

same name found in Eastern Canada; the Scotch grass, a favorite hay in the North-west; and the upland hay found on the prairie, of very fine quality.

Then there are the following grasses: *Wendland buffalo*, *blue joint*, *sericea* hay, *Colony* hay, *fine grass*, *blue and wheat grass*, as well as numerous other varieties, the greater portion of them being nutritious, and some of them very beautiful in appearance.

Is the Country suitable for Stock-raising? Manitoba is destined to become one of the finest stock-raising countries in the world. Its boundless prairies, covered with luxuriant grasses—the usual yield of which, when cut into hay, being from three to four tons per acre—and the cool nights for which Manitoba is famous, are most beneficial features in regard to stock; and the remarkable dryness and thinness of the winter tend to make cattle fat and with considerable speed. The easy access to fine water which exists in nearly every part of the province is another advantage in stock-raising. The abundance of hay everywhere makes it an easy matter for farmers to winter their stock, and in addition to this there is and always will be, a ready home market for beef.

The cattle ranches established at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains have proved wonderfully successful, some of them having as many as 20,000 head of stock. Cattle winter well in the Canadian North-west, and if properly stabled at night and carefully attended to, will come out fat in the spring.

How do you Commence a Farm in the Canadian North-west? A new settler arriving in the country in April or May will find his time fully occupied at first in choosing a good location for his farm, and in purchasing the necessary supplies to commence work. The general opinion of settlers in the North-west is that the end of May and the months of June and July is the best time for breaking. The land, then broken, ought to be backset in September. Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep. If the settler wishes he can get a partial crop the first year. Sufficient hay should be raised to feed the stock, and in July sufficient hay ought to be cut for winter fodder for the cattle. It is not necessary to fence the broken land until a crop is put in; but the settler will find it to his advantage to fence his fields as soon as possible, either with wire or rails. The family can live in tents very comfortably till October, but the settler should be careful to commence early in the fall—not later than middle of August or first of September—to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. The former can be purchased ready-made in Winnipeg for about £60, or it can be constructed of logs and made very warm; the latter can be made of logs or sod. The first winter over, the rest is plain sailing.

What are a Settler's First Expenses? On leaving for the Canadian North-west a settler should burden himself with as little baggage as possible. He can purchase everything he requires at reasonable prices in Manitoba, and obtain articles better suited to the country than anything he could bring with him. The following is an approximate estimate of his first outlay in a moderate way at present:

Provisions for one year, say.....	£50
Yoke of oxen.....	£10
One cow.....	£10
Wagon.....	£10
Plough and harrow.....	£10
Sundry implements.....	£10
Cooking stove, with tinware.....	£10
Furniture, etc., say.....	£10
Sundry expenses, say.....	£10

The above must be added first payment on land, unless he takes a homestead and pre-emption; but an energetic man will find time to earn something as an offset to a portion of his first expenses, either on the railway or by working for neighboring farmers, and in addition to this there is the chance of obtaining a partial crop the first year. A settler, therefore, who can boast of having £500 on his arrival in Manitoba is an independent man, and cannot fail to succeed, with ordinary care and energy. Many settlers on arrival cannot boast of a tenth part of that sum, and yet they succeed.