

phrase in order to give an idea of the fitness of the soil to raise all the crops of the wheat climatic zone in their greatest perfection. For that reason the broad general statement might be particularized, and extended to potatoes, all root crops, cauliflower, cabbage and all kinds of vegetables.

No place can excel our Northwest in the quality of the beef produced on the prairies; while the fact that many thousands of cattle have been profitably exported from so far west as the Calgary district is sufficient demonstration that cheapness of production is, for once, combined with excellence.

Our Northwest is never visited with such terribly devastating cyclones, blizzards, etc., which periodically lay waste the country to the south.

We need not do more than state the facts that all our institutions are British, and that the protection for life and property is so complete as it is in any part of the Old Country.

Educational and religious facilities are ample to meet the requirements of the most exacting.

If a man has decided that he has capital sufficient and capabilities of the right sort to make a success at farming he cannot do better than go to the Canadian Northwest.

"Come Then With Us."

There are very few English boys who have not either run away from home to go to sea, or had a strong desire for a sea-faring life; there are very few Englishmen who do not possess a strong wish to own some land and to be a cultivator of the soil. It is this impulse which has dotted England all over with gardens, and caused the utilization of thousands of spots of land in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. We are afraid also, that it is this same land hunger which has caused our countrymen to go out, applying the words of the Psalmist literally and take the "heaven for his inheritance."

Every Englishman thinks he can farm. To him it is the simplest of all industrial operations. It is a case mostly of casting the seed on the land with sure and certain hope that it will be seen after many days. The lure of free land is always enough to catch the Englishman who has no land of his own, and cannot get any other person's to cultivate. He at once begins to figure on the possibilities of getting to this land which is lying spoiling for some one to get out and take possession of it. It is this lure which is responsible for so many of the failures which our countrymen have made in the farming line. It has taken him to Brazil, to Argentina, to Mexico, and to many other places where he was entirely unadapted for, and when the circumstances of his migration precluded the idea of success from the very start.

In presenting the claims of Canada as a field for emigration to our countrymen, we have no misgivings about the result. And yet, we do not expect that everyman who comes to this land of boundless possibilities, will make a success of it, any more than that we affirm all who have already come have done so. But we can point out a few of the things which he will find here and which will enable him with prudence and industry to secure a home, and a competence for his declining days.

In the first place he will not find any strange form of government, but he will find the British flag, a British people, and warm British hearts to welcome him. He will not miss his church privileges, for here he will find all those that are established in the Old Country, and some new ones will burst on his astonished vision; and the same applies with equal force and truthfulness to the social and secret orders with which he may have become affiliated. In this connection we may be pardoned for remarking that he ought to increase the number of his "belongings" by joining the Sons of England.

Is it necessary to disabuse our readers' minds of the old idea that Canada is a synonym for "eternal frost and snow"? On the bare chance that there are some who cherish that delusion we will say that it is not a land of eternal frost and snow, nor anything approximating that. Instead of that there is a part of Canada (Ontario) where cotton will ripen out of doors, but candour compels us to confess that no serious efforts have been made to grow it on a commercial scale; and we must go further and remark that there are some pretty frigid places in the extreme north of Canada—the vicinity around the Pole is one of them. Permit a pause while we make the offer of a year's subscription to the first, second,

and third, young S. O. E. who tells us in what part of Ontario cotton will ripen out of doors.

Where every prospect pleases
And only man is vile.

When we have sung these magnificent words of Heber's, how often have we thought of the genus homo, as one of the great productions of Canada! No one can attend a public gathering in this country without remarking what fine specimens of manhood and womanhood are the sons and daughters of Canada. Go down south to the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Compare the white man found there with the men of Canada. What a contrast! And yet they are descended in straight lines from our common ancestors! There is a marked superiority in Canadians over the native born people of any part of this continent; though, of course there is only a slight difference between those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec when compared to the natives of Maine and New Hampshire. How completely is Canada the opposite to Ceylon in the matter of its men, and it is not one whit behind it in the beauty of its scenery, and is far ahead of it in the salubrity of its climate and richness of its soil.

The average Englishman thinks Canada is to the north of that fair Isle we all love so well. Not so. Continue the parallel of latitude of Lands End, which is the most southern point of England, and you will find that the whole of Newfoundland, except the northern peninsula, and almost all the settled parts of Canada will be to the south of it. But it does not follow that all of settled Canada has a milder climate than has England. Still there is a large part of Canada which has a climate very much like that of the south of England, notably the Pacific slopes, British Columbia, while the winters of P. E. I., N.B., and Nova Scotia are not greatly different from those experienced in Scotland and the north of England, with the advantage in favor of the Canadian provinces as far as the variety and excellence of the natural products are concerned.

If our brother Briton takes the Intercolonial train at Halifax, and changes to the C. P. R. at Quebec, he can continue his ride till he has made a journey in all of 4,750 miles. In the course of this trip he will have passed through all our provinces, but insular Prince Edward Island, and beheld all manner of lands, lakes and rivers. The terrible stony cliffs of the Rockies will have frowned on him, while the smiling prairie plains will have called aloud for him to "come," and partake of the rich harvests which they are ready to yield in response to the efforts of the husbandman; the fisherman, will have had held out before him the varied attractions of the deep seas, the mighty river, and the small stream, as well as the great Lake Superior, and the thousands of others; while the explorer after nature's hidden wealth will have had many of very inviting regions opened before him, which only await the trained eye to detect and the skillful hand to force, so that the mineral wealth may be brought forth.

Only let our brother Englishmen exercise judgment, seek information, intelligently direct his efforts, and there is no sort of doubt that he will meet with abundant success in this great country. He ought, above all, to join the S. O. E. as soon as possible after landing, and he will find himself in the midst of friends who will advise and direct him in the way he should go.

LEGAL.

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EMIGRATION.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA OUTLINED.

In deciding up Canada as his future home the emigrant avails himself of advantages which no other country can offer. He is generally possessed of but little capital which he must husband most carefully, and every penny retained represents so much more to be spent on improving the home which is awaiting him.

It takes on an average of about eight days to come from England to Canada, and the cost to the emigrant is, for third class fare, but £4. To Australia it takes from 35 to 40 days and cost from £14 to £17.

Canada is nearer England than any other country that the emigrant could settle in. Letters mailed in London frequently reach Manitoba in 12 days, and sometimes in less.

The settler in Canada is under the British flag and British rule, and enjoys absolute security of life and property. None of the dangers from revolvers and bowie-knives so common in the United States are not known in Canada.

Railway extension is a great feature in the Northwest of Canada, following closely on advancing settlement and often preceding it, so that the settler may confidently count on being, at the most after a year or two, within easy reach of a station. The facility for travel and trade enables him to take every advantage of the markets, besides keeping him in touch with the busy world.

SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION.

The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he will—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago.

The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained, and, therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country.

INFORMATION AS TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Any one resident in Great Britain contemplating settling in any part of Canada should, if possible, call at the office of the nearest Canadian Government agent, who will afford all needful information, and if unable to do so personally should write for maps and pamphlets which will be forwarded on application.

In the United Kingdom all arrangements for emigration to the Dominion are placed under the direction of the High Commissioner for Canada. The following is a list of the Canadian Government agents:—

London, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street.

Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.

Bristol, Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

NORTHWEST CLIMATE.

The climate of Northwestern Canada is one of the finest in the world. It needs but a glance at the rosy, sturdy children and the well-developed men and women to convince the most sceptical of this, and that the free open air life led by the settler cannot be excelled for healthfulness.

Occupying as it does the central part of a great continent, removed from the equalizing effect of the ocean, Northwestern Canada is naturally subject to extremes of temperature, the summers being hot, almost tropical, whilst the winters are decidedly cold.

Spring begins from about the middle to the end of April, and then all vegetation grows as if by magic. The snow melts, the rivers flow, the ducks and geese fly over-head in countless myriads; the trees bud and blossom and birds sing and flutter from every bough, and in a brief couple of weeks we have forgotten all about the past winter and are enjoying the heat of summer.

A great deal has been said about the cold of Canada by those who wish to decry the country, but it should be mentioned as a significant fact that people who, after living here, return to spend a winter in Europe suffer intensely from the weather, and in a man-

ner that they never did in Canada. Such is the difference between dry and damp cold.

From the exaggerated accounts which reach Europe of the winters here, people acquire most erroneous ideas, and look upon the cold as a serious obstacle to settling in Canada. As a matter of fact it is so far from being an objection that the winter is the great season for enjoyment, when tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skating and sleighing afford endless amusement to all. Children, too, from five years of age upwards, go to school regularly, and are not kept at home much oftener by bad weather than in summer.

WHO SHOULD COME.

The people whom we most urgently invite to come and make their homes amongst us are farmers and farm servants from the old country, with a little money to start them on homesteads or farms of their own, and who are prepared to adapt their habits and style of work to the conditions of a new country. Their former experience will be of great value as far as it goes, but this is a new country, and those who come to it must be prepared to take up modes of farming conformable to the climate and soil. The wider their range of experience the more likely they will be to succeed here, and by careful observation of the practice of their neighbours, they will, in a short time, get familiar with their work and the best way of setting about it.

If female domestic servants in Great Britain and other young women of good character realized the demand there is for them in Canada they would emigrate in much larger numbers than

they do at present. In every city, town and village there is a never-failing demand for domestic servants at high rates of wages, and a great demand for lady helps, etc. In the country districts there is also a good demand for female servants, who in many cases, are treated as "one of the family."

On arrival in Canada they are recommended to go at once to the nearest government agents, who often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of their supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed.

Young men just starting in life naturally direct their thoughts to Canada, and if they are steady and hard-working there is an excellent opening for them here. To a great many, sedentary life in an office is absolute misery, and the chance of getting into the open air, away from the smoke and dust of the town is hailed with delight. Great Britain is teeming with thousands of strong athletic young fellows who should be settled in life, and Canada holds out such a place for them.

Mr. R. B. P. Anderson, one of the practical agricultural delegates to Canada, says:—

"I am asked who ought to go to Manitoba and the Northwest. I unhesitatingly say, any man who for any reason intends to emigrate to any place and is not afraid of hard work and some discomfort for a few years and whose family can get on for a time without the aid of female help. Such a man will, if he has pluck, succeed in time, though he went with a penny; but if he has £100 or £200 in his pocket he may expect to enjoy a prosperous and happy home in the immediate future."

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any 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 office for the District 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 charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader inpector. 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. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories 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; and 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 (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.