

come around at night, while in the day time there are none to be seen. The cost of wintering sheep is small, hay is put up at a cost of a dollar a ton, which will winter six sheep or say 25 cents apiece for wintering. It requires no more men to look after 1,000 sheep than it does for 500. Mine run out with no one looking after them all summer, coming home of their own accord for sale. Like all other animals they require to be watched during the lambing season. My lambs when four to five months old bring me from \$4 to \$5 each. One great feature in favor of sheep farming is that we get two crops as it were each year, a crop of wool and a crop of lambs. I started in a small way some six years ago having only 18 Leicester and 5 merinos; now I have a large flock. Horses, in their own way, cost even less than sheep, as we let whole bands of them run on the prairie both summer and winter, not having to feed them at all, unless we work them, when they are fed the same as anywhere else.

"About grain raising. Although I have devoted my time especially to sheep yet I can testify to the excellent crops of all cereals in the district, having a good yield of a number one sample of wheat from year to year myself. As this is an immense wheat growing country, there is a splendid opening for a good flour mill at Duck Lake, there being enough wheat now grown in the vicinity to keep a large mill running night and day."

A NAVAL OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

Captain C. H. May, late of the Royal Navy, now ranching at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, says:—"Although I do not go into grain raising much, growing only what I require for my own use, I have a large number of horses and cattle which increase and multiply and give me very little trouble. The climate is very healthy and in spite of the cold in winter, I would rather live here than in the Old Country. The sport is good and a man could easily live by his gun. There is no doubt in this country an opening for anyone who chooses to work moderately hard, and does not mind roughing it a little at first. Only a small amount of capital is required, as the cost of living frugally is very small."

As seen by Delegates.

Last autumn a number of delegates from Michigan, U.S.A., visited the Saskatchewan district for the purpose of selecting homes for themselves and reporting on the capabilities of the district to their fellow-settlers in Michigan, large numbers of whom are anxious to remove to a more favorable location than they are now in. These delegates reported as follows:

At Duck Lake—one of the most important stations on the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R.—we were taken in hand by the immigration committee and were shown some magnificent land in the immediate vicinity, as well as in the vicinity of Stony Lake. Driving south from the town we were shown some land open for homesteading, that was first class in quality; further on whole sections were to be obtained of the same land, in which districts we located 10 homesteads. While passing through this district we examined some of the grain, which was no, I sample in yield and quality. The vegetables seen on Mr. Mitchell's ranch could not be beaten in any country. Mr. Mitchell's cattle were seen near the town on the prairie. In the herd were a number of Highland cattle imported from Scotland, which do exceptionally well in this country, living outside during the whole winter. There is an immense area of fine country open for settlement here.

"In the Stony Lake country, we accepted the hospitality of Captain Craig, who has a magnificent farm. This gentleman gave some practical information about the country, giving the drawbacks as well as the advantages. In this district there is a large area open for settlement with plenty of wood and good water."

"With regard to wood and timber in the Duck Lake district, there is abundance of both, timber being obtained from half a mile to a mile from where we located, while spruce and pine could be hauled from the firs at a distance of 10 to 12 miles, or be brought down by the railway which passes in the middle of the district."

"Regarding the game, every one is a sportsman, a gun being found in every house. There are any amount of geese, ducks, chickens, partridge, hare and rabbits, while plenty of moose, jumping deer, bear and other large game are found further from the settlement."

"There are no potato bugs or other destructive insects in the country."

(Signed),

Charles Gorbatt, Kludie, Huron Co.
Andrew Jackle, Filson, Huron Co.
Phillip Shad, Soule, Huron Co.
Thomas A. Little, Luce, Saginaw Co.
Omer Luce, Channing, Saginaw Co.
C. M. Russell, " "
John W. Guther, " "
Wm. Shook, " "
Jesse C. Church, " "
Steven Poulsham, Plunellog, Huron Co.
James Watt, Huron City, Huron Co.

To the British Emigrant.

By W. S. Upton.

Presuming that by force of circumstances the question of a desirable change has come over you, as an agriculturist, who finds himself driven out of his own market, the first thought will be "Where shall I go to better my condition?" To such I would say: "Follow Horace Greely's advice, 'Go West,' to that magnificent stretch of that agricultural territory, Western Canada, with its millions of free acres, and the British flag for a reserve." Your choice falls on this fair portion of Canada! You have concluded rightly that it offers splendid opportunities, every opening for the agricultural class is here held forth, for the farmer with a good capital, as well as the agricultural laborer with but willing hands and heart.

You have decided to go, the next step then is to obtain the requisite information, as how to go, what it will cost, what to take, and what to leave behind. Firstly, I advise you to write to some one of the many emigration agents, a list of whom will be found on a later page, from whom all necessary information can be obtained, rates of passage, clear through to destination will be given, at astonishingly low rates of fare, with which will also be given a certificate entitling you to a rebate, when making entry for government land. It is much cheaper to book right through to your destination, it saves time and trouble, transfer of baggage, and consequently less chance of breakages. If your choice should fall on this district, which I sincerely hope it will, for your own benefit as well as for those of us who have come ahead from the motherland, you will find friends ready to assist you to a comfortable settlement and choice of land.

As to what you should bring, experience has taught me that a good supply of plain clothing, no matter how shabby, should form a large part of the emigrant's luggage. A good supply of warm underclothing, stockings, etc., house linen and bed clothes and blankets, and let every housewife leaving home, well stock her work basket with all the little odds and ends of usefulness such as darning wools, tapes, needles, cotton, etc., etc., so indispensable to the household of a family. Heavy and cumbersome articles such as furniture, bedsteads, etc., should not be taken, as they can be purchased in this country at reasonable prices and more adapted to the country. A sewing machine, if you have one, after being taken to pieces and well packed, will carry safely and be very useful. If the emigrant should possess a tendency for sport he should provide himself with a good breech-loading shot gun, as game here abounds in plenty and is the common property of the settler in its season. Bear in mind this: bring all the little useful utensils you can pack, consistent with the weight allowed, but it is inadvisable to incur any extra weight charges, and I would advise all to specially arrange with the booking agent that there will be no extras to pay for baggage. Of course each party will be guided, as regards the above, by the length of his purse, but it is much better to allow as much capital as possible to come with you, as on this depends your scale of operations. Families should provide themselves with sufficient cold eatables, say a boiled ham, sugar, tea, etc., for the railway journey, as in the splendidly equipped railway carriages tea can be made and eggs boiled, in fact, with a supply of butter and bread purchased in Montreal or Quebec say, you will get along well without the attendant eating house or hotel charges for meals during the four or five days' journey.

The emigrant will find on landing from the ship to commence his overland journey, pleasant business-like officers, who will give all information and assistance necessary. In checking your luggage

and in your general comfort, never be afraid to trouble them. It is good policy for the emigrant to arm himself with a letter of introduction from a reliable emigration officer or booking agent to some official at the port of disembarkation. Once you arrive at your point of choice or destination you will be well looked after during the preliminary stages of locating and building of a house. All necessary articles of food for housekeeping, which the new settler may require, can be purchased in the district at very moderate prices. Implements, waggons, working horses, or oxen are always to be procured here, and are especially adapted for this country and the prices are always right to a careful buyer.

What Immigrants May Expect.

By A. B. Stewart, M. D.

Duck Lake, although a village of only two years growth, has three general stores, where may be procured anything necessary for life in this country, an hotel, post office, telegraph office, police barracks, telephone office, where communication by telephone can be had with outside settlements at a moment's notice, express office, railway ticket office, where tickets can be procured for any place in the world, a church, schools, private offices and an implement warehouse. It may be mentioned in passing that the Massey-Harris Company have their headquarters for the Saskatchewan at Duck Lake and always have on hand all the implements and machinery a farmer needs. There is also a blacksmith shop and the carpenter and other trades are represented. There is a resident physician, school teachers, a number of clergymen and the district is visited by the legal fraternity frequently.

To the immigrant, on arrival here, the country appears as one immense park, owing to the clumps of beautiful trees which look as if they were arranged there by man and trimmed accordingly, while in fact they are only the natural bluff (a name given to clumps or groves of trees in this country). In going to the different parts of this district one may see the following settlements which were established ten years before a railway came to the country. The Itatoche settlement, about five miles from Duck Lake, is a most picturesque spot on the South Saskatchewan river. It has two general stores, police barracks, post office, telephone, private residences, etc., of which one will attract particular attention, that of Mr. Xavier Letendre, or Itatoche as he is commonly called. This is a very fine residence built some 8 or 10 years ago and costing quite a sum. Further up the river the Roman Catholic church is seen, with its tall spire making quite a picture in this old village, while the early settlers' houses line the banks of the river on either side being only a short distance apart, owing to the government's policy of dividing the lands along the river into narrow claims. All along this beautiful spot lands are to be secured by the new comer, by going back a mile from the river, or by going further away from the centre (Itatoche) he may have a fine claim on the river bank, the only advantage in this being the scenery along the river, as the land is equally as good away from the river.

The next settlements along the South Saskatchewan tributary to Duck Lake are St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin and Fish Creek, all of which were established by the early pioneers of the district. St. Laurent, 8 miles from Duck Lake, like Itatoche, has its mission church, adjoining buildings, etc., making it quite a settlement where farming is extensively carried on. Passing further in this direction one comes to that beautiful stretch of country, the St. Louis de Langevin settlement, the lands of which are being rapidly taken up by Canadian and British farmers. Then going in the opposite direction from Itatoche, up the river, the Fish Creek settlement is reached 15 miles from Duck Lake. Here the rancher and mixed farmer are found making a good living, this part being close to the river is specially adapted to mixed farming, with abundance of wood and timber which is found every where in the country along rivers as well as the best of water, two essentials to the settler. The soil in this district, from the river back, merges from a light sandy loam to a new black loam with a clay subsoil. As one goes further back hundreds of homesteads await the immigrant in all parts of this district.

The Duck Lake settlement proper is about five miles from the South Saskatchewan and 12 miles