

The various agents of the Department report favorably of the class of immigrants during the year and that as a rule they have been well provided with funds. Those seeking employment have been placed without difficulty, and the demand for female domestic servants has been greatly in excess of the supply."

The number of homestead entries made during the year was 4,840, involving 774,400 acres of land, in addition to this 62,824 acres were sold.

"Although as already indicated," says the report, "it has been decided to discontinue the system hitherto pursued of collecting and publishing general immigration statistics, the following statement of the number of people who have taken up homesteads in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the calendar year, their nationalities and the number of souls represented by the number of entries, will be found both interesting and valuable:—

NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.		No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	1,621	
" Quebec	214	
" Nova Scotia	27	
" New Brunswick	12	
" Prince Edward's Island	14	
" British Columbia	88	
" Manitoba	522	
" Northwest Territories	86	
Provinces not given	247	
Newfoundland	2	
Australia	1	
United States	513	
English	693	
Irish	51	
Scotch	175	
French	107	
Belgians	54	
Italians	5	
Germans	95	
Austro-Hungarians	126	
Russians (other than Mennonites)	242	
Mennonites	13	
Swedo-Norwegians	70	
Danes (other than Icelanders)	13	
Icelanders	76	
Poles	5	
Roumanians	5	
Unknown	3	

Total—4,945

4,945 entries represented 14,972 souls. (The number of souls in each family is obtained from the homesteader himself when making his entry.) "During the first three months of the year, at a time when the information was asked for without any intention of making official use of it, the Department did not call for any statement respecting the provinces from which Canadians making entries came; therefore the 247 entries which are classified as "Provinces not given." Of these, however, it is quite safe to say that 290 came from Ontario, and the remainder may be divided proportionately among the other provinces. Of the entries of persons representing themselves as from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively, 269 of the former and 49 of the latter are the entries of persons who took their pre-emptions as second homesteads. These cannot be classified as additions to the population. The remaining entries in each of the cases classified as from Manitoba and the Territories were obtained partly by people who took second homesteads which had not been pre-empted previously, and partly also by people who had been sufficiently long resident in the Northwest to justify

them in applying this classification to themselves. A certain proportion of them undoubtedly, but what proportion our returns do not enable us to settle definitely, made second entries. The number of entrants classified as from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 693 in all, representing 1,824 souls, should be deducted from the total number of 14,972 souls, leaving a net total of 13,148, which would represent the actual additions made to the population by homestead entries, for every homesteader is required to state, when making his entry, the number of his family. But it is not absolutely certain that every homesteader and his family will become permanent settlers upon their respective homesteads, nor that they will remain in the country if they do not remain on their homesteads. The proportion of cancellations to actual entries, as the result of non-fulfilment of the homestead conditions, has of recent years been about 20 per cent. That percentage is not likely to be exceeded as far as concerns last year's business, but rather the opposite. Taking off, however, the percentage mentioned we are perfectly safe in saying that the total number of entries this year represents a permanent addition to the population of 11,419 souls.

"Another point to be observed is the large number of Canadians who have taken up free homesteads in Manitoba and the Territories during the year. Care has been taken to make it everywhere quite clear that it is not the policy of the Government of Canada to encourage the movement of population from one province to another, but it is very pleasing to know that such of our people as find it necessary to move do so in their own country. The information which reaches the Department from the best informed quarters indicates that the exodus of Canadian farmers has practically come to an end, and that the United States railway corporations have found it unprofitable to maintain their colonization agencies in Canada, and have to a very large extent closed them up. It may safely be said that no better guarantee could be afforded of the future prosperity of the Northwest than that the advance couriers of settlement there should be drawn from our own Canadian population. In addition to the high degree of intelligence and education which they bring to bear upon their farming operations, they have already had experience of the free and liberal institutions of this country, and especially of its systems of municipal government, which will be found of incalculable benefit, not only to themselves, but to the European settlers who may join them, and to whom the "local self government" prevalent in Canada has up to the present time been but a theory.

"During the past year 513 homestead entries were made by persons coming from the United States, a more than ordinarily valuable class, because in addition to the equipment for the pursuit of agriculture which many of them bring into the country with them—that is, their cattle, horses and implements—and which enables them at once to commence the cultivation of their lands, they bring also an experience of the climate and soil characteristic of the great prairie region of the west, of the most approved methods of agriculture, and of the care, breed-

ing and feeding of farm animals, which it takes the emigrant from Great Britain or continental Europe some years to acquire."

Regarding the grazing lands of western provinces: "The total number of leaves now in force is 142, covering an area of 1,901,209 acres. The total number of cattle horses and sheep in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia computed from information derived by the Department is as follows: Cattle, 129,283; horses, 20,579; sheep, 86,987."

"The Crown timber agent at Winnipeg reports that during the year 50,000 cords of wood have been marketed, of which about 40,000 cords were sold on the car in Winnipeg, at \$4 50 per cord for spruce, and \$2 50 for poplar; that about 25,060 tons of American anthracite coal were imported into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the year, and sold on the car at \$10 per ton; and that not more than 2,500 tons of American soft coal came into the country during the year, the price of which was \$7 50 per ton on the car. The small quantity of soft coal imported is no doubt due to the extent to which the product of the Souris coal mines has been used for domestic purposes since the mines were opened. The agent reports that since that time upwards of 10,000 tons were sold, which realized per ton at Winnipeg \$4; at Portage la Prairie, \$4; at Brandon, \$3 75; at Regina, \$4 25; and at Moose Jaw, \$4 35. The agent further reports that 1,500 tons of the coal mined at Anthracite and Canmore in Alberta, were sold in Manitoba at \$8 50 per ton on the car; and 5,000 tons of the Lethbridge coal were retailed at Winnipeg at \$7 per ton on the car."

Commenting on the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, Mr. Burgess notes that there has been a marked development of the dairying industry; several creameries and cheese factories have been established, the products of which find a ready market at remunerative prices. A dairyman's association for the Territories has been established. "For the quarter ending on the 30th September last there were 249 schools in operation throughout the Territories, with 293 teachers and 6,170 pupils; an increase of 27 schools, 25 teachers, and 715 pupils, as compared with the corresponding quarter for the previous year. Fifty-three new school districts were established, and petitions for the erection of fifteen more are now pending."

The manner in which the long standing question of the illegal occupation of school lands in Manitoba was settled is explained in Mr. Burgess's report.

Under the heading, 1, The Mennonite Loan," an outline is given of the Government's dealings with the Mennonites of southern Manitoba; and the fact is noted that during the year 1892 the last farthing of the advance made to these people was repaid, including not only the \$96,400 principal money borrowed, but \$33,956.52 interest as well, making a total return of \$130,356.52.

The matter of markets for the products of Western Canada is treated briefly, followed by an explanation of what is being or is to be done to define the boundary line between Canada and Alaska. The report closes with a table of the railway extensions of Manitoba and the Territories made during the year.