advise your readers that copies can be had, postage free, on application to the Directors of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARLING.

British Columbia Notes.

A contract has been let for the dyking of 600 acres of land at Langley.

A local branch of the Seaman's Union is being organized at Vancouver.

The British Columbia Legislative Assembly has been called to meet on January 26th.

A Sick Benefit Society for Japanese has been established at Vancouver by Mr. Kito, Japanese consul at that city.

Arrangements are being made in Victoria for the formation of a society to be known as "The Native Sons of British Columbia."

The new town of Lardo is said to be very prettily situated at the head of navigation on Kootenay Lake and is the terminus of the trail leading into the famous Lardo country.

The Chinese Highbinders in Nanaimo are greatly excited over the disappearance of their treasurer, Mah Kee, who, along with over \$1,000 of the funds of the society, has suddenly vanished.

It is expected that there will be a considerable number of tourists and sight-seers visit

Vernon this year. This town is situated at the entrance to the Okanagan mining country and has adjacent to it the finest farming country in British Columbia. Lord Aberdeen's farm is in this district.

Tenders for the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway will be asked for in February. It is the intention of the promoters to let the work to British Columbia contractors if possible.

According to the latest assessment the value of property exempt from taxation in Victoria is \$1,573,310. Of this sum church property figures for about \$395,000, the provincial Government property for \$335,000 and Dominion Government property for \$167,600.

The return of the Inspector of Fisheries shows that the salmon pack of 1892 is 80,414 cases less than that of 1891. The figures are as follows:

	Cases.
Fraser River	68,132
Skeena River	90,000
River's Inlet	19,123
Nas River	26,250
Various	15,292

Total B. C. Pack

221,797

As the time for the opening of the new sealing season approaches, says the *News Advertiser*, owners and masters in the fleet at Victoria are picking out and signing their hunters. Many have signed their men already, but still many have not. The exact figures at which men are signed for, are, of course, hard to get at, but it is plainly evident that as in the past there will be nothing like uniformity in the wages. Some have signed on a "one-fifth lay," others get "\$3 straight," and others \$3.50 while a few will get \$4 a skin. High line men are, of course, sought after and naturally get more money. Messrs. E. B. Merwin & Co. have shipped five absolutely "green men," as far as seal hunting goes. They are good shots and nervy, and will most likely make very good hunters. Seal hunters require lots of nerve in the first place. A man without it might as well stay at home. He must stand up in the boat and shoot from that position, and it is decidedly a ticklish position when the boat is in the trough of the sea, and a man looks up at the crest of a wave 10 or 20 feet high, which is sweeping towards him with a rear. Under such circumstances almost any man is willing to "give up the blow" and sit down in the boat. The shooting is done at close range as a rule. After a time all timidity wears away and then the energy and persistence are the requisites.

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Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

The Arrivals for 1892.

The following figures furnished by Agent Smith, of the Manitoba government immigration department at Winnipeg, gives the monthly arrivals of settlers and cars of stock and effects, via Fort William and Gretna for the year ending Dec 31, 1892:

	VIA P.T. W.M. Settlers.	VIA GR. TNA. Cars S & E. E. lers	
January.....	367	25	39
February.....	370	53	26
March.....	4,480	559	53
April.....	4,157	221	72
May.....	2,052	31	49
June.....	1,784	29	46
July.....	1,839	30	49
August.....	1,678	20	49
September.....	1,060	17	25
October.....	753	20	25
November.....	325	8	15
December.....	330	19	21
Via Fort William.....	19,557	1,035	459
			19,557
			29,016

SUMMARY.

	Settlers.	Cars S. & E.
Total arrivals, 1892.....	20,016	1,035
Total arrivals, 1891.....	13,123	750
Increase in 1892.....	6,893	279

The above figures apply to parties who have settled within the province of Manitoba, and do not include settlers who have located in other parts of Western Canada. Of those coming in via the N. P. & M. railway, and driving across the boundary, the agent has been unable to obtain any returns, but the number was small and nearly all of them settled outside of the province. Attention is called to the large increase in numbers that arrived from the east during the months of March and April, over the same months in 1891, the increase being 2,472 settlers, and 391 cars of stock and effects.

The Dominion Immigration Agency at Winnipeg reports the following arrivals of settlers for Manitoba and the Territories:—

January.....	475
February.....	756
March.....	6,627
April.....	7,447
May.....	5,074
June.....	3,844
July.....	4,534
August.....	2,225
September.....	2,313
October.....	1,678
November.....	1,144
December.....	774
Total.....	36,895

These figures represent the arrivals by Port Arthur and does not include those who entered by Gretna. The total for 1891 was 16,260, showing that there had been a great increase for 1892. It is thought that fully 38,000 new settlers entered Manitoba and the Territories last year.

Manitoba Hogs.

This year has proved that Manitoba can produce hogs of good quality, to good advantage. There were those who claimed that for various reasons the country was not suited to raising hogs. Some based their argument upon the fact that this is not a corn country. They claimed that we could not compete with corn-fed pork, etc. Others said the winters were too cold for hogs, and that they could not be raised to advantage on that account. Now, all

this has proved false. If we cannot grow corn to advantage, we can grow other stuff which will answer just about as well. The winters are cold, but not too cold to interfere with raising hogs. A good, warm pen is necessary, and when provided with this, the animals will do better, and consume less food, than if they were not provided with comfortable quarters. Barley, potatoes and roots will make excellent food.

This fall and winter a large number of Manitoba hogs have been marketed in Winnipeg, and they have averaged good quality. Now, these hogs have undoubtedly been fed principally on low grade wheat of the crop of 1891. There was a large quantity of low grade wheat from that crop, which it is known has been used for feed, and the greatly increased number of hogs marketed this winter have no doubt consumed a great portion of this wheat. Wheat is not considered as valuable as most other grains for feeding animals, but it seems to make good pork.

The hogs marketed this season have averaged considerably heavier than in former years, as they have been fed longer, owing to the abundance of cheap grain. Quite a number, however, are not as fat as they should be, and with grain so plentiful and cheap, it is a matter of some surprise that farmers do not feed up better. From 50 to 100 pounds could be added to the weight of many of the hogs, by a little more feeding, and it would pay much better than selling the grain. Improvement in the breed is also desirable. The average run of Manitoba hogs do not show sufficient care in breeding, as well as neglect in feeding to best advantage. This is a loss to the farmers. The breed could be improved to the advantage of the farmer, by producing a hog more economical to raise, while the marketing of hogs not fully fattened, in view of the cheapness of feed grains, is a direct loss, as the increased weight by proper fattening would represent a greater value than the cash price of the grain.

Rudyard Kipling On British Columbia.

In one of the letters which Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been writing to newspapers in Great Britain and the United States on his trip to Japan by way of Canadian Pacific Railway, he says:—

"You in England have no idea of what summering means in the States and less of the amount of money that is spent on the yearly holiday. People have no more than just begun to discover the place called Banff Hot Springs, two days west of Winnipeg. In a little time they will know of half a dozen spots not a day's ride from Montreal, and it is along that line that money will be made. In those days, too, wheat will be grown for the English market 800 miles north of the present fields on the west side, and British Columbia, perhaps the loveliest land in the world next to New Zealand, will have her own line of 6,000-ton steamers to Australia, and the British investor will no longer throw away his money on hell-cat South American republics or give it as a hostage to the States. He will keep it in the family as a wise man should. Then the towns

that are to day only names in the wilderness yes, and some of those places marked on the map as Hudson Bay posts, will be cities, because—but it is hopeless to make people understand that actually and indeed we do possess an empire of which Canada is only one portion—an empire which is not bounded by election returns on the north and Eastbourne riots on the south—an empire that has not yet been scratched."

The C.P.R. in Asia.

D. E. Brown, general travelling agent of the C.P.R., has returned from a six months' trip to Asiatic countries in the interests of his company, which was successful beyond his anticipation. The leading cities of Japan, Siam, Malaga, India and Ceylon were visited, and arrangements effected whereby the bulk of the exhibits prepared by these countries, and the tourist travel generally, will be diverted from the Suez canal route to that of the C.P.R., which is offering special reduced rates to the World's Fair at Chicago next year. Everywhere Mr. Brown went, he met with a most cordial reception, and he did not fail to indelibly impress upon the minds of all with whom he came in contact the superior advantages offered by his road over competing lines. Traffic arrangements were entered into with various coasting lines of steamers on the Asiatic seaboard, whereby merchandise intended for the American or European markets will be conveyed by the Empress line. Mr. Brown will go to Montreal in a week or two, to lay his report before the management of the Company, and it is quite possible he will then be sent to look after the interests of Canada's national road in the Australasian Colonies.—Vancouver World.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company of Manitoba which only commenced to do business in August last wrote up over a million dollars worth of insurance between that date and the end of the year. This business of the Company is managed by Mr. J. H. Breck.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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

Canada in the English Schools.

"Five years ago," says the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, "Canadians and other colonists had good ground for feeling 'hat the past history and present resources of their parts of the Empire had no real place in the education given in British schools. The information that was supplied came from handbooks hopelessly out of date and most imperfect. Many influences have been at work to reform this state of thing', and chief among them has been the circulation of the official literature of the Dominion Government. So helpful has this literature proved that Canada has been taken as the subject of special study in a very large number of schools, and it is impossible to overestimate the good that has been done in the correction of erroneous impressions among the parents as well as the children by this means, and by the widespread dissemination of such publications as the "Official Handbook" of the Dominion Government, issued under the auspices of the Colonial Office, and of such pamphlets as the reports of the tenant-farmer delegates, as well as good maps of the whole Dominion.

During the past few weeks we have seen some of the hundreds of letters of inquiry and thanks which have been received from teachers at the offices of the High Commissioner and the different Dominion agents throughout the United Kingdom. Last year the number of these letters from schoolmasters and mistresses reached a total of 1,639, and this year the correspondence from all parts of Great Britain is well maintained. Nearly all these letters speak of the handbook as having proved very useful and interesting as school readers, and some declare them to have been highly approved by Her Majesty's inspectors of schools during their periodical visits. Here is one letter from a schoolmaster in a large agricultural centre which is typical of many others. 'Two years ago,' he says, 'I received from you some very useful and instructive books on the Dominion of Canada, which enabled me to give my boys a better and truer knowledge of the resources of that vast Britain across the sea than could have been obtained from reading the geographical books in the market. That knowledge was very valuable during my past two years course of geography of the United States, by allowing me to make comparisons between life in the Dominion and in the States. I have also to thank you for the very excellent map which you sent me later on. I am now preparing a fresh class of boys in the geography of the Empire, and should be very glad to receive from you any further accounts or reports that you think would be of advantage. Of course, in so vast a territory changes are constantly occurring, and the development of the great Northwest Territories and British Columbia must always have something of interest to those who have to study the subject.'

Here is a typical letter from a much smaller centre in agricultural England. 'In this school,' says the village schoolmaster, 'we are this year doing the geography of the British Colonies, and so are taking the British possessions in North America. This is a very remote country school in a purely agricultural district,

ten miles from a railway station. It is a very poor neighborhood, there being no resident landlord and no gentry, except the clergyman, in the parish, so that books and maps of the geography of Canada are greatly valued. More than one family in the parish have relatives in Canada, and the uncle of four children attending this school has been home from Toronto this summer, and he has given us descriptions of Canadian life.'

In some schools a regular Empire course has been adopted. 'As a class reader,' says one schoolmaster, 'I am about to use that very useful book 'Round the Empire,' by your co-patriot, Mr. Parkin, and as a special reference reader for the Dominion the 'Reports of the Tenant Farmers,' of which I still possess copies in good order. Then, as instruction, I for my own preparation use the 'Official Handbook of Information,' a book that might with great advantage be used as a reader in our schools if certain parts were omitted. You will thus see that it is my wish to thoroughly instruct my pupils as to the resources and character of that land which is yet destined to be the home of many millions of British people, and I feel sure that in this I shall have your sympathy and support.'

All this must be regarded as most gratifying, for the better Englishmen are taught to understand the Colonies the less likelihood is there of any weakening of the ties of Empire, and the less tendency will there be on the part of emigrants to drift beyond the axis of the British flag."

Mennonite Homes.

From the *San Francisco Chronicle*

Chortiz and Schwanzenfeld, in Manitoba, are like oases in the vast and treeless prairie, because the Mennonites have succeeded in growing trees where other colonists have failed. Each house stands in about a quarter of an acre of garden, planted around with poplars and ash-leaved maples; inside these, which serve as wind break, are plum and crab-apple trees, and a sort of hedge of gooseberry and currant bushes. In the centre of the garden are flower beds, blazing with the scarlet poppy and fragrant with mignonette. The beds are divided from one another by a wicker work fence, woven into a fanciful pattern.

The houses themselves are large square frame buildings, banked around with a white clay wall or terrace, about three feet high and a foot and a half broad. The effect is quaint, but good, as the wall is smooth and well made. The house door opens directly into the living room, with its floor of concrete of their own manufacture. Round the sides of this—the largest and most interesting room in the house—are high, broad, yellow benches for sitting or sleeping, and under the window stands a loaf table.

Running out into the middle the room is the front projection of a Russian furnace made of white clay, with a great iron basin sunk in the top. This is used for various purposes—to heat water for washing or to catch the blood of a pig when it is killed, blood pudding being a favorite dish with them. Behind the basin is an oven for baking bread, which they make in huge loaves, filling the whole interior, so that a Mennonite loaf would easily cover the top of

a little drawing table. The back of the furnace rises to within a foot or two of the roof and forms a greater part of the partition between the living room and the bedroom behind it.

In this second room the back of the furnace looks like a small square chamber with a narrow deep opening in the side. In this recess the women place the kettle or anything to be boiled. Neither wood nor coal is burned, but a fuel is made of manure and clay—a sort of peat. All the refuse is collected from the stables and mixed with clay and water; it is pressed down with a roller and left to dry after which it is cut out in square blocks with a spade and piled ready for burning. It can easily be understood that when this stuff is ignited the odor is more overpowering than agreeable.

Screwed against the wall is a curious old-fashioned uncased clock, made more than a century ago, with its large brass hands and pendulum worked in elaborate and fantastic patterns. These are cleaned and polished until they gleam like pale gold, and the women take especial pride in them, as they are heirlooms.

A Concession to Ranchers.

With a view to settling the trouble with the Alberta ranchers, the Dominion Government has informed them that they can now purchase ten per cent of their leasehold and convert it into freehold for two dollars per acre. This will enable them to have a smaller range of territory, which they can fence in and so do away with the "squatter" trouble, about which they complain so much at present. A rancher, for instance, who holds 100,000 acres can purchase 10,000 acres for \$20,000. When the lands were leased to ranchers in the first instance a clause was put in the agreement that the owner could purchase a homestead farm. The amount of such homestead was not specified. It has now been definitely decided to make this ten per cent of the leasehold. As to complaints about wolves destroying cattle, the Dominion Government cannot see their way to give a reward for each animal killed. That is a matter which belongs to the Northwest Territories.

A Slow Boy.

A youth in one of our southern neighbors then frontier states was sent out for a back log. Two were in the yard and he chose the smaller as being more in his power to carry. "There's a bigger one there, fetch it in," said his father. Bud went out, and while passing through the kitchen, took his rifle, pouch and powder horn and disappeared. After some years of ups and downs, ending in one gigantic Bud, who had become Governor of the state. He had often intended to visit the old home, and now he set out. Through the window he could see his father bent, old and gray, seated by the old fire place, in which the fire burned low. In the yard he saw a giant back-log, and, picking it up, he presented himself to his father after a separation of years. "There, dad, there's your back-log." The old man took the pipe from his mouth, looked at the stalwart man before him and said "Well, you've been a—long time about it."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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— TO —

Ontario & Quebec

\$40

—and to all Points East of Montreal in—

QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA

At correspondingly low rates.

TICKETS.

To all Points in the East on sale daily from

Nov. 28th till Dec. 31st.

(INCLUSIVE)

GOOD FOR NINETY -:- DAYS

With privilege of extension for any time required on payment of a small additional amount.

Stop overs to visit all your friends in the east.

Quickest route, direct trains—no change of cars. No examination and confiscating of baggage — Palace Sleeping cars, Dining cars, luxurious first class coaches and free colonist sleepers on all trains. Tourist sleeping cars to Montreal and Toronto weekly.

Apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street, or J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent.

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.

(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound				South Bound			
		St. Paul	Ex. Press	STATIONS.		St. Paul	Ex. Press
Brands	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Thurs. Daily	Miles from Winnip. eg.	St. Paul	Express, Daily	Brands	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.
2.53p	4.10p	0	.....Winnipeg.....	11.45a	1.00p		
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	.....Portage Junction.....	11.54a	1.10p		
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	.....St. Norbert.....	12.0p	1.24p		
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	.....St. Carier.....	12.23p	1.37p		
1.59p	3.13p	21 6	.....St. Agathe.....	12.41p	1.55p		
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	.....Union Point.....	12.49p	2.02p		
1.33p	2.51p	32 6	.....Silver Plains.....	1.01p	2.14p		
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	.....Morris.....	1.20p	2.36p		
	2.18p	46 8	.....St. Jean.....	1.3p			
	1.57p	50 0	.....Letellier.....	1.57p			
	1.25p	55 0	.....Emerson.....	2.15p			
	1.15p	58 1	.....Pembina.....	2.25p			
	9.35a	103	.....Grand Forks.....	6.0p			
	5.35a	223	.....Winn, eg Junction.....	9.56p			
	3.35p	470	.....Minneapolis.....	9.30a			
	2.00p	481	.....St. Paul.....	7.05a			
	9.40a	584	.....Chicago.....	9.35a			

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.			
		Passenger	Ex. Press	STATIONS.		Passenger	Ex. Press
Freight	M. on, Wed. & Fri.	Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Winnip.	St. Paul	Freight	M. on, Wed. & Fri.	Thurs. & Sat.
11.40a	12.55p	0	.....Winnipeg.....	1.00p	3.00a		
7.3p	1.15p	0	.....Morris.....	2.3p	7.30a		
6.40p	12.53p	10 0	.....Low Farm.....	3.13p	8.15a		
5.46p	12.27p	21 2	.....Myrtle.....	3.31p	9.03a		
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	.....Roland.....	3.43p	9.25a		
4.46p	11.57a	33 5	.....Rosebank.....	4.0p	9.58a		
4.10p	11.43a	38 6	.....Miami.....	4.15p	10.25a		
3.2p	11.20a	49 0	.....Deerwood.....	4.33p	11.15a		
2.53p	11.05a	54 1	.....Atamont.....	4.50p	11.48a		
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	.....Somerset.....	5.1p	12.23p		
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	.....Swan Lake.....	5.24p	1.00p		
1.17p	10.19a	74 6	.....Indian Springs.....	5.39p	1.30p		
12.5p	10.07a	7 4	.....Mariapolis.....	5.50p	1.55p		
12.23p	9.40a	88 1	.....Greenway.....	6.0p	2.23p		
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	.....Balder.....	6.21p	3.0p		
11.01a	9.12a	102 0	.....Belmont.....	6.46p	3.50p		
10.26a	8.55a	107 7	.....Elton.....	7.2p	4.39p		
9.49a	8.44a	117 1	.....Ashdown.....	7.3 p	5.05p		
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	.....Wawanesa.....	7.47p	5.16p		
8.48a	8.06a	129 5	.....Rounthwaite.....	8.14p	6.03p		
8.1 p	7.48a	137 2	.....Martville.....	8.35p	6.45p		
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	.....Brandon.....	8.65p	7.30p		

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. Bd.	
Mixed	Mixed	daily	daily
except Sunday	except Sunday	except Sunday	except Sunday
STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
12.10p	3.0	.....Winnipeg.....	3.40p
11.50a	11.5	.....Portage Junction.....	3.5p
11.18a	11.5	.....St. Charles.....	4.20p
11.06a	14.7	.....Headly.....	4.35p
10.40a	21.0	.....White Plains.....	5.00p
9.45a	35.2	.....Eustace.....	5.40p
9.18a	42.1	.....Oakville.....	6.13p
8.25a	55.5	.....Portage la Prairie.....	7.00p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
 Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.
 Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago with Eastern lines.
 For further particulars apply to
 CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
 G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
 H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern R'y Co.

Time Card.

Taking Effect December 1st, 1892.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND
 Leave Winnipeg at 11.05.
 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie Rapid City, Yorkton and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below.
EASTBOUND.
 Leave Rapid City and intermediate stations Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below.
 Regular eastbound passenger trains make a close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific west-bound trains, and at Winnipeg with the eastbound trains of that Company.

		STATIONS.			
Passenger	Tues. Thurs. and Sat	Passenger	Mon'y Wed'y and Friday	Mixed	Mon'y from York'n Wed'y Russel.
11 05	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	17 25	
13 00	+	Portage la Prairie		15 30	
14 45	+	Gladstone		13 55	
15 50		Neepawa		12 23	
16 55		Minnedosa.		11 45	
		17 45 Ar Rapid City Lv 10 10			

		STATIONS.			
Mixed Tues. to Russel S.t. to York'n	Passenger Thurs only	Passenger Friday only.	Mixed from York'n Wed'y Russel.		
17 00	16 45	Lv	Minnedosa	Ar	11 35
18 10	17 36		Newdale		10 42
19 40	18 24		Shoal Lake		9 57
21 30	19 45	+	Birtle		8 55
22 55	20 25		Binscarth		7 55
		24 25		Russell	
		4 00		23 15 Ar Yorkton Lv 5 05	

† Meals.
 Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.
 W. B. HAKER, Gen. Super't. A. McDONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agn

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.			STATION.		Going North.	
			No. 5		No. 6	
Dally.	Mon., Wed. and Friday.	Dally.	9 30a	Ar.....Great Falls.....De	11 00	
			8 55	.....Vaughan.....	11 40	
			8 15	.....Steel.....	12 20	Mon., Wed. and Friday.
			6 50	.....Collins.....	00	
	5 20		De.....*Ponders.....	3 40		
	6 00		Ar.....Conrad.....	5 00		
	2 50		De.....*Shelby Junct.} Ar	6 00		
	2 20		Ar.....} De	6 30		
	1 40		.....Rocky Springs.....	7 20		
	12 50		.....Kevin.....	8 10		
1 00p	De.....Sweet Grass.....Ar	9 00				
			(Interm'l bound.)			
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	Dally.	Mon., Wed. and Friday.	1 30	Ar.....*Coubs.....De	9 50	
			10 40	.....Milk River.....	10 40	
			9 50	.....Brunton.....	11 25	
			8 20	.....Sterling.....	12 55p	
			7 00a	De.....Lethbridge.....Ar	2 10	

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
		No. 2 Daily		No. 3 D. ex. Sun.	No. 1 Daily
		7 00p	De.....Dunmore.....Ar	3 55a	10 40p
		10 30p	De.....*Grassy Lake.....Ar	12 45p	2 00a
		2 00a	Ar.....Lethbridge.....De	4 45p	5 40a

Meals.
 Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.
 Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
 N.B.—Passengers to and from Kalkapel, Donner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
 E. T. GALT, W. D. BAROLAY, E. MARTIN,
 Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

P. DALY,
Real Estate and Land Agent,

EDMONTON, N.W.T.

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

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA, N.W.T.

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

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

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

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

Climate.—The Healthiest in the World.

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

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—THE GREAT—

GRAIN & CATTLE PROVINCE

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Increase 688,017 acres

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

Free Homesteads In some parts of Manitoba.

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

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO OBTAIN A HOME

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

Good Markets, Railroads, Churches, and Schools.

AND MOST OF THE COMFORTS OF AN OLD SETTLED COUNTRY.

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

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

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

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

Manitoba Immigration Agency, Moncton, N.B.