

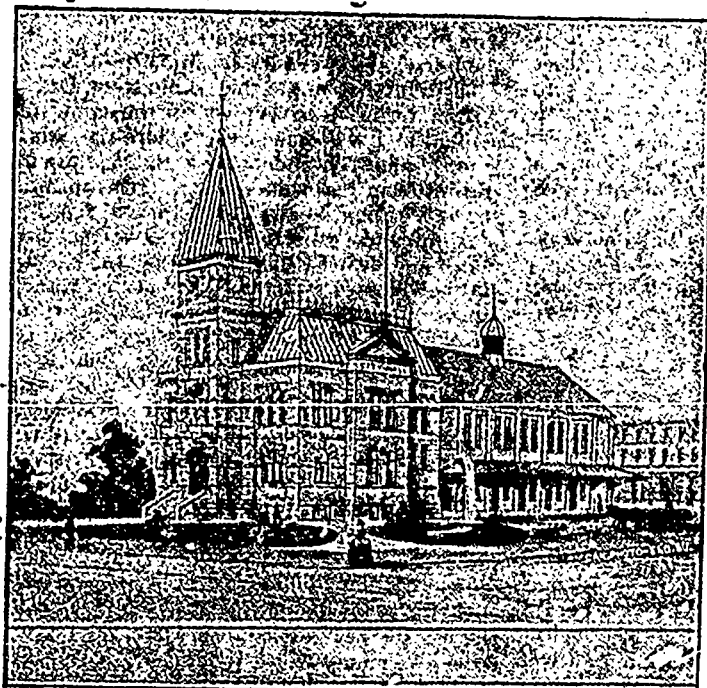
SUCCESSFUL.

He had not five dollars to his name when he landed in Manitoba.

On page eight will be found a cut of the farm house and buildings referred to in the accompanying letter which was sent in June, 1897, to the Sun newspaper, Brandon, Manitoba:

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir.—Having occasion to drive into the country 15 miles on business on the 29th of May, I took a few notes of the prospects of the crops. From what I saw as my business led me to travel over the prairie last summer as well as this, I noticed that there was a perceptible difference in the acreage of grain sown this year as compared with last. I should say that there is nearly one third more grain sown this season, and it is much better farmed and cultivated than what I saw on my travels last season.



City Hall, Brandon, Manitoba

I did not see a field drilled in on stubble. It has all been well cultivated and looks well considering the dry spring we have had. No doubt the crops are suffering to some extent on account of this dry spell but they are no ways blighted, and should a kind providence see fit in a short time to send us a bountiful rain and no other untoward circumstance occur there is the prospect of an abundant harvest. I stayed a short time and took dinner with one Jas. Davidson, a gentleman who came from Ontario some nine years ago with a family of four sons and two daughters. He courteously showed me through his place. He said when he came to Manitoba he came to be a bona fide settler and that he had not five dollars to his name when he landed in Manitoba, but he had pash, pluck, energy and sand in him. Now he has every comfort any man need desire. As a general rule the houses and buildings of the prairie farmer are not so good as in Ontario owing to building material being more expensive, but he has as good a house and as comfortable a house as the common run of farmers in Ontario. This summer he is building a barn 60x40. The house is already built with a stone wall eight

feet high. It is covered temporarily for the present and some of his stock is in it. He has 600 acres under grain this spring and it looks well. His place is under a high state of cultivation as much as so any farmer's in Ontario. His stock consists of 42 head of cattle, 22 pigs and other domestic animals. If we had more such men come to the province with the same push and energy, we would soon see mansions comfortable both for man and beast to attract the gaze of the traveller's eye as he drives over our prairies. That is the kind of settlers we want to come to Manitoba.

Yours, etc.,

A. MELVIN.

GROWING RAPIDLY

Each year sees the population of Manitoba greater and a substantial increase in its exports. During the year 1897 it is estimated that \$935,310 were expended on farm buildings and dwelling houses outside the cities and towns. The number

of settlers arriving at Winnipeg in 1897 was 10,864, and the number of situations supplied to laborers through the instrumentality of the government agents increased from 757 in 1896 to 1,805 in 1897. There are now 49 cheese factories and 29 creameries in the province, and the value of their products last year was \$291,586. This is an increase over the season of 1896 of \$60,965. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 worth of cattle were sold during the year 1897.

CANADIAN GOLD REGION.

William Ogilvie, the noted Yukon explorer, speaking of the extent of the Canadian gold district says that the westerly boundary of this region—the 141st meridian, or International Boundary—is upwards of 300 miles in length; the southern boundary—the 60th parallel of latitude—is about 500 miles long, and the north-east boundary, an irregular line from the 60th parallel to the 141st meridian, in latitude 65 degrees approximately, is upwards of 600 miles long. These three lines bound an area of about 125,000 square miles, over which gold is scattered more or less profusely.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 20, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the 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 land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or to Commissioner of Immigration, 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 \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation of inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa 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 the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west 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, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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 from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up Farm Land in Manitoba or the Canadian North-west Territories, in order to

secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian North-west Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate. In exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian North-west at a very low rate, which may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 660 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada, provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will no longer have to be encountered.

CANADIAN AGENCIES IN THE U. S.

There are about 150 Agents of the Canadian Government now at work in various parts of the United States, disseminating information with regard to the resources and attractions of Western Canada as a field for settlement. Following are the names and addresses of a few of these agents, who are always most ready and willing to answer enquiries, whether personal or by letter:—

St. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block Detroit, Michigan.
D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Michigan.
James Grieve, Reed City, Michigan.
J. S. Crawford, 408 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Missouri.
Benjamin Davis, 154 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.
C. J. Broughton, 1223 Monahanock Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. Bennett, 802 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota.
J. H. M. Parker, 502 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minnesota.
D. H. Murphy, Stratford, Iowa.
William Ritchie, Grafton, North Dakota.
Alfred S. Rollo, Boise City, Idaho.
N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

MANITOBA.

OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES TO THE HOME-SEEKER, WHETHER

FARM LABORER, DAIRYMAN, STOCKMAN OR WHEAT-GROWER.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A MORE FAVORABLE TIME THAN THE PRESENT FOR SETTLERS TO LOCATE.

Some Eloquent Facts.

25 years ago the chief products of Manitoba were the furs of wild animals. To-day these products are Wheat, Cattle, Butter, Cheese.

IN 25 YEARS

The population increased from 12,000 to 200,000; the land under cultivation from 10,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres, the number of schools from 16 to 982.

EVEN IN A SINGLE DECADE

The results are no less remarkable, as may be seen from the following figures:—

GRAIN PRODUCED.

	1885.	1895.
Wheat	7,429,440 bush,	41,776,038 bush,
Oats	6,364,263 bush,	22,555,733 bush,
Barley	1,113,481 bush,	5,645,036 bush,
Total	14,907,184 bush,	59,975,807 bush,

Increase in ten years, 45,068,623 Bushels

The area of Wheat, Oats and Barley under crop was:—

In 1885..... 566,228 acres.

In 1895..... 1,722,773 acres.

Increase, 1,156,545 acres.

The province has a municipal system which is simple, economical and efficient. Taxation in all parts is therefore reduced to a minimum. Lands can be bought in nearly every district, on easy terms of payment. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upward. FREE homesteads are still available in some parts of the province.

Full information, maps, etc., may be had on application to

THOS. GREENWAY,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Or to W. D. Scott, Manitoba Im. Agent, 30 York St., Toronto,