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NORWEGIAN SETTLERS
THEY ARE SLOW MOVING BUT INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.
The Farms of the Incoming Scandinavians from the Western States Are Not So Trim as Those of Their British Neighbors But Steady Progress is Being Made—The Children Prefer School to Holidays.
Along one of the rivers of Central Alberta there is a stretch of country which was opened up about six years ago. Some of the homesteads were then taken up by Norwegians from the western States. Others of these countrymen who followed them from the same parts chose each his quarter section as near them as possible, so that a little settlement was formed. Marjory Banwell in Toronto Globe.
The prairie at this part is rolling and dotted with bluffs (the western word for clumps of trees), and a winding creek runs into the river. Many of the Norwegians' farms are therefore very prettily situated. These parts of them are regarded as good promising, and every year a new portion is broken. For this work they generally use oxen, as do most of the settlers. It is therefore a slow process. Although oxen are better than horses to draw the plow for breaking new land, they are not so good as incentives to the use of horse power. A man may be originally most expert in his choice of words, but after sitting behind oxen for a few furrows become very fluent in expletives. One good Scotch lady in this neighborhood had to shut the window one day, so forcible was the hired man's language to his oxen. Had she employed a Norwegian she would have been none the wiser, whatever the nature of his expressions.
The Norwegians use oxen not only for working on the farm, but also for driving into town. This journey, being a ten-mile one, is a hard one, but many hours on the road. But it must give good opportunities for exercising the mind. If a Scandinavian Robert Burns were to arise here, what play could he not give to his genius during those long ploddings to and fro? The Norwegians are rather slow in their own movements, if they are to be judged by the appearance of their farms. The fields of wheat, or oats, or flax, as the case may be, look very well as a rule, but the same cannot be said of the buildings and their surroundings; and yet they have a good modern means. On their borders is living a Scotchman, who has his homestead in perfect order. All is well arranged and compact, and is kept scrupulously neat. It is a pleasure to look at it. The Norwegians do turn their eyes upon it admiringly and wistfully, but their own homesteads in many ways give no evidence of any attempt at imitation. The buildings have been run up anywhere, and in themselves are untidy-looking. The houses are sometimes not even of lumber, quite as often being of logs or sod, like the stables and sheds. Where they cannot help the quality of their building material—they use the best they can afford, and perhaps they have not the heart to make their surroundings neat.
For them to have order and neatness indoors must be almost impossible, but the houses are so small, and the families so large. Indeed, there must be a good deal of ingenuity exercised to make room for everyone. However, the furniture occupies but little space, for there is not much of it.
The children grow accustomed to work. When they are still quite small their services are needed to take care of the chickens or for some such task. They have little play. The houses are too far apart for them to come back and forth and have games together. The one opportunity they have for seeing other children and having some amusement is going to school. They have an enthusiasm for school which is pleasant to see. It is such a contrast to the ordinary indifferent or rebellious attitude towards lessons. But these like lessons better, perhaps, because they have only six or eight months of it in the year. To them school time stands for holiday time, and the holidays are certainly not what is usually understood by the word. The announcement of a holiday, therefore, is not received with pleasure. On one occasion one of the children in their school a feeble cheer greeted the words: "No school to-morrow," and that was because the hero of the class, a boy quite normal in his attitude towards lessons (having attended school regularly for several years), led the demand for the holidays, rather than the children, benefit by these school holidays, getting more assistance at home.
"Hollow days," they are called by some of the little Norwegians, who consider them so-called because they are "hollow days," because they get no benefit by these school holidays, getting more assistance at home.
One boy writes of his holidays: "Two weeks hollow-days. The first week papa brok and picked up stones. The second week it rained, except Saturday, and I went to town."
Nearly all the Norwegian boys and girls are clever at their studies, and learn English very quickly—perhaps because they are anxious to learn. The grown-up people, like the children, have but one form of amusement, dancing, which they delight in. They are very good dancers, and often meet together for an all-night whirl. Sometimes the schoolhouse is the hall room. The music is that provided by a fiddler or two, who are sometimes accompanied on the harmonium. The men keep their hats on when dancing. They love their hats—soft felt ones, pulled down well on their heads and seem wedded to them. They do not appear to follow any rule of manners (according to our ideas of manners) or even common-sense in wearing them. Even entering a warm room is not sufficient reason for uncovering their heads.

Outwardly most people are cheerful "givers," but how about the feeling inside?
You can tell when a girl has new clothes by the way she acts as if no-body else had.

Manitoba Needs Men.
The poultry industry of the Province of Manitoba is as yet in its infancy. The demand for information on all lines of poultry culture, the rapid growth and expansion of our markets, and the steady awakening of our farmers to the need of better poultry and more of it are indications of the unlimited possibilities for the future development of the industry, says Mr. M. C. Hemer of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in a recent bulletin. When we consider the great waste of grain on our Manitoba farms, and the opportunity the farmer has to convert the grain into poultry and eggs, and when we consider the unlimited market demand for these poultry products at his very door, then we begin to realize the immense possibilities of the industry for developing into a distinct and profitable branch of western farming. In some of the countries where the industry has reached its highest state of development the difficulties were at first far greater and more extreme than those present by the conditions in the Province of Manitoba. We need only refer to the markets here where the demand for poultry and eggs is unlimited, compared to some of the markets of other countries which had to be developed first. Our markets are at the present time supplied with poultry and eggs, a large percentage of which are produced outside of the province. Were this production turned over to the Manitoba farmers we can readily see what effect it would have on the industry and its importance as a distinct branch of western agriculture.

Another Aristocratic Settler.
The Viscount George de Manduit, son of Count de Manduit, ex-Governor of Quebec, French Guiana, is selling for Canada with the intention of purchasing land in British Columbia. The viscount belongs to one of the oldest families in France, members of which since before the time of Napoleon have rendered distinguished services to the French army. He is traveling with the Rev. Joseph Elliott, Goderich, Ont., who with Mrs. Elliott, has been in England for some months. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Elliott belongs to that famous Campbell family whose sons have served the crown in so many ways. Her great grandfather was Captain Campbell of H.M.S. Trident, which took part in some of the engagements connected with the glorious period during which the genius of Nelson guided the destinies of the British fleet. He fought under Abercrombie at the battle of Alexandria and was the first to support his chief when he fell. He is represented in the magnificent piece of statuary in Saint Paul's Cathedral, erected in honor of Abercrombie. His son settled in Canada and engaged in pioneer work in the County of Huron.

A Convenient Ranch.
Some real estate dealers in British Columbia were accused of having victimized English and Scotch settlers by selling to them, at long ranges, fruit ranches which were sitting on the tops of mountains. It is said that the captain of a steamboat on Kootenay (ake once heard a great splash in the water. Looking over the rail, he spied the head of a man who was swimming toward his boat. He hailed him, "Do you know," said the swimmer, "this is the third time today that I've fallen off that bally old ranch of mine!"

Just as long as young women persist in trying to sidetrack housework there will be an oversupply of chorus girls.
There's always a lot of mischief in marriage.

UNUSED TO TIPS.
Jap Could Not See Why He Should Get More Than Thirty Cents.
A traveling salesman has many strange adventures in the small towns of Western Canada, but it is seldom indeed, that he has any difficulty in having his bills presented, or in giving away any of his hard-earned money.
A certain popular salesman touches for the truth of this one declining that it happened to him in no less a place than Moose Jaw.

He was detained with a customer until after eleven o'clock one cold night, and in order to finish in time to catch his train he had not stopped for dinner.
The dining-room of his hotel had been closed for hours, so there was no hope of a meal there. Dethinking himself of a dingy little lunch-couplet near the depot he descended upon it like a wolf on the fold.
He returned to his room, but deserted except for a diminutive Jap in a white apron. After consuming a plate of "ham and" he waited a few moments expecting the waiter to shuffle up wearing the expression which is the same the world over, and says plain or than words, well, you have eaten—no more.

Several moments passed and still the Jap made no move in his direction, so he called, "Let me have a check, waiter."
That worthy looked perplexed, but fell to rummaging in a battered deak suitcase bearing pen, ink and a pad of blank checks. He found a check, "No, no!" cried the amazed traveler. "Not that kind of a check. A meal check, I want to pay—how much do I owe you?"
"Oh! Scuse me. Thirty cents."
The waiter dropped three times into the customer's hand and said as he followed them with a fourth, "That's for you, my boy."

A puzzled look crossed the Jap's impassive yellow face as he hastily returned the coin, saying in broken English, that thirty cents was all they charged for ham and eggs.
"That was almost too much for his patron's gravity. Here was a man, who did not understand what a tip was, and who actually had to have money forced upon him. As he put on his coat he explained that the thirty cents was for the boss and the extra ten cents for the waiter to show that he was pleased with him.
Chancing to look back after the door had closed upon him he saw the waiter and a white-capped cook doubled up with laughter. On enquiring at the hotel he discovered that the Jap was the proprietor of the establishment.

English People and Canada.
In his report on immigration, Mr. Arthur Hawkes says that consideration of the question of obtaining immigrants from the British Islands "must be governed by an inflexible adherence to the principle that only persons acceptable in body, mind and character must be allowed to enter Canada. This," he continues, "involves frank recognition of the fact that the English people, and not at all individually, the English people have the most to learn and unlearn in the way of adapting themselves to Canadian conditions."
The presumed unpopularity of the English in Canada, need not have excited the English could, by instinct, have acquired essential knowledge about Canada, in England.
Giving sideglances on the knowledge of British school children concerning Canada, he says that a seventh standard boy was asked these questions and gave the answers as follows: "What do you know about a good deal of geography?" "Yes, sir."
"What do you know about India?" "It's a very hot country, sir."
"And the Ganges?" "A big river, sir."
"Anything about it?" "It has many mountains, called 'delta'."
"Have you ever heard of the Saskatchewan?" "A little, sir."
"Where is it?" "In India, sir."
"Do you know the difference between British Columbia and New Brunswick?" "Yes, sir."
"What is it?" "British Columbia is a very large place with a few houses in it, sir. New Brunswick is a place with a lot of houses."
"And where is New Brunswick?" "Close to London, sir."—Canadian Courier.

Apples From Tasmania.
No more will the price of apples out of season be beyond the means of the ordinary citizen. This will be brought about by the shipment to Canada during the early spring and summer of apples from Tasmania.
Although a few small odd shipments have been sent to Canada from Tasmania, the lack of refrigerator accommodations on the ships has prevented this being done to any great extent. Now, however, with the ships able to handle large consignments, the shipment of apples from there to here will develop into a big thing. Ships properly equipped for the purpose often carry as many as a hundred and twenty thousand bushels of apples in one shipment from Australia, to England.
The average apple crop of Tasmania is more than two million bushels, and with the addition to the business which will be brought by the new trade to be opened up with Canada, the crop yield will within a few years be doubled. The crop is ripe at the very time that apples here are scarce and dear in price.
In Vancouver the apple shippers are enthusiastic over the project, and think it can work both ways. Tasmania shipping apples over here when they were out of season, and Canada shipping apples to the Australian commonwealth when they were plentiful here.

Bounty for Triplets.
As "the King's bounty for triplets," the sum of three pounds sterling has been received at the mayor's office in Toronto, to be conveyed to Mrs. Adolph Vonzuben of 187 Winchester Street. The three little Vonzubens in question were born on April 9, and the second father, Adolph Vonzuben, is an employe of the Street Railway Company. The letter notifying the mayor of the award was signed by Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State for Canada.

Every time the wrong young man calls on a girl she always says to some other girl the next day, "I thought he never would go home."
If it is a good act it is worth doing to-day.

INDIAN LORETTTE.
Suburb of Quebec is One of Canada's Historic Spots.
Nine miles from Quebec City, on the line of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, is the village of Indian Lorette, near Lorette Falls, which some consider more beautiful than even the Falls of Montmorenci. But the tourist will postpone seeing the Falls till he has seen at least one thing that gives this Indian village a curious distinction. That is the old Indian chapel.

This old chapel is a perfect picture gallery of interest. It has the quaint character of a museum combined with the charm of a sanctuary where still the picturesque descendants of the once famous Hurons gather to worship, singing in two choirs as related by Charlevoix. Men on one side, women on the other, prayers and hymns of the church in their own language. The chapel is the same model and dimensions as the well-known chapel of Santa Casa, from which a replica of the statue of the Virgin Mary was sent to Lorette. Indeed Lorette chapel is the repository of more historic relics from old France than any other church of its size in America. A way back in 1821 the Court of France sent over to the Huron Indians a statue of St. Joseph, also two chandeliers, two vases, and a crown, all of pure and highly chased silver. The splendid altar cloth, embroidered by the ladies of the court of Louis XIV., was sent to the Hurons of Lorette by the great monarch whose famous saying, "L'Etat c'est moi," has become a proverb. The dress railing under the altar cloth was presented by a wealthy Frenchman. Nowhere else in Canada, perhaps, could be found so many of the historical relics which long before the conquest of New France by the English, linked up French Canada with the court and the country of France. Indian Lorette is a quaint epitome of what it feels like in this swirling commercial age to forget commerce and contemplate for a while the poetic significance of old Canada. And the scenery, always sublime, is as beautiful now as it was in the brave days of the Hurons. Settlements have not spoiled it; the charm still lingers for the bustling tourist who, if he visits any of the environs of Quebec City, must surely visit Indian Lorette.—Canadian Courier.

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