

senting almost all the nationalities of Europe have been formed in Winnipeg, and will welcome and see to the welfare of their respective countrymen.

The arrival of a party of settlers is always announced in advance, so that contractors who are employing men in building, railway construction, or in some other work in the city of Winnipeg or neighbourhood, may take as many of the newcomers as choose to go to work with them. Farmers are generally on the lookout for able men and pay good wages. The average wages paid are \$20 (£5) per month and board. The girls of a family can always find employment in Winnipeg and other towns, in domestic service, in hotels, shops, factories and establishments, employing female labour. Good wages are paid to capable girls, and little time is lost in getting a situation.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

THE question "How much is necessary?" is a difficult one to answer. It depends upon circumstances. Very many men have gone into the North-West without any capital and have prospered. A little capital, however, makes the start easier and saves valuable time. Some statements of what can be done upon a certain capital, say 500 dollars (£100) or 1,000 dollars (£200) or 3,000 dollars (£600) may, nevertheless be advantageous.

This information has been given by many writers, in tables of various kinds and for various localities; but all amount to about the same conclusion, namely:—

The 500 dollars (£100) will set a man down upon some western quarter-section, (160 acres) obtained as a free homestead or one chosen among the cheaper lands belonging to the Railway Company, and enable him to build a house and stay there until his farm becomes productive and self-supporting.

In this connection a practical farmer of some years residence in Manitoba speaks as follows:

"Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing by homesteading. A single man can start on an outlay of \$385, made up as follows: One yoke of oxen and harness, \$115; plow, harrow, etc., \$40; stove and kitchen furnishings, \$40; bedding, etc., \$20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log house, \$50; provisions, \$90; seed, \$30. A farmer with a family of five would have to lay out \$240 more, bringing his outlay up to \$625.

A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the fifth of April; he can break ten acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the ten acres under crop, and can break thirty acres, and backset the forty acres in the fall ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about \$60 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring.

Suppose he puts in 30 acres of wheat, and raises only 25 bushels to the acre, at 80 cents per bushel, it will be worth \$600; say 5 acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre at 35 cents per bushel, \$70; say 1 acre of potatoes, 200 bushels at 40 cents, \$80; 3 acres of barley, 40 bushels per acre, worth 40 cents, \$48; and 1 acre of garden stuff at \$120; total \$918. After deducting expenses of harvesting and the whole original outlay the farmer will still have something to the good to start with next year."

It must not be forgotten, however, that hundreds have arrived in