

rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable thereon, and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and after seeding have two or three weeks to look about in selecting a permanent home.

CAPITAL MEANS OPPORTUNITY.

The settler who comes with considerable money, or money with a carload of stock and household effects, is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little means, for he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push vigorously.

It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place some money in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

AS TO BUYING LAND.

First: Never purchase without a personal inspection.

Second: The nearer you are to a railway station as a market, the more valuable the land is, and the more its value will increase in the future.

All other things being equal, land not more than five miles from a station would be valued, say, at \$10 per acre; land at from five to ten miles would be valued at \$7.50, and from ten to fifteen miles, somewhat less. Prices are increasing as the demand increases.

If an intending settler has any friend or acquaintance he should by

all means write to such an one, stating how he is situated and what he would like to do, either in the way of securing a situation, renting a farm, or purchasing one.

If the intending settler knows no one, he should purchase ticket to Winnipeg only, and on arrival there call upon the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, when every assistance possible will be given to locate him.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for most classes, is the early spring. The agricultural labourer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time; and the farmer who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The farmer may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural labourer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point. The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose

at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting"—for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for the winter; and, if he means to do this, he will find it a great advantage in the spring to have been early on the spot.

WHAT TO BRING.

Many of the household necessities which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances, for special reasons, which the colonists will consider.

Mechanics and artisans, when they have been encouraged to come out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices.

Settlers from the United States can secure their own cars at very low rates, or a car can be hired by one or more settlers, in which case it is better to take along the stock one owns. But do not buy new stock, as stock of all kinds can be had at reason-

able prices, and they can be purchased on arrival. Machinery unsuited to farming in Western Canada should not be bought, but the settler should first of all bring his bedding and clothing.

WOMAN'S HELP NEEDED.

Canada is a man's country, from the fact that

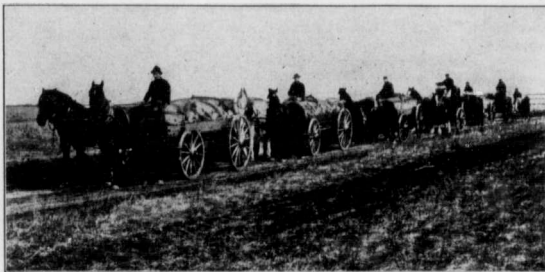
all new countries first attract men, who are more adventurous and better fitted for pioneer life than women. In Manitoba there are 21,717, and in the Territories 57,851 more males than females. There is an increasing demand for woman's help, and especially for servant girls. The farther west you travel the greater the scarcity, and with the demand, the compensation is increased.

GETTING A START.

Persons of small capital and inadequate knowledge of agriculture often desire to enter upon farming pursuits. Before this is done experience should be acquired, either by hiring oneself out as a labourer or gaining experience in some other way. Then when the necessary knowledge has been obtained, a farm may either be rented, purchased, or taken up as a free grant.

CLERKS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Clerks, shop assistants, and persons desiring such situations are advised not to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already secured or to join friends. Encouragement is not held out to professional men, especially in cases where immediate employment is desired.



Hauling No. 1 Hard Wheat to Market.