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## FEMALE HELP.

It is impossible to supply the demand for female help throughout Manitoba and N. W. T. If it were possible and applications were asked from those desiring help, a thousand applications would be received in a brief period of time. As it is, applications are frequently received and the only reply that can be given is: "We regret that nothing can be done to supply you as we have no one applying for a situation." The wages for such female help in farmers' homes would vary from \$6 to \$10 a month. These servants would be, as it were, one of the family and would receive the kindest of treatment. The experience of many farmers' wives has been that their servant girl is most likely, before many years pass, to get married to a neighboring farmer and become mistress of her own home. The servant girl now her own mistress, engages a servant, if one can possibly be secured, to be in turn robbed of her by a bachelor neighbor. And so the settling of Manitoba and N. W. T. goes on. The young women who came from Scotland in the early summer of 1898 in charge of Miss Livingstone, some sixty in all, have done exceedingly well. A number of them, it is said, are now married and have comfortable homes of their own. There is room for hundreds more of smart, industrious house-keepers. The Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, in charge of Miss Fowler, is always open and ready to welcome new arrivals until they are rested and obtain situations.

## A MARRIED MAN.

It is generally easy to find a situation for a married man without children, when husband and wife are both willing to engage in work; the husband as farm laborer, the wife to assist in the housework, or in many instances they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the house-keeping. It is not so easy to find a situation for a married man with two or more children as, at present, few farmers have a second house on farm to accommodate such a family, and the farm house is not large enough to accommodate two families. A careful, industrious married man, after one year's experience in Manitoba, often gets a situation to manage a farm for a resident of a town or village, everything being supplied to work the farm, the owner either paying him wages or giving him a share of the crop, which in most years amply pays for labor. This experiment generally leads to the laborer gaining control of stock, etc., until he rents the farm for a share of the crop to be handed over to the owner when threshed. Many men in this way have in the course of a few years saved enough to start on a homestead or purchase land for themselves.

## A YOUNG MAN SINGLE WITH LESS THAN \$250.

It is hardly possible for a young man with less than \$250 to start farming on his own responsibility. He could not purchase and pay for team, implements, seed and necessary food to keep him until he could raise a crop. Buying on credit, his debts would burden him for years. Better far to work for wages for a year until he learned the value of things here as well as the methods of farming. In all probability he would before the end of the first year get an opportunity to purchase a quarter section of land in a desirable situation by making a small cash payment, and by purchasing a few head of cattle, be prepared in two or three years to start for himself.

## \$500.

This would enable a young man to rent a farm and make a start the first year for himself, but even this man would be wise to add a year's experience to the cash in hand. Of course a newcomer with \$500 could homestead 160 acres at once, and put up a house thereon, as well as do the other necessary homestead improvements during the required six months residence, and then go out to the older settled parts of the province during the other six months of the year, which would tide him over a second six months on homestead. In three years his homestead of 160 acres would be his own and he would have gathered about him cattle, horses, etc., sufficient to give him a fair start.

## \$1000.

Any single or married man, with or without family, can make a fair start with \$1000 capital. He can either homestead or purchase land making payment on instalment plan to cover a period of ten years. A small house would be required also some out buildings for horses, cattle, swine and poultry. A wagon, plow and harrows would be purchased and pioneer work done until the ground was ready for the first crop. A couple of months could well be devoted to working out in harvest and threshing, earning some money to help him over the winter.

Anyone coming to the province or N. W. T. who has from \$500 to \$1000 cash would do well to rent the first year, for these parties generally come in the spring, and if they are forced to build a house, etc., to accommodate them at once, they lose the opportunity of putting in a crop that year whereas if they rent they can at once commence seeding and making things comfortable. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable thereon, and the owner is often willing to supply seed and sometimes implements, taking share of crop in return or the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres and after seeding have two or three weeks to look about and select a permanent home. When haying and harvesting come in, he can arrange with a neighbor to exchange work for use of mower and even for use of binder, without buying the first year. If crop promises extra well, he can purchase these for himself.

## \$1,000 TO \$2,000 OR UP TO \$5,000.

The settler who comes with considerable money, or money with a carload of stock, household effects, etc., is one, two or five years ahead of the man who came with but little means, for he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push work vigorously.

## \$5,000 OR OVER.

It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place \$1,000 in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

## PURCHASING LAND.

Now as to purchasing land: 1st.—A settler should never purchase without a personal inspection. He should remember that it may be his home for the remainder of his life, and if he is satisfied at first with the location, soil, water, timber, etc., he is encouraged from the beginning to improve it. 2nd.—The nearer one is to a railway station as a market, the more valuable the land is, and the more it will increase in value in future.

All other things being equal, 320 acres of land not more than 5 miles from a station valued say at \$10 per acre, 320 acres from 5 to 10 miles would be valued at \$7.50, and from 10 to 15 miles from station, \$5 per acre. Yes, land can be purchased cheaper than this, but the above is a comparison of value with respect to location from market.

## CONSULTING FRIENDS.

If the intending settler has any friend or acquaintance in Manitoba, he should by all means write to such an one advising how he is situated and what he would like to do, either in the way of securing a situation, renting a farm, or purchasing one, and in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred he will get the information wanted. He should then arrange to purchase ticket through to the friend's station, and place himself in his friend's hands to assist him in locating. Hospitality in Manitoba is of the true kind. Settlers here are pleased to see others locating in their midst, for a closer settlement means better roads, better schools, better towns, better markets, cheaper goods, cheaper railway transportation.

If intending settler knows no one in Manitoba or the N.W.T., purchase ticket to Winnipeg only, and on arrival there call on Hugh McKellar, or W. F. McCreary, as already advised, when every assistance possible will be given to locate him, whether he is single or married, without much

funds, with moderate means or with considerable funds.

Information at Winnipeg can be received about homesteads, lands for sale by railway companies, lands for sale by private companies, near Winnipeg and in all parts of the Province. This information can be obtained free of charge. The settler, being advised by government agents regarding any locality in which he may think of settling, must, after thorough investigation, use his own judgment in making the selection.

## Manitoba Wheat and its Products

Much has been said about the quality of the wheat grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which to day has a world wide reputation as "No. 1 Hard Wheat."

There are millions of acres here still open for settlement or purchase, all ready for the plow. The soil and climate are specially adapted for wheat growing, and the yield per acre for the past ten years has averaged from 18 to 20 bushels.

Of the flour manufactured from this wheat, the following article from the American Journal of Health, the American authority on matters of Sanitation and Hygiene, is well worthy of note, for this authority fearlessly asserts in its columns that "No proposals for the publication of paid matter in the reading columns of the Reports will be considered at any price, as the interests of readers alone are consulted."

The article is as follows:—

## PURITY IN FLOUR INDISPENSIBLE.

None of the many articles which make up the household food supply is of more vital importance than flour. This may seem a self-evident proposition. Yet it happens that it requires to be repeated over and over again because even thoughtful people seem to forget it. Only the other day an eminent German Hygienist addressed a warning on this subject to the housekeepers of the Fatherland. "It is strange indeed," he said, "to find people who are fastidiously careful in other respects willing to accept, without question or examination, almost any flour that is offered them. Do they realize the danger that lies in such indifference?"

This is the same spirit in which the American Journal of Health has for many years addressed its readers. Flour is used in almost every culinary process; it is indispensable in the preparation of food; it forms what may be called a general basis for the dietary. Therefore, it might seem inconceivable that it should receive from so many housekeepers such secondary consideration as it does.

Health cannot be preserved in a household which uses persistently an inferior grade of flour. Housekeepers need to be told what are the best grades in order that they may escape the consequences of mistakes which occur through ignorance. Mistakes caused by willful carelessness, however, will bring their own punishment. We are constantly examining the various brands on the market and have found none more eminently worthy of confidence than "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour," offered by W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal, Canada. The method we follow in testing a brand of flour is to secure a sample of it as if it were required simply for household use, to submit this to a chemical analysis, and then to adopt the report made by our own experts. It is impossible for any one not connected with the staff of this journal to be aware that an examination is being made, and when we publish the facts to the world they form a statement which cannot be contradicted truthfully by anyone. No consideration prevails with this journal excepting the welfare of its readers, nor do we seek to serve any interest whatever but theirs. We endorse "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour" for the reason that it is nutritious in a high degree on account of its large percentage of gluten; that it is free from an undue percentage of starch and so does not dispose to indigestion; that it has a distinct uniformity of high quality; that it does not sour; that it produces bread which is both white and light. These are the distinctive characteristics of a first-class flour, and their absence denotes the inferior kind. The stomach will inevitably suffer from poor flour, which is

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