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statistics on this point. One thing, however, is certain, that the Province is rapidly filling up by immigration from Europe; the immigration of farmers' sons from the older Provinces and the United States. And this peopling is, we believe, of the very best class of settlers, viz., men who are in earnest as to making the country their home, and living in, and working for its advancement. In fact it is astonishing to hear the self-satisfied and patriotic opinions of those who have lived in the country, and some of them only a few months. They are enthusiastic about their own, and the country's prospects.

The great drawback which has hitherto existed to the settlement of Manitoba and the North-West, viz., travelling connections with the sister Provinces and the world generally is now removed. We refer at some length to the Canada Pacific Railway further on. Through it, and its connections, easy access is now made to every part of the Province, and before the close of 1893 it will reach the Rocky Mountains.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

is practically the freest in the world. The people are the source of power. There is no hereditary aristocracy to bind society in class traditionalism. We have constitutional government—the most easy and rational arrangement between Republicanism and Monarchy—and every household has the franchise. The taxes are much lighter than in the other Provinces, in fact are such a mere nominal thing that they are not worth taking into account in an intending settler's calculations.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION.

Let us explain these words so that even the most ignorant can understand them. By homestead is meant a lot of 160 acres which becomes the personal inalienable property of any individual, of the age of majority, who chooses to settle permanently on it, and perform the usual clearing, breaking up, and agricultural duties, in one word, make a home of it for himself and family. To every such actual, *bona fide* settler this lot is given free of all payment. By pre-emption is meant securing a lot of 160 acres under promise of paying \$2.50 per acre, but only four-tenths of this requires to be paid at the end of the third year or occupation and the balance in easy instalments thereafter. The Canadian Pacific Railway have 25,000,000 acres of land which they offer for sale at \$2.50 per acre, with a rebate of \$1.25 an acre on all land cultivated within five years.

There are several conditions of the most liberal and beneficent nature attached to the homestead law, which are intended specially to benefit the *poor* settler; for instance, "exemption from seizure for debt of ordinary furniture, tools and farm implements in use, also one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and food for the same for thirty days," and the *land* cultivated by the debtor provided the extent of the same be not more than 160 acres, in which case the surplus may be sold with privileges to first mortgages. The house, stables, barns, fences on the debtor's farm, are, by this Act, declared free from seizure, by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any Court of this Province. No limit is placed on the value of the farm or home, no matter how great it may become.

A FEW SHORT PARAGRAPHS GIVING SOLID FACTS GLEANED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

1882 is the 12th year of Manitoba's existence.

Large numbers of superior breeding stock are being imported into the country.

Out of three hundred statements received from farmers throughout the Province in regard to the healthfulness of the climate, not one is adverse.

The home demand created by the prosecution of public works and railways, and the immense influx of newcomers will afford for years a ready market for cereals, roots, cattle, etc.

The harvests of 1880 and 1881 were bountiful. That of 1882 was unprecedented and excelled in quantity *pro rata* that of any other part of the continent. The following is the average crop: wheat, about 32½ bushels per acre, ranging from 18 to 47, and weighing from 60 to 70 pounds per bushel. Oats averaged 60 to 80 bushels per acre.