

If the settler has money, he can find farms well improved and in advanced cultivation, when he can commence on a scale as extensive as he likes.

If he has but little means and desires to rent the first year he can get properties to suit him, with or without teams, implements and seed, with the owner ready to assist him. As teams and implements can be bought on liberal time by paying from a quarter to a third down, as land can be got anywhere by giving a portion of the crop as first payment; and as seed can be got on time by giving a mortgage on the crop, a start can easily be made with little means; but to succeed under such circumstances, a good crop and fair prices, with great economy in the settler must follow. Other methods of settling are open to the emigrant, but these are most commonly adopted. In all cases it is very advantageous to the settler to commence with a couple of milch cows, some pigs and poultry, as they are very easily kept through summer and winter, and are a great help towards keeping the family while the crops are growing. As is shown in another section, the settler should also see to it that in addition to his wheat crop he should put in plenty of roots and vegetables for his own use, if not for sale. They grow with but little labour, and are a great assistance in housekeeping.

RAILWAY LANDS.

Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the main line of Canadian Pacific and branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red River districts. The railway lands are for sale at the various agencies of the company in the United Kingdom, Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories, at the following prices:

Lands in the province of Manitoba average \$3 to \$6 an acre. Lands in the province of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, average \$3 to \$4 an acre. Lands west of the 3rd meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary district, \$3 per acre. Lands in Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts, \$3 per acre.