

I think that will effectually refute the assertion that there are such exorbitant charges on the Canadian Pacific Railway, an assertion persistently repeated in the articles in the *Globe* and elsewhere in the press and in Parliament, intended to discourage emigration, and to show that the settler is more liberally treated by roads which are doing the same kind of business, through the agricultural country on the other side of the line. I wrote lately to the manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway calling his attention to a statement in the *Globe* that a bushel of wheat is worth 80 cents in Winnipeg, and the cost of taking it to Liverpool is \$1.07. The manager replied :

"On the opening of navigation our rate from Winnipeg to Montreal will not be far from twenty-six cents per bushel, and as the rates from Montreal to Liverpool average about 83 cents per quarter, the through rate from Winnipeg to Liverpool will probably be something under 40 cents per bushel, including insurance &c."

I also sent him a letter of the Manitoba correspondent of the *Globe* in which he said that a prime necessity in Winnipeg was stone for building cellars; that it was carried over a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Stony Mountain; that they could not get it elsewhere, and that the rate charged from Stony Mountain to Winnipeg when the Mackenzie Government ran the road was only \$5 per car load of three cords, and that it is now \$14.40 per car of two cords. In reply the manager says:—

"I have to say that I am unable to discover any evidence that there was a railway in operation in Manitoba during the Mackenzie Government, and further that our rate on stone from Stony Mountain to Winnipeg is \$1.20 per ton."

That disposes of another malicious invention. Now, I will finish what I have to say on this subject, by comparing the North-West land regulations, which are so strenuously complained of, with those of the United States. I think hon. gentlemen will see that some reckless and malicious attacks have been already successfully refuted, and will not refuse to listen to what I have to say, so long as it is pertinent to the general argument. The statement upon the land policy which I am about to read from the *Mail*, I prepared myself. I carefully examined the

United States land laws, and the synopsis which I have given is strictly accurate, and can be readily verified by any one who chooses to refer to published regulations.

Mr. Macfarland, the United States Commissioner of the Land Office published his report in October last. He stated that one of the well-grounded complaints made against their management of land affairs was that patents are not issued promptly, and the evil had grown to such enormous magnitude in the United States, that he was obliged to ask Congress to give him a hundred extra clerks to bring up the arrears. I will now read from the *Mail* the article referred to.

A comparison between the homestead policy of Canada and the United States, will show which is most favorable to settlers.

#### CANADA.

"The head of the family, or any male person not less than 18 years of age, is entitled to a homestead entry."

"Such entry may be for any quantity not exceeding 160 acres in any land open therefor; the even numbered sections, on about eighty millions of the most fertile lands being free for selection until the first of January, 1885. The settler will have the right of pre-emption of an adjoining tract of the same extent as his homestead, which he can purchase at the end of three years, at Government prices. He obtains a patent at the end of three years' residence and cultivation. He may have a second homestead entry, and a third and fourth. He may commute by purchase, after one year's residence."

"A clue to the constant attacks made upon the Government policy, and the misrepresentations in regard to the North-West as a field for settlement, which have been endorsed and circulated with evident satisfaction by the Grit press, has been discovered in the per-

#### UNITED STATES.

"Any male person not less than 21 years, is entitled to a homestead entry. Such entry may be for any quantity not exceeding 80 acres in the first, or \$250 class, or 160 acres in the second or \$125 class of lands open therefor. The homestead settler has not the right of pre-emption. He obtains a patent at the end of five years' residence and cultivation. He cannot have a second homestead entry. He may commute by purchase, after one year's residence, but it is recommended that this privilege be modified and restricted."

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