

they would be here. I would also advise, at first, that only the most temporary farm buildings be constructed. If there is a superfluity of capital, let it rather be invested in more land, and let the profits from the farm or farms, gradually, as the time goes on, pay for more pretentious structures. I have seen so many instances where capital has been employed in silly attempts to emulate the 'country gentleman' come to grief, that I caution those with money against it.

"The capital required to stock and work a farm after it is bought, depends of course, upon individual pleasure, ability, and the extent of the holding; but, a safe average for, say 500 acres, would be £500. If, however, only 100 acres, then £120, because the small farm takes more in proportion to work than the large.

"Spring work commences for seeding about the middle of March, and harvest about the middle of August, but seasons vary there as elsewhere. In summer the weather is often extremely warm, and in winter frequently intensely cold; but the extraordinary clearness and dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate most healthy and invigorating. Winter especially, with its calm, brilliant sun and moonlight, reflected from the hard, crisp snow, is a most enjoyable time, and the cold is not felt nearly so much as is the damp, raw chill of a Scottish winter. The seasons, too, can be depended on. June brings its warm showers, and harvest its dry weather just as surely as the sun rises. The farmer, therefore, feels none of that harassing doubt as to the probable nature of the weather, or the fear that, at the ingathering of his crop, all his labour may be destroyed at the last moment, which so often afflicts the British farmer.

"Wheat is the staple cereal in Manitoba, and finer cannot be found. Mills are springing up in all directions for grinding and preparing the grain, and there is little doubt that the North-West will soon become the great wheat granary of the American continent. When one reflects that the States and Canada are already laying down wheat at the threshold of the British farmer almost cheaper than the latter can raise it, one wonders what will become of the British agriculturist when the wheat-producing North-West pours its future millions of bushels to swell the present volume. In Manitoba, the average yield of wheat is from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and its price ranges from 60 cents to \$1.15. If the market is 10 miles away, nearly \$9 will be required to transport it thither for every 30 bushels, and proportionately less or more according to distance.

"Another feature of Manitoba is its adaptation for mixed farming. Certain portions of the Province are best suited for grain-raising only, and in other portions the natural hay and grasses cannot be excelled for horses and cattle. It may take some time, but I hope to see in the near future many Manitobans conducting two farms—i.e., one for grain-raising exclusively and one for cattle-rearing.

"The soil in my part of the Province, which is prairie land, is a rich black loam. There are no trees to fell, or stumps to extract—just ready to plough and clean. It does not, and will not, require manure for years to come, when ploughing down the green crop only will be sufficient. Draining is unknown, the natural elevation and fall of the ground being quite sufficient to carry off all surplus water. Fencing, except around permanent pastures, has no place in Manitoba. Fuel is in the meantime rather expensive, although plenty of wood is interspersed throughout the territory, and is abundant along the banks of rivers and streams. Coal is, however, found in immense quantities, and a development of its working, with increased population, is only a matter of short time.

"I have had many communications from farm servants who speak of trying their fortunes in the Province. To them I would say, that they must go out prepared to accept the first employment they can find, that they must at the start look for some discomforts and deprivations, and that they must there, as elsewhere, be industrious, sober and energetic. These conditions fulfilled, they will do well. Their wages will be much higher and their food far superior to such as obtains in Scotland; but their great aim, and one easily achieved, should be the ultimate possession of a home of their own and 'the glorious privilege of being independent.' Female domestic servants are in great demand, their wages being