

Canadian Pacific Railway Co



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FARMERS
TESTIFY

1891.

REVISED EDITION.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LANDS
—OF THE—
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest. The lands belonging to the Company in each township within the railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

FROM \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

(These regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.)

Terms of Payment.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

General Conditions.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

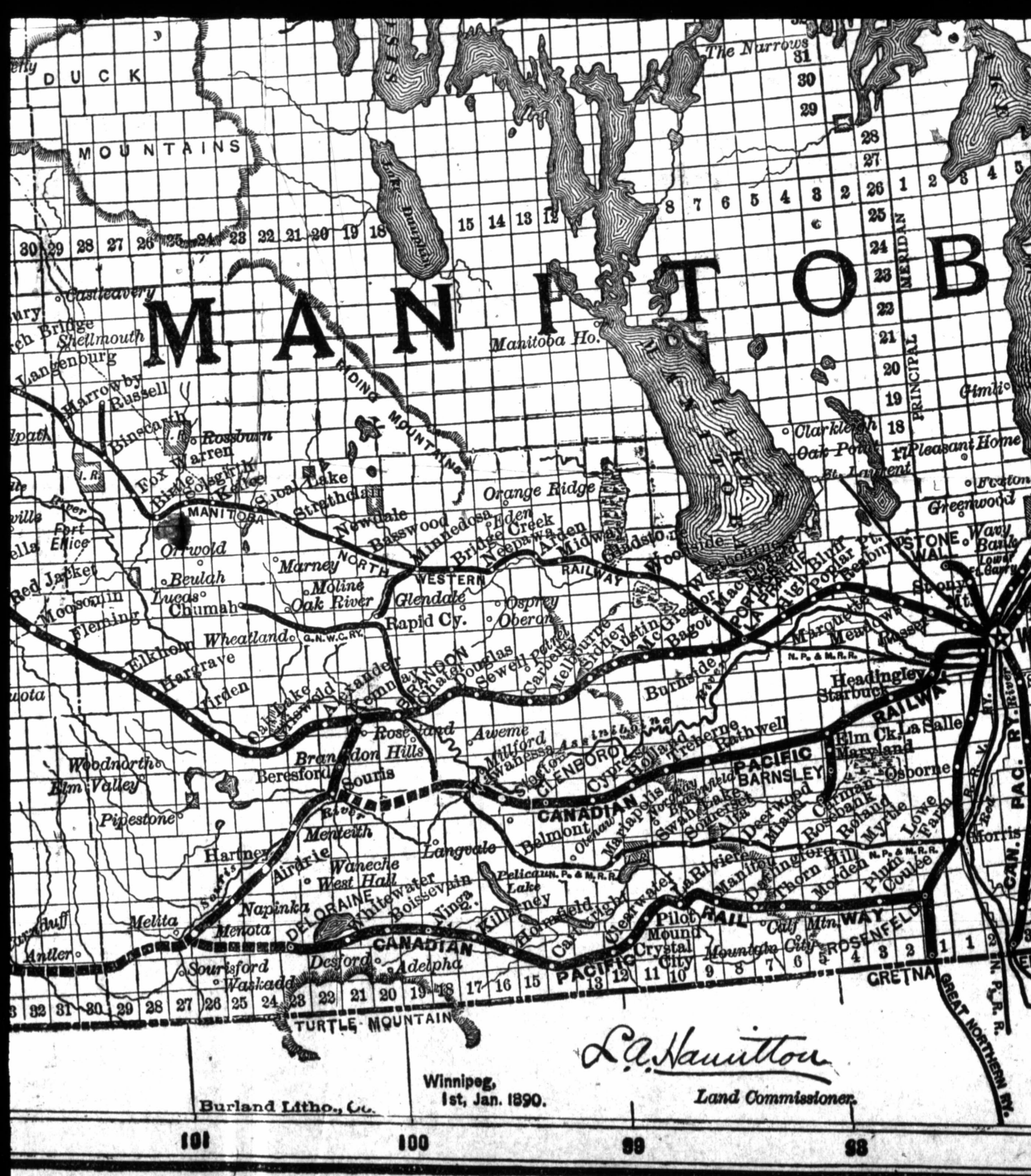
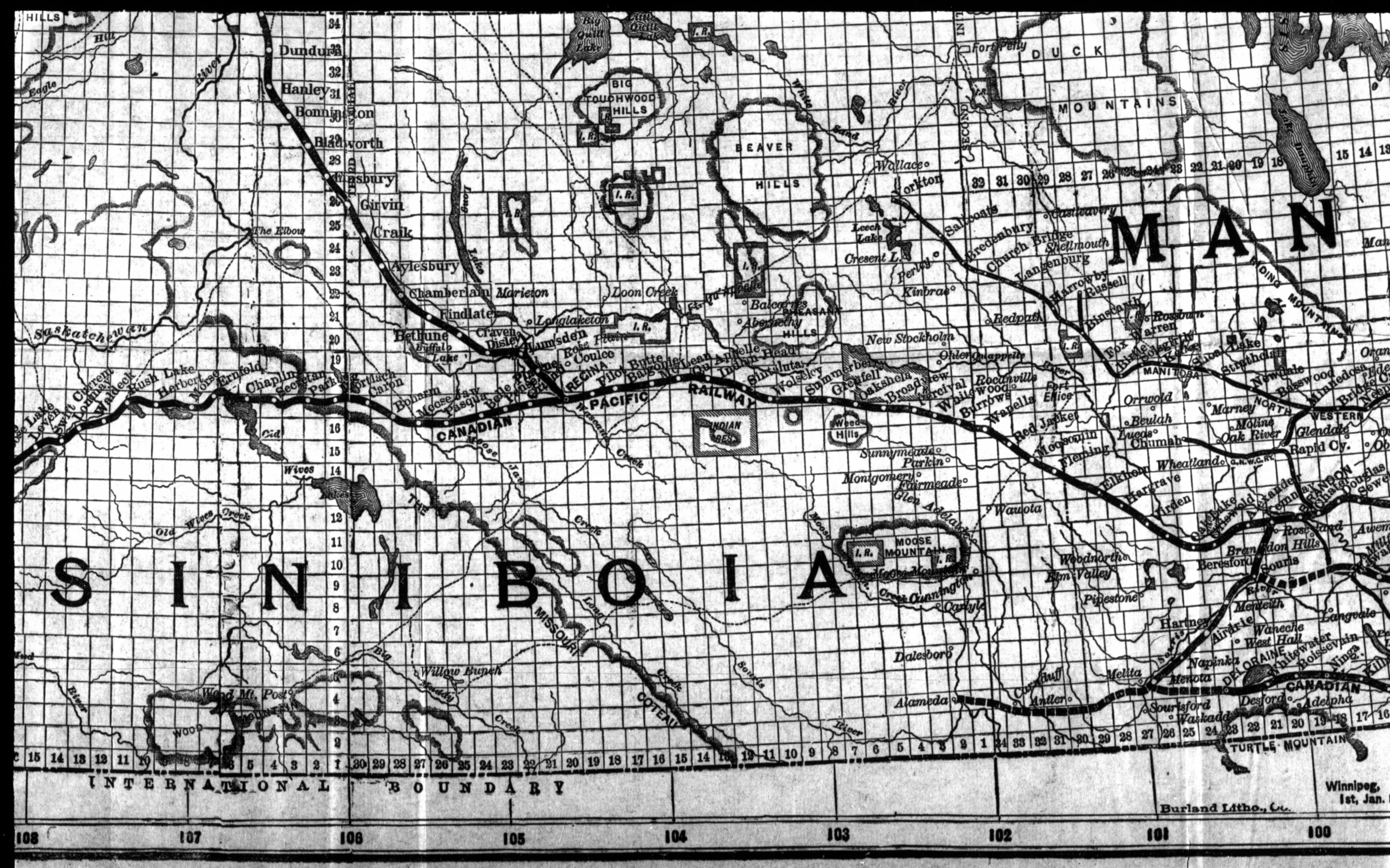
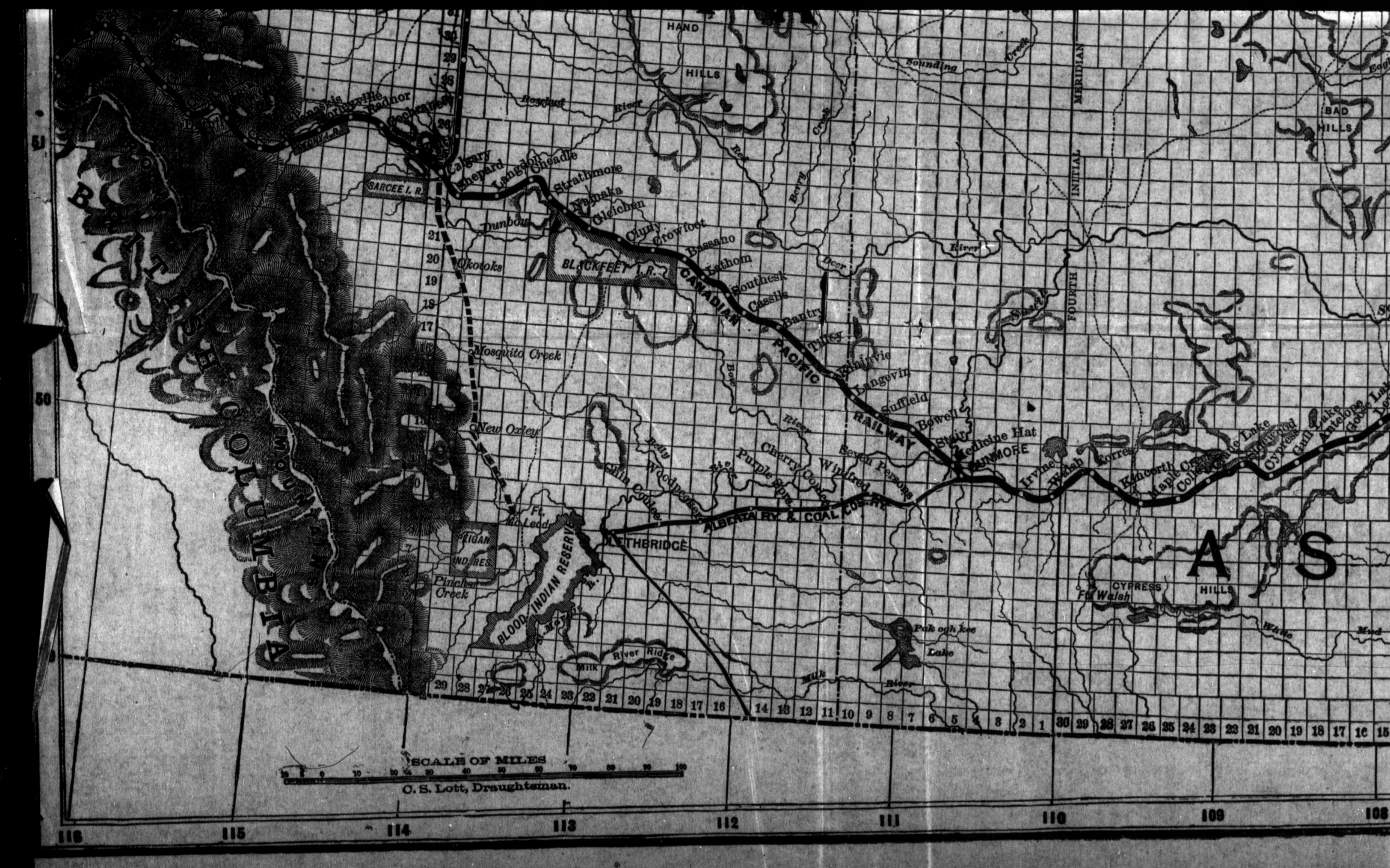
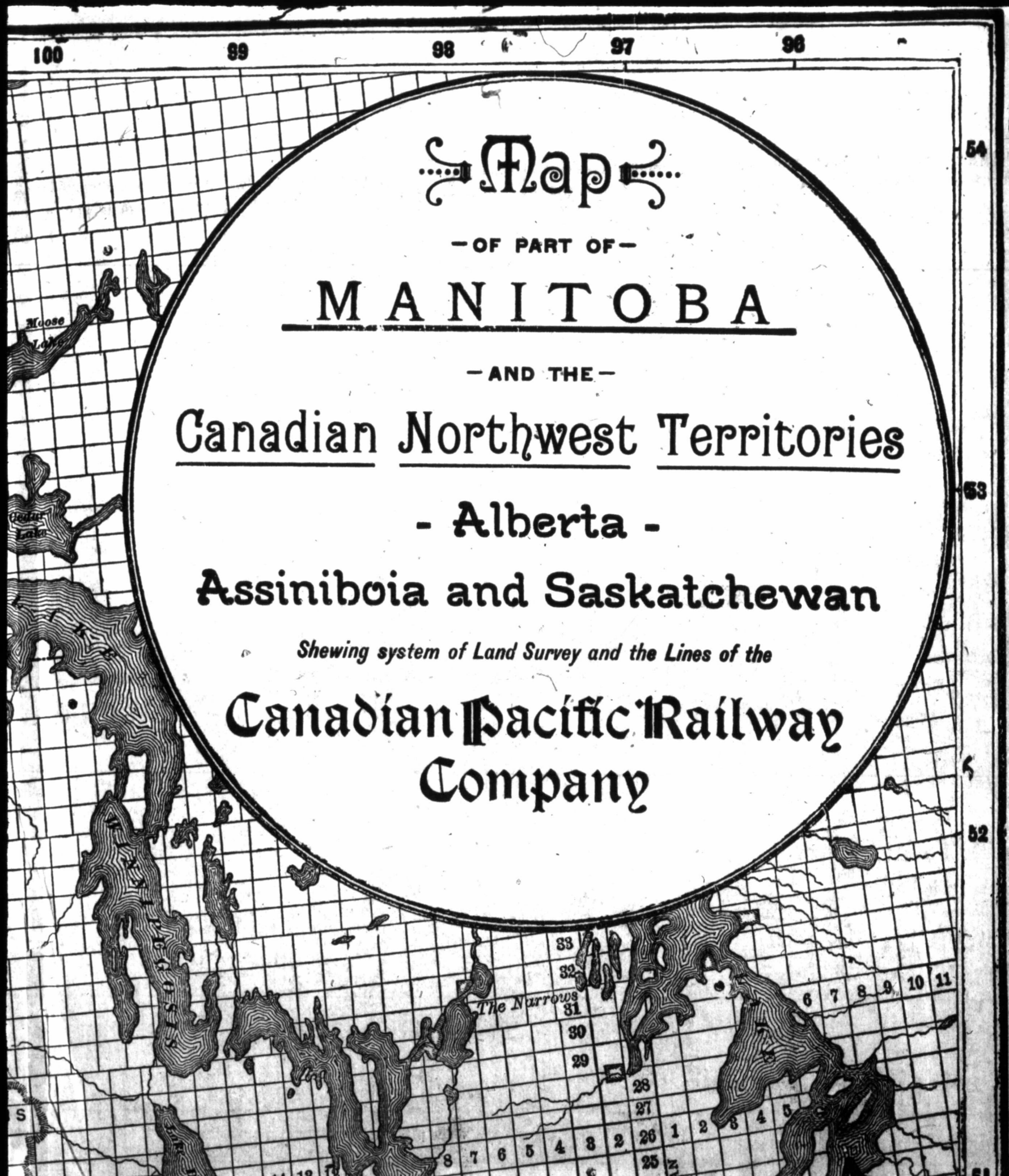
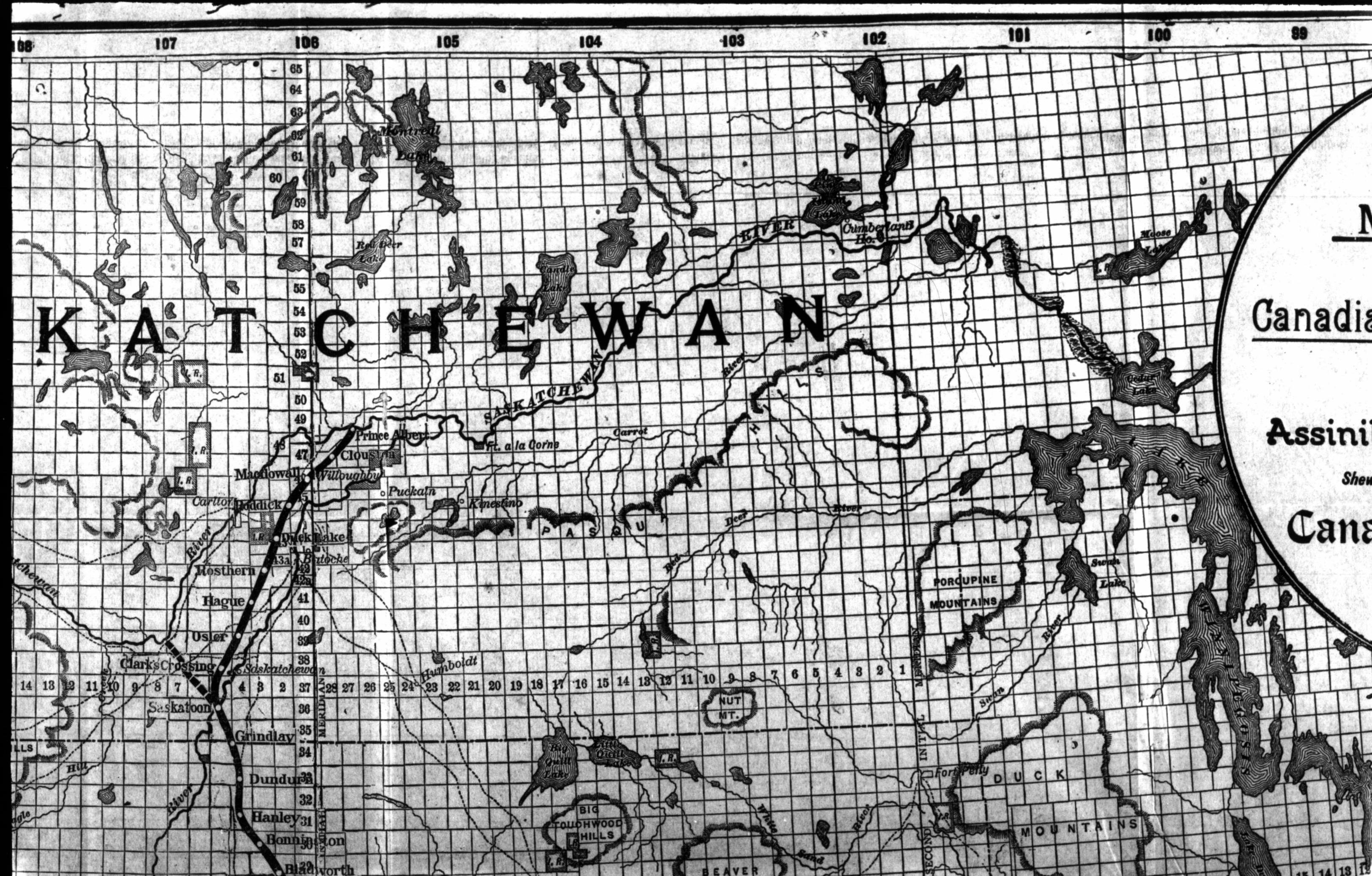
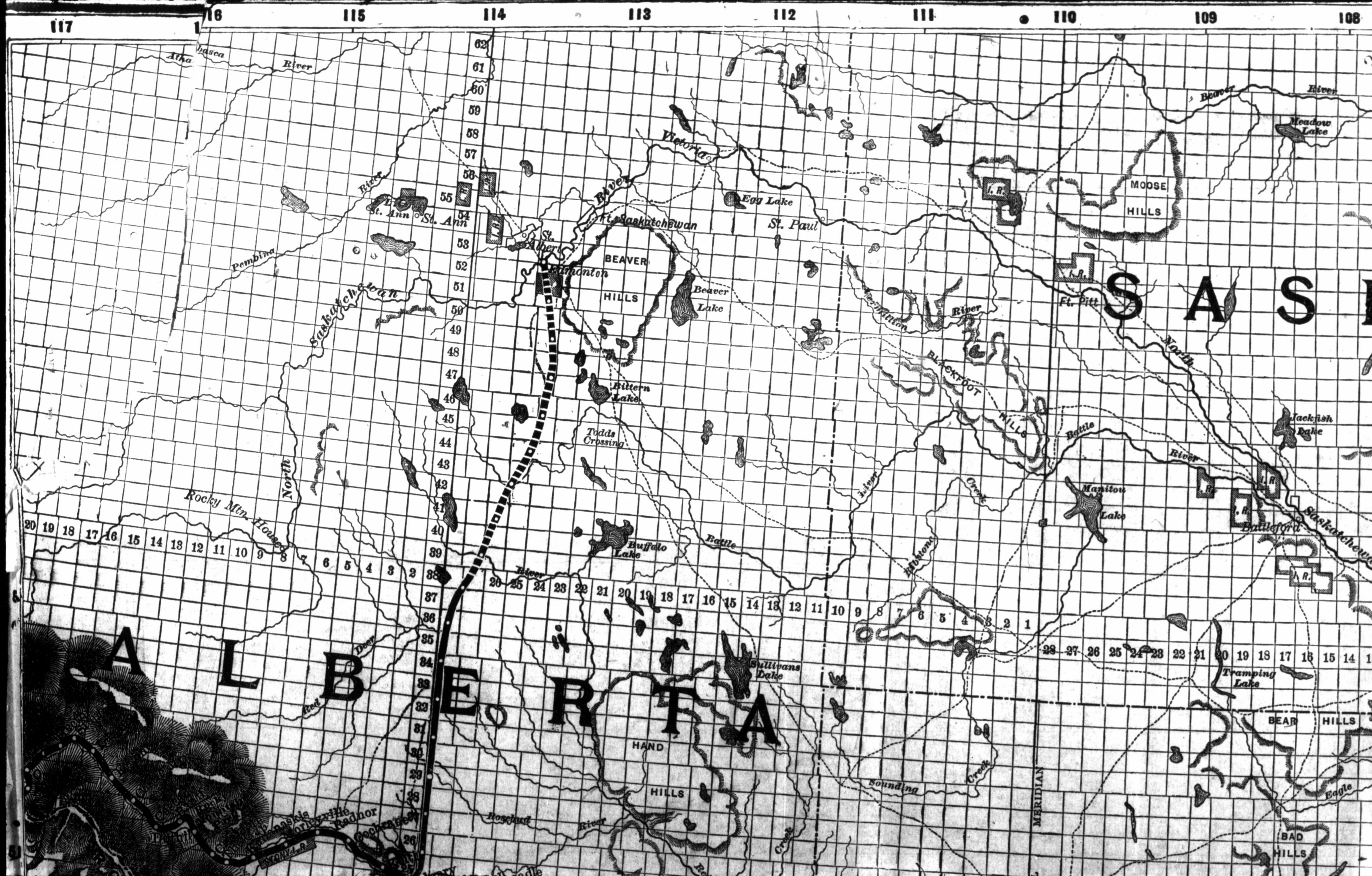
1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserve from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and land containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its railway.

The Canadian Government contemplates granting bonuses to *Bona Fide* settlers from Europe, on lands in the Province of Manitoba and Western Territories of Canada and British Columbia, and it is recommended that Booking Agents be asked for particulars in regard to this matter.

Detailed prices of Lands and all information relating thereto can be obtained on application to the
Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.





SCALE OF MILES
O. S. Lott, Draughtsman.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

Winnipeg, 1st, Jan. 1890.
Barland Litho. Co.

L. A. Naughton
Land Commissioner
Winnipeg, 1st, Jan. 1890.

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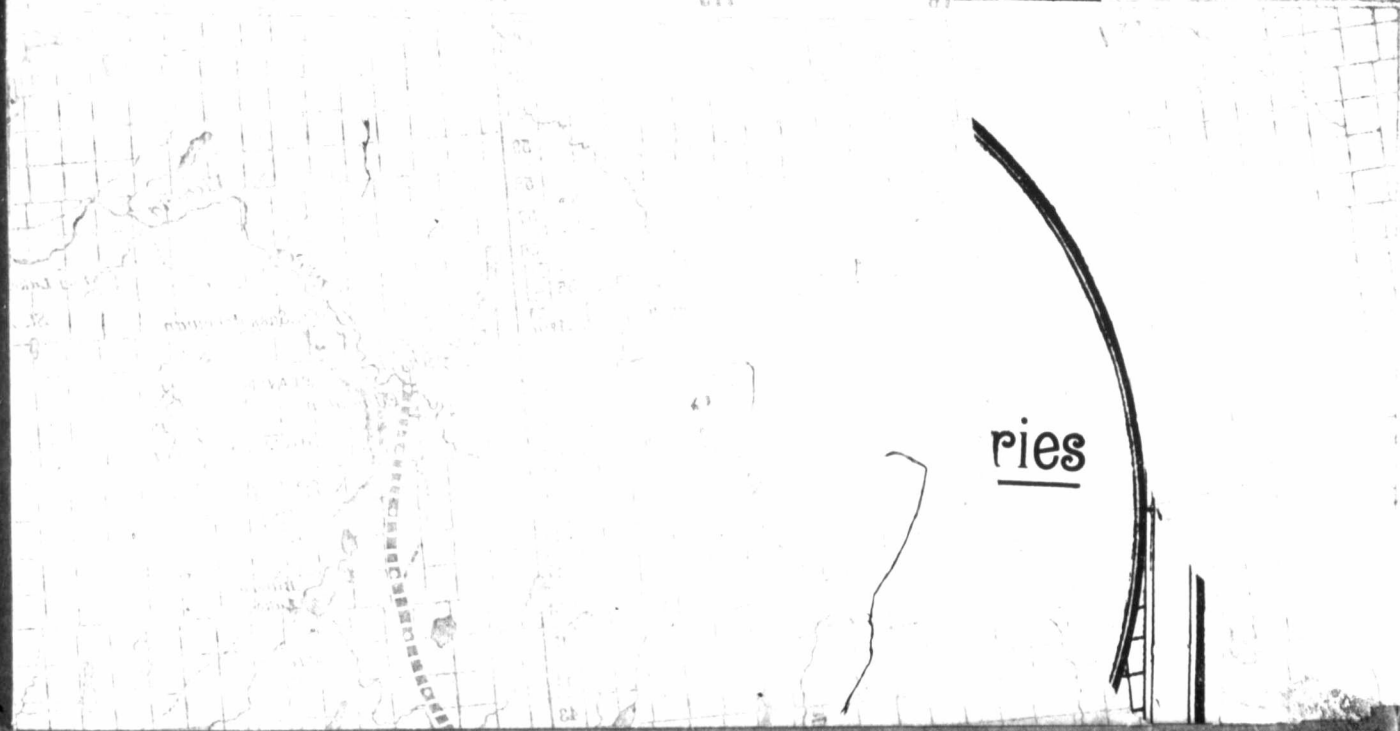
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FARMING IN MANITOBA.

Experience of Actual Settlers.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Circulars asking information drawn from personal experience in agriculture, and calculated to be useful to persons intending to settle in the Canadian North-West, were lately addressed to a large number of the farming residents of that Province. These farmers were known to be men of intelligence and probity, desirous of aiding, to the best of their ability, anyone thinking of making for himself a new home on the prairies.

Of the circulars referred to, which contained no less than forty-four questions, a large number have been returned, fully replied to. The information they contain is circumstantial, exact, and of the utmost utility; and the earliest opportunity has been taken to put it into print.

In arranging the contents of these circulars for this publication, similar questions have been grouped into classes, under which have been collated the accompanying answers. This avoids confusion, and enables the reader to get, all at once, the testimony in reference to a particular subject, without having to mix with it what relates to a different topic.

This book is only a first instalment; and, it must be remembered, *relates wholly to the Province of Manitoba*. As additional answers are received they will be published and distributed.

I.—SOIL AND CAPITAL.

It will be noticed in the first of the replies to the following questions that the majority of those furnishing answers have been only a few years in the country. Many of them had nothing at all beyond the bare land when they began, and some were in debt; yet these seem to have done about as well,—that is, have increased the value of their property by as large a percentage,—as have the more fortunate men who had considerable capital to begin with. This shows conclusively that in the Canadian North-West the chances are relatively as good for the poor man as for his richer neighbor.

There seems to be some ambiguity in some cases as to whether the correspondents, in answering the third question, have included the value of their improvements in their estimates, or have given only the value of the land alone.

In the description of the soil there is a great uniformity; and it appears that Manitoba everywhere has a thick, almost black, top-soil of clayey (sometimes sandy) loam, underlaid with a great depth of gravels and clays.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—*When did you settle in Manitoba?*
2.—*How much capital had you?*

- 3.—*What do you consider the present value of your farm?*
4.—*What is the general nature and depth of soil on your farm?*

ANSWERS :

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
John J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	1879	\$ 100	\$2,000	Black clay loam, 18 in. deep, with heavy clay subsoil.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	1878	45	1,500	Black sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
Albert E. Philip, <i>Brandon</i>	1881	700	2,000	Dark sandy loam, mixed with clay.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	1878	500	2,500	Black loam, 4 in. deep; clay subsoil.
William Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	1870	500	5,000	Black clay, 2 or 3 ft. deep.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	1874	100	5,000	Loam, 3 to 4 ft. deep.
Thomas A. Sharpe, <i>Adelphi</i>	1877	None	7,000	Black loam, underlaid by yellow clay.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i>	1871	None	2,000	Black sandy loam, 2½ ft. deep, with clay subsoil.
Geo. Forbes & Sons, <i>Tricherie</i>	1882	3,500	6,500	From 2½ to 3 ft. of black soil, as rich as I have ever seen in a garden in Ontario.
F. W. Stephenson, <i>Hill View</i>	1883	5,000	12,000	6 in. to 1 ft. of loam, with clay subsoil.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i>	1879	None	6,000	Rich loam, 18 in. deep, overlying clay subsoil, part sandy loam.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	1878	None	2,000	Sandy loam.

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Thomas F
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Richard E
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Name and Address.—Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>	1880	None	\$2,500	Alluvial deposit 3 ft. deep.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i>	1858	800	10,000	Black clay loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
James R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	1882	20	2,200	Clay loam, 3½ ft. deep, with stiff clay bottom.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	1860	None	2,000	Sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	1880	None	2,000	Black loam, 18 in. deep.
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>	1880	400	2,000	Level prairie, sandy soil.
Thomas D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	1861	800	1,600	Clay loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	1876	None	3,000	Heavy black loam, 16 in. to 4 ft. deep.
B. R. Hamilton, <i>Nepawa</i>	1880	None	2,000	Rich black loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alfred Walker, <i>Shepardville</i>	1862	500	3,000	Black mould, 2½ ft. thick, with clay subsoil.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	1860	None	1,200	A heavy dark loam, sometimes mixed with sand.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	1882	200	2,000	One foot of black loam with clay subsoil.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadland</i>	1880	None	10,000	Black clay loam, from 2 to 7 ft. deep.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	1879	200	6,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	1862	150	2,500	Black loam, about 18 in. deep; clay subsoil.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	1877	None	3,000	Deep clay loam.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	1861	800	4,000	Deep black clay loam.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Moubray</i>	1860	2,000	5,000	Black loam, 2 ft. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	1880	1,500	4,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep, overlying clay.
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	1873	2,000	12,000	Surface, mellow, rich and black; subsoil, porous clay.
Charles C. Oke, <i>Fairwood</i>	1882	100	3,500	About 16 in. of rich black loam; the hills are gravelly.
William Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	1862	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam, of great depth.
Thomas Frame, <i>Virden</i>	1882	800	6,000	Clay loam, with sandy clay subsoil.
Thomas Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	1878	300	4,000	Black clay loam.
Richard Brown, <i>Langdale</i>	1862	800	4,800	Soil varying from light to heavy, and from 12 to 24 in. in depth.
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	1860	500	3,000	Heavy black clay loam.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	1872	150	1,500	Eighteen inches of black sandy loam.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	1882	None	2,000	Eighteen inches of black loam.
F. S. Menarey, <i>Cartwright</i>	1885	400	1,000	Sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	1881	None	3,500	Black sandy loam, over clay.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	1885	None	3,000	A "quick" soil, varying in composition.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	1882	1,600	5,000	Heavy, clayey, black loam.
F. P. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>	1880	300	3,200	Light; some clay, some sandy subsoil; from 8 to 24 in. deep.
William Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	1880	1,000	2,000	Black loam.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
W. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	1881	\$150	\$1,000	Sandy loam, 18 in. deep.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	1882	1,000	2,000	Black loam and hay land.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	1879	500	2,500	Black loam, 10 to 20 in. deep, with shale subsoil.
George Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	1873	None	3,000	Fine sandy loam, with clay subsoil.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	1879	1,000	2,000	Deep black loam, with good clay underneath.
Croton McGuire, <i>Boisvevain</i>	1879	1,500	6,000	Black loam, 2 ft. deep.
Wm. Summerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	1883	3,000	6,000	Black loam.
George U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	1874	800	2,000	Black loam, 1 ft. deep.
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	1880	1,200	3,000	From 12 to 18 in. of black, heavy soil, and then a subsoil of clay.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	1881	1,000	4,500	Black loam, 12 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
D. W. Grimmett, <i>Elm Valley</i>	1882	100	1,000	Black and heavy clay loam.
William J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	1881	None	1,500	Black clay loam, with clay subsoil.
George G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	1879	1,000	2,400	A heavy soil about 4 ft. deep; level plain and hay land.
Alvah Gilbert, <i>Wakefield</i>	1881	500	2,000	Sharp, light sandy loam.
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i>	1879	40	3,000	Partly sandy loam, and the rest heavy black clay, about 4 ft. deep.
W. H. Bridgeman, <i>Wellwood</i>	1883	None	1,600	Deep black loam, with sandy subsoil.
T. H. Jackson, <i>Minnedoso</i>	1878	100	6,500	Black loam, 6 to 27 in. deep.
Victor Major, <i>St. Boniface</i>	1859	3	5,000	Heavy black loam.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>		100	4,000	Sandy and clayey loam.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	1878	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam and heavy clay, 1 to 10 ft. of good soil.
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	1874	None	4,800	Sandy loam, 18 to 24 in. deep.
George Bowers, <i>Balmerno</i>	1882	3,000	4,000	Black loam, with clay subsoil of great depth.
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	1877	450	5,000	Clay loam, 18 in. deep.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	1880	None	3,500	Heavy clay loam.
William Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	1879	600	4,000	Black soil, 2 to 4 feet deep.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>	1880	150	1,700	Thick black loam, on clay subsoil
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	1879	1,000	5,000	Two feet of very rich black loam.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i>	1882	1,500	3,000	Black loam, overlying clay.
A. Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i>	1871	200	5,000	Rolling prairie of black loam; clay subsoil.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	1881	1,000	2,500	Heavy black loam, very deep.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	1875	750	6,000	Heavy clay, with 2 ft. of loam on top.
Thomas McCartney.....	1878	None	8,000	Loam, 2 to 3 ft. deep.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	1879	1,800	3,000	Sandy loam, 3 ft. deep.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	1882	300	5,000	Clay loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.

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II.--BEGINNING A FARM.

The next group of questions refers to the beginning of a farm. The general opinion is that the breaking of new land should be done in May or June, and back-setting as soon as the sod is well decomposed; the process of decomposition apparently takes about two months. Many correspondents express preference for deep ploughing at first, and harrowing only. It appears that oats, barley, roots and wheat will yield a fair crop on land first ploughed the same spring. The statistics as to cost of breaking and raising a crop vary with the locality, and also with the amount of timber or scrub encumbering the land. These circumstances also affect the amount of a day's work, as will be seen by observing the answers following:

QUESTIONS:

- 1.—When is the best time for breaking and back-setting?
- 2.—Do you consider that a partial crop can be obtained the first year, off "breaking," and if so, what is the best seed to sow?
- 3.—What is the cost per acre of breaking to a farmer doing his own work?
- 4.—What do you consider the cost per acre of preparing new land and sowing it with wheat, including seed and harvesting?
- 5.—What kind of fencing material do you use, and what is its cost per rod?

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
John K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i> ..	Early spring ..	Before harvest	Potatoes, turnips, oats and flax do well	\$2 50	\$6.80 includ- ing board of 1 man.	Poles, 20c.
James McConechy, <i>Verdin</i> ..	Early spring ..	July 15	No	1 50	6 50	Wire, 18c.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i> ..	May to June 15	July 15	Oats do fairly well	1 25	5. no help ..	Wire, 18c.
George H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i> ..	Before June 30	July 15	Got 10 bu. wheat and 75 bu. pota- toes first year	2 00	.....	Wire & top rail, 10c.
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i> ..	May to July 7	After 2 months	Not here	2 00	9 00	Wire, 14c.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	June 15 to Au. 1	Spring or fall	6 to 10 bu. wheat	3 00	7 00	.....
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i> ..	June	After 2 months	Oats, potatoes or turnips	1 50	7 00	Wire, 25c.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i> ..	May to July ..	July and Aug.	No	2 00	7 20 1st crop	Two wires, 20c.
Robert Renwick, <i>Carberry</i> ..	May or June ..	.....	Wheat or oats	1 50	6 00 to 7 00	Wire, 25c.
R. Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i> ..	June	September	Good wheat and barley	2 50	8 00	Rails and wire.
Thos. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i> ..	June	Autumn	Never succeeded	1 50	5 00	Rails, 10c; wire, 20c.
F. R. Hamilton, <i>Neepawa</i> ..	June and July ..	Fall	Oats, potatoes or wheat in a moist season	2 50	.....	Wire
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i> ..	June and July ..	September	Do not advise it	2 00	6 75	Wire

Name and address— Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	June	Early fall	If broken early and shallow; oats —I have grown 45 bu., but it spoils the land	\$2 50	\$6 65	Wire, 25c.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	June	Fall	Potatoes and turnips only	4 00	7 00	Wire, 16c.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	June .....	.....	It spoils the ground	4 00	10 00	Wire
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June	August	Half a crop in a moist season....	1 85	5 00	Wire
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	June	August	Yes—flax, barley and potatoes....	1 50	7 00	Poles, 15c.
George E. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	June	Fall	Not around Portage La Prairie, but does well westward	1 50	6 00 to 8 00	Wire
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>	Before June 15.	After July 15.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornel. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	Spring	After harvest	Sometimes when sod is not too dense	2 50	6 00	Three wires, 25c.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	June	May	Oats	1 50	6 00	Wire, 30c.
F. S. Menarey, <i>Cartwright</i>	June and July.	September	Wheat or peas	2 00	7 00	None needed
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	Early spring ..	When ready	Oats	1 75	4 25	Wire
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	Spring	Fall	Oats sometimes succeed	1 00	5 00	Wire and top rail
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	May and June ..	September	Oats as good as after back-setting	2 50	6 00	Rails
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	June	October	Wheat and oats may succeed, but not advisable	2 50	9 00	None
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	May or June....	Early fall	Peas or potatoes	2 50	10 00	Rails and wire, 25c.
Oswald Bowie, <i>Morden</i>	June	After harvest ..	Oats will do but spoils the land for two years	3 00	7 50	Wire
Geo. C. Wright, <i>Boissescrain</i>	Before July	When ready	It can; oats or wheat	2 50	6 00	Poles
W. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	May and June ..	August	In the wet season; flax, oats or wheat	2 50	8 50	Two wires, 25c.
R. B. Witherington, <i>Douglas</i>	May and June ..	August	Half a crop on light land	2 00	7 30	Two wires, 30c.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	June	When ready	Not here	2 00	11 00	Two wires, 22c.
George Jackson, <i>Nepawa</i>	June	September	Twenty to 35 bushels	2 50	6 00	One wire, 8½c.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>	June	October	Not profitable	2 00	.....	Rails, 25c.
William A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	June	October	Yes—but oats and roots only	1 50	5 50	Two wires, 28c.
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	June	When ready	Never done here	2 00	8 00	Wire, 35c.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>	June	August	Oats and potatoes	2 50	7 00	None used
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creeford</i>	June	August	Have known 40 bu. of oats	3 00	7 50	Wire, 20c.
E. D. Young, <i>Brandon</i>	June	August	Not advisable	1 25	5 50	None used

Name and
MaJames Muir
P. Campbell
M. G. Abernethy
Wm. H. Wood
Roland McLeod
F. A. Bryson
Prairie

John Spence

D. W. Grin
Andrew Davidson
L. Wilson
R. S. Conkling
George UptonJames Little
William Little
Walter Gray
Matthew P.

A. T. Tyer

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George G.
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Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	June	August	Not advisable.	\$2 00	\$5 25	Wire, 20c.
P. Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	June	September	Not advisable.	12 50	6 00	
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	June	Early fall	A partial crop of almost anything	12 00	10 40	
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	May	Before harvest.	Not advisable.	2 00	6 85	Wire.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	Before July 12.	September	Better not try.	2 00		None used.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	June	When ready	Not here	2 00	9 00	Wire, 65c.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	June	August	Oats, ploughed in; or flax, on breaking, do well.	1 75	7 00	Wire, 35c.
D. W. Grimmer, <i>Elm Valley</i>	June	Fall	No.	1 50	6 00	None used.
Andrew Davison, <i>GreenRidge</i>	June	Fall	Yes; flax or oats.	3 00	8 00	Wire.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	Early spring.	July	10 or 15 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat	1 00	4 00	Wire, 25c.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>			I have seen 30 bushels of flax.	3 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
George U. White, <i>Forton</i>	June and July.		Good on bushy land; White Fyfe wheat.		8 50	Rails or wire.
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	May and June.	Fall	Oats and potatoes ploughed in.	2 00	6 00	None used.
William Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	June	When ready	Have had 25 bush. in a wet season.	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	May	July	Not desirable.	3 25	6 00	
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	June	August	Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season.	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 28c.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	June	August	Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season.	2 00	7 50	
Victor Major, <i>St. Boniface</i>	June	August	Half a crop of wheat or oats.	1 00	5 00	Wire, 35c.
John S. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>	June		Ten to 12 bushels of oats or barley	1 75	7 75	Two wires, 30c.
George G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	June	October	No; soil requires too much working	1 25	6 50	Wire.
Wm. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i>	June	August	In a wet year oats or flax.	2 25	9 50	Two wires, 32c.
J. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	June	September	In a wet year oats or flax.	2 00	6 50	
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early		Bad policy.	75	7 00	None used.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	After seeding.	When ready	Not as a rule.	2 00	6 00	None used.
Donald J. McQuish, <i>Morden</i>	June	August	Wheat, barley and oats.	2 50	8 25	Three wires, 32c.
Robert Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	June	September	Not to be trusted.	3 00	9 00	Rails.
William MacDonald, <i>Verden</i>	Spring	Fall	Yes; of oats, potatoes and turnips	2 00	12 50	Two wires, 32c.
George Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Spring	Fall	A $\frac{1}{4}$ crop if started early.	2 00	6 00	Rails.

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>	June	July	Half a crop of oats	\$1 75	\$10 50	Thick wire.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	June	Early fall	No	2 50	8 50	None used.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	June	August	Not profitable	2 50	10 00	Wire, 40c.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>	June	August	No	1 50	5 75	Four wires, 40c.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	May	When ready	Roots do well	2 00	6 00	Poles.
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i>	After seeding	Before harvest	Only in exceptionally wet seasons	2 00	7 70	Wire and rail.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Spring	After harvest	Average crop in favorable weather	3 00	6 00	Wire.
John Hooper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	June	October	Good crop of oats	2 00	6 50	Wire, 35c.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	June .....	.....	Oats, but do not recommend it	2 50	3 25	Wire.
Thomas Frame, <i>Virden</i>	June	October	Spoils the land	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
Charles C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	June	August	Spoils the land	3 00	6 00	Wire, 17c.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	June	When ready	Half a crop on light land	2 50	7 00	Wire, 15c.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	June	When ready	Fair crop of oats and flax	2 00	6 00	Two wires, 12c.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	June	When ready	Not advisable	1 50	7 50	Wire, 50c.
P. J. MacNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June	August	Wheat does well; barley better	2 50	7 00	Wire.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	June	August	Good crop of oats on light land	2 50	6 50	One wire, 10c.
Alfred Walker, <i>Shepardville</i>	June	July	Yes—flax	2 25	7 00	Wire.
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>	June	Before harvest	Oats and turnips yield well in a rainy season	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	June	Early fall	Does not pay	1 50	.....	Wire.
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i>	June	August	A fair crop of oats	1 50	6 50	Wire.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	June .....	.....	Oats or wheat if the season is wet	2 50	8 00	Rails, 40c.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i>	April	May	A scanty crop on sandy loam, wheat or barley	2 50	10 00	Wire, 75c.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> .....	.....	.....	In loose soil and a damp season	2 50	5 20	.....
Samuel W. Chambers, <i>Wattsvie</i>	June	Early fall	Oats	2 00	7 70	.....
Charles Wilson, <i>Treherne</i>	June	August	Yes; but not advisable	2 00	11 00	Three wires, 35c.
Thomas A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	June	Fall	Certainly; oats or roots	2 50	7 50	Wire.
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	June	July or August	Oats or potatoes	2 00	7 00	None used.
William Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	June	Spring or fall	Not advisable; but potatoes do best	11 00	Poles, 20c.

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III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

We have here statistics in regard to their principal crops, from about 125 farmers, in all quarters of Manitoba, as furnished by the yield of the season of 1887. It will be seen that very few crops of wheat averaged less than 25 bushels to the acre, and quite half reached or approached an average of 30 bushels. A score or so report 35 or more bushels per acre, and a few from 40 to 46. These are not the products of small patches under specially favorable conditions, but general results upon large farms. One record of 45 bushels an acre, from 80 acres, will be noticed, as an example.

Similar statistics are given for oats and barley. Oats, it will be seen, often yield an average of 60 to 80 bushels, and barley 50 bushels. These are good crops, but equally good ones are reported in the list of roots; potatoes, it appears, yielding 300 to 400 bushels as a rule, and sometimes much more; turnips, 1,000 bushels in some cases; carrots, 400 to 800; peas and beans, 20 to 50; and cabbage, 500. Onions make a grand crop, and flax, which is extensively raised in all parts of the province, but especially towards the south, yields from 12 to 25 bushels of seed to the acre, and furnishes an excellent fibre. Hops, also, do exceedingly well, though no statistics in regard to them are presented here. As for vegetables, it is only necessary to say that every kind suitable to the temperate zone grows in Manitoba luxuriantly, reaching a size, in many cases, quite unheard of elsewhere. The generous soil and climate reward bountifully any effort to cultivate flowers, too, a matter of no little concern to the wives and daughters of the colonists, and one to which most men are not indifferent.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—How many acres have you under cultivation including this year's breaking?
- 2.—How many acres had you under the following crops this season and the average yield per acre: Wheat, oats, barley?
- 3.—What was your average yield per acre, in bushels, of the following crops this season: Potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, flax?
- 4.—What is your experience in raising vegetables and what varieties have you grown?

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield in bushels.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	Vegetables.
George H. Halse, Brandon,	120.50 acres.	30 bus.	25 acres.	40 bus.	By						Asparagus, lettuce, radishes, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, melons, citrons, beets, onions, green peas, carrots, rhubarb and sweet corn have all done very well.

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield in bushels.					Vegetables.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.		Flax.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphon</i>	160	60 acres, 25 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I have raised nearly all usually grown in Canada.
Thos. A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	45	3 acres, 35 bus.	13 acres, 45 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.	300	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	All, including the less hardy sorts, like vegetable oysters, flourish here.
Agenor Dubic, <i>Lorette</i>	75	12 acres, 30 bus.	22 acres, 40 bus.	5 acres, 32 bus.	300	150	12	.....	.....	.....	Cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	200	60 acres, 34 bus.	50 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 50 bus.	320	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	My experience has been very satisfactory with all kinds.
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i>	52	9 acres, 35 bus.	16 acres, 45 bus.	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never saw better.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	120	35 acres, 32 bus.	..... 46 bus.	75 acres, 40 bus.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No trouble to raise any vegetable.
G. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>	55	..... 25 bus.	..... 60 bus.	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soil well suited to them. I saw potatoes this year weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ pound ^s .
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>.....	.....	..... 25 bus.	..... 40 bus.	..... 35 bus.	200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nearly all kinds.
T. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	30	15 acres, 30 bus.	9 acres, 50 bus.	2 acres, 33 bus.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very successful.
Chas. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	185	85 acres, 30 bus.	28 acres, 35 bus.	13 acres, 30 bus.	150	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	All garden sorts with much success.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsville</i>	200	70 acres, 35 bus.	25 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	350	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very successful; onions, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, squash, citrons, cucumbers.
W. F. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i>	330	240 acres, 25 bus.	80 acres, 40 bus.	10 acres, 35 bus.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very little trouble to raise them. I cultivate the Early Rose potato and Swede turnip.
W. D. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i> ..	80	50 acres, 25 bus.	20 acres, 40 bus.	.....	300	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	They do well.
W. B. Ball, <i>Headingley</i>	100	14 acres, 30 bus.	7 acres, 55 bus.	7 acres, 20 bus.	250	600	300	20	20	12	Very successful in all kinds. I have had 225 bushels of tomatoes to the acre.

Name

G. W. F.

A. Pick

D. A. B.

Alfred W.

R. S. Co

Alex. N.

Wm. Th

Thos. H

Richard

George

Jas. La

John G

P. J. Mc

Chas. F

J. G. El

S. F. Bu

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield in bushels.					Vegetables.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.		Flax.
G. W. Forbes & Son, <i>Treherne</i> .	130	70 acr's, 44 bus.	29 acr's, 70 bus.	8 acr's, 30 bus.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grow to perfection but insect pests have given me some trouble.
A. Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	64	39 acr's, 30 bus.	4 acr's, 30 bus.	.....	300	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	With sufficient rain Manitoba vegetables can equal the best.
D. A. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	50	25 acr's, 27 bus.	8 acr's, 50 bus.	6 acr's, 22 bus.	350	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	In small quantities the cabbage, pea, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, beet, carrot, onion and rhubarb all do well here; but tomatoes and Indian Corn do not succeed.
Alfred Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> ..	85	49 acr's, 28 bus.	12 acr's, 60 bus.	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can heartily recommend the prairie for cabbages and onions.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	30	19 acr's, 33 bus.	5 acr's, 75 bus.	1 acre, 40 bus.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Best soil I ever saw, but grubs are troublesome.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	220	160 acr's, 35 bus.	50 acr's, 65 bus.	10 acr's, 38 bus.	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not had good luck with them.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	130	80 acr's, 32 bus.	25 acr's, 56 bus.	12 acr's, 50 bus.	700	600	800	.....	.....	10	Have raised nearly every sort.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	156	108 acr's, 22 bus.	28 acr's, 40 bus.	20 acr's, 30 bus.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Decidedly successful.
Richard Brown, <i>Langdale</i>	100	40 acr's, 29 bus.	13 acr's, 72 bus.	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All do well.
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	500	..... acr's, 32 bus.	..... acr's, 71 bus.	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I had 2,000 rhubarb roots in full bearing; many roots yielded 10 pounds at a single picking.
Jas. Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	140	40 acr's, 26 bus.	30 acr's, 50 bus.	10 acr's, 42 bus.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All do remarkably well.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	100	42 acr's, 34 bus.	15 acr's, 45 bus.	13 acr's, 35 bus.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	They do exceptionally well.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i> ..	140	25 acr's, 37 bus.	15 acr's, 16 bus.	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Have never seen better.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	136	5 acr's, 26 bus.	33 acr's, 60 bus.	22 acr's, 52 bus.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All sorts in abundance.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	200	130 acr's, 28 bus.	42 acr's, 45 bus.	10 acr's, 40 bus.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. F. Burgess, <i>Serburn</i>	70	28 acr's, 27 bus.	8 acr's, 40 bus.	12 acr's, 34 bus.	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All sorts of garden produce.

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield in bushels.					Vegetables.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.		Flax.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i> ...	160	110 ac'r's, 31 bus.	40 ac'r's, 43 bus.	.....	350	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds, including some delicate ones.
T. S. Menarey, <i>Cartwright</i>	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	40	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	80	20 ac'r's, 30 bus.	..... ac'r's, 54 bus.	6 ac'r's, 54 bus.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	20	6 ac'r's, 18 bus.	20 ac'r's, 30 bus.	6 ac'r's, 30 bus.	300	200	20	.....	.....	.....	All very easily raised.
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	100	30 ac'r's, 27 bus.	20 ac'r's, 30 bus.	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All very easily raised.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	75	48 ac'r's, 33 bus.	16 ac'r's, 47 bus.	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All very easily raised.
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	43	30 ac'r's, 20 bus.	.....	.....	350	200	150	.....	.....	.....	Almost every variety suitable to the temperate zone flourishes here.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	15	5 ac'r's, 25 bus.	3 ac'r's, 50 bus.	4 ac'r's, 36 bus.	250	Fair	good	g'd	.....	.....	All kinds.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	100	47 ac'r's, 29 bus.	12 ac'r's, 40 bus.	4 ac'r's, 30 bus.	220	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	Occasional grubs are the only hindrance to complete success
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>	300	16 ac'r's, 30 bus.	45 ac'r's, 47 bus.	35 ac'r's, 36 bus.	250	400	600	20	18	.....	All kinds.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	100	60 ac'r's, 27 bus.	25 ac'r's, 40 bus.	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All the hardier kinds grow finely.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	85	45 ac'r's, 30 bus.	30 ac'r's, 45 bus.	10 ac'r's, 40 bus.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nearly all varieties.
Oswald Bowie, <i>Morden</i>	60	22 ac'r's, 22 bus.	10 ac'r's, 40 bus.	4 ac'r's, 25 bus.	250	200	200	.....	.....	.....	All vegetables, including celery, tomatoes and all kinds of vines.
William McDonald, <i>Virden</i>	500	160 ac'r's, 33 bus.	70 ac'r's, 52 bus.	10 ac'r's, 40 bus.	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Everything succeeds.
Wm. S. Moody, <i>Ronithraite</i>	150	75 ac'r's, 30 bus.	25 ac'r's, 55 bus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I have always been fortunate.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i>	40	15 ac'r's, 25 bus.	25 ac'r's, 50 bus.	5 ac'r's, 28 bus.	200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vegetables grow beautifully.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montfiore</i>	200	180 ac'r's, 27 bus.	30 ac'r's, 55 bus.	.....	300	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	All do well.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boissacrain</i>	200	90 ac'r's, 25 bus.	15 ac'r's, 40 bus.	10 ac'r's, 35 bus.	170	200	150	25	20	.....	I have raised 500 bus. of cabbages and 200 bus. of onions to the acre.
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	105	36 ac'r's, 33 bus.	28 ac'r's, 35 bus.	6 ac'r's, 40 bus.	350	300	250	30	23	.....	Gardens thrive.
T. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i>	75	50 ac'r's, 28 bus.	10 ac'r's, 50 bus.	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very fair.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	130	48 ac'r's, 23 bus.	18 ac'r's, 40 bus.	14 ac'r's, 33 bus.	250	All kinds do well.

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John H.
F. B. W.
G. R. E.
S. D. B.
A. F. T.
J. H. M.
T. H. J.
Geo. Bc

M. G. A.
Wm. I.
Jas. Li.
J. Com

G. M.
Jos. Cl

Wm. F.
R. McI

F. Bry

John S.
E. J. I

Name and Address— Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops:			Average yield, in bushels.					Vegetables.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.		Flax.
John H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	100	45 ac'r's, 31 bus.	20 ac'r's, 50 bus.	8 ac'r's, 30 bus.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds successful.
F. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i> ...	160	75 ac'r's, 38 bus.	20 ac'r's, 75 bus.	6 ac'r's, 30 bus.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds successful.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	230	100 ac'r's, 42 bus.	33 ac'r's, 87 bus.	6 ac'r's, 42 bus.	300	900	500	.....	.....	.....	All kinds successful.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neepawa</i>	80	40 ac'r's, 27 bus.	15 ac'r's, 55 bus.	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds successful.
A. F. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	200	93 ac'r's, 32 bus.	45 ac'r's, 40 bus.	15 ac'r's, 35 bus.	300	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never saw the equal.
J. H. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	270	150 ac'r's, 27 bus.	40 ac'r's, 55 bus.	..... ac'r's, 50 bus.	300	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	All kinds do well.
T. H. Jackson, <i>Minnedosa</i>	220	80 ac'r's, 45 bus.	30 ac'r's, 80 bus.	..... ac'r's, 40 bus.	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never saw the equal.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	65	30 ac'r's, 35 bus.	12 ac'r's, 60 bus.	..... ac'r's, 50 bus.	200	500	300	.....	.....	.....	All successful, including melons, pumpkins, chicory, etc.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	200	68 ac'r's, 38 bus.	29 ac'r's, 58 bus.	5 ac'r's, 30 bus.	250	600	200	.....	.....	.....	All kinds do well.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	200	100 ac'r's, 30 bus.	70 ac'r's, 58 bus.	20 ac'r's, 45 bus.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do well.
Jas. Little, <i>Oak River</i>	120	39 ac'r's, 40 bus.	40 ac'r's, 60 bus.	45 ac'r's, 60 bus.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do well.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creeford</i>	100	30 ac'r's, 30 bus.	17 ac'r's, 35 bus.	12 ac'r's, 30 bus.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Celery, cucumbers, citron and all the more common sorts.
G. M. White, <i>Foxton</i>	45	10 ac'r's, 46 bus.	15 ac'r's, 52 bus.	10 ac'r's, 40 bus.	230	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	Every kind, and splendid crops
Jos. Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	50	29 ac'r's, 30 bus.	6 ac'r's, 50 bus.	6 ac'r's, 30 bus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Have raised most every variety with success.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	90	50 ac'r's, 31 bus.	14 ac'r's, 15 bus.	1 acre, 60 bus.	275	300	500	50	20	.....	All kinds do well.
R. McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	110	74 ac'r's, 20 bus.	25 ac'r's, 48 bus.	5 ac'r's, 30 bus.	250	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	This part of the province is excellent for root crops and garden stuff.
F. Bryden, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	200	125 ac'r's, 25 bus.	26 ac'r's, 57 bus.	14 ac'r's, 41 bus.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, tomatoes, citrons, cucumbers, etc.
John S. McKay, <i>Rapid City</i>	40	10 ac'r's, 30 bus.	6 ac'r's, 40 bus.	2½ ac'r's, 30 bus.	.....	400	500	15	.....	.....	Have succeeded well.
E. J. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	56	28 ac'r's, 23 bus.	14 ac'r's, 29 bus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good success some years.

IV.—THE SEASONS AND THE CLIMATE.

It appears that everywhere in Manitoba ploughing and seeding may begin early in April, and harvesting generally begins at least by the second week of August, while along the southern border harvesting has begun by July 15. There is a constant difference of several days in all these dates between the southern and the northern parts of the province. Winter may be said to open with the permanent freezing of the ground, which takes place about the middle of November, as a rule, and it ends with the close of March, so that ploughing may often be begun before the 1st of April. Really cold weather does not "settle down," however, before Christmas, as a rule. Here, too, a difference between the northern and southern parts of the province is, of course, noticeable, in favor of the latter.

None of the correspondents report any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter, which everyone seems to regard as an enjoyable and exceedingly healthy season. All are busy hauling grain to market, getting fuel, caring for stock, or in the paid service of wealthier neighbors, and the cold weather is not allowed, or able, to interfere with either business or pleasure. "Better than the East," is the opinion of many old settlers.

The fuel used is principally wood, which is scattered plentifully over all the province. This will become scarcer, of course, and is already thin in some of the more populous districts; but coal is plentiful and can be obtained at any of the stations of the railway at a small advance on the cost of production.

Summer frosts are spoken of as "exceptional" by nine out of ten farmers in all parts of the province, and particulars are given which confirm this opinion. The farther north the settler makes his home the more liable he is to an occasional visitation of this kind, but summer frosts of a damaging character are extremely rare in any part of Manitoba.

The testimony to the healthfulness of the climate is unanimous.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—Please state earliest and latest date in which you began ploughing, seeding and harvesting?
- 2.—What time does winter set in and when does it end?
- 3.—Have you suffered any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter?
- 4.—What fuel do you use, and is it difficult to obtain?
- 5.—Are summer frosts prevalent?
- 6.—Do you consider the climate healthy?

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Win- ter.	Fuel	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate Healthy?
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.	Hardship or Loss.			
	Earli- est.	Latest.	Earli- est.	Latest.	Earli- est.	Latest.						
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	M'ch 20	May 1.	April 1	May 2.	July 11	Aug. 1	Late Nov.	Erly Ap'l	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i>	April 4	.....	April 2	.....	Aug. 13	.....	do	.....	do	do	do	do
J. Q. Summer, <i>Arnaud</i>.....	.....	.....	April 16	.....	July 15	.....	do	April 10	do	Poplar,	do	do
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>.....	.....	.....	April 5	May 3.	Aug. 2	Aug. 22	do	April 5	do	Wood,	do	do

Name at

J. K. Ross
Jas. McCo
W. J. Hel
Thos. Sha

Agent or

F. W. Ste
S. W. Cha
Norris Fir
Geo. G. D
W. B. Hal
Henry Mc

Robert Cr
Harold El
Thos. D. J
R. S. Con
Alfred Wi

S. F. Burj
S. R. Hen
Wm. Sun
Thos. M.
R. B. We
J. H. Mar
John Plar
S. D. Bar

George N
Wm. J. B
J. W. Nev
John Dur
R. Armst

Croton M
J. Connel
Walter G
John A. J
Geo. Bow

M. Kenne
Gilbert R
Wm. A. I
Geo. F. S

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Winter. Hardship or Loss.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate Healthy?
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.				
	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.						
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	April 3	April 7	April 6	April 8	July 27	Aug. 15	Nov. 15	M'ch 20	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional.	Yes; decidedly.
Jas. McConechy, <i>Virden</i>			2nd wk of April		2nd wk of Aug.		Dec. 1	M'ch 31	do	Wood, becoming scarce	do	do
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralston</i>	April 6		April 6		Aug. 18		Dec. 1	April 1	do		do	do
Thos. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>			March, May				Dec. 15	M'ch 15	do	Poplar and oak on the farm	Exceptional.	Winter better than on Lake Erie.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	April 20		April 20		Aug. 15		Nov. 15	Late M'ch	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	Better climate than that of Quebec.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i>	April 1		April 1		Aug. 9		Nov. 1		do	The wood is nearly gone	do	Perfectly so.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i>	M'ch 23		M'ch 23	April 12	July 28	Aug. 27	Nov. 20	M'ch 20	do	Wood, in plenty on farm	do	Healthiest I know of.
Norris Fines, <i>Lalmore</i>	April 14		April 20				Nov. 5	April 5	do	do do do	do	Yes.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>							Dec. 1	April 15	do	Wood, rather difficult	do	Best in the world.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>			April 12		July 29		Nov. 15	M'ch 25	do	Wood, in plenty	do	Yes.
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i>		Oct. 20	April 6		July 30		Nov. 1	April 10	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	I suffer less than in Ontario.
Robert Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i>			April 8		Aug. 8		Nov. 15	April 1	do	Wood, hauled 3 miles	do	Particularly so.
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>			April 6	April 28	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	Nov. 20	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 7 miles	do	Yes.
Thos. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	April 5	April 26			July 28	Aug. 15	Dec. 1	M'ch 15	do	Wood, hauled 3 miles	do	Very.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	April 15		April 15		Aug. 1		Nov. 1	M'ch 15	do	Wood, hauled 5 miles	Prevalent	Exceedingly.
Alfred Walker, <i>Shepardville</i>	April 20		April 5				Nov.	Late M'ch	do	Wood, from Turtle Mountain	Exceptional.	Especially so for asthmatic persons.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>			April 6	April 17			Dec. 1	M'ch 15	do	Wood, hauled 4 miles	do	Yes.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kilnoran</i>			April 10	May 13	Aug. 1	Aug. 25	Nov. 15	April 1	do	Wood, plentiful	do	Certainly.
Wm. Summerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	April 10	May 13			Aug. 10	Aug. 15	Nov. 10	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 4 miles	do	Decidedly.
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Meanda</i>			April 2		July 31	Aug. 20	Nov. 10	M'ch 25	do	Wood, easy to get	Prevalent	Yes.
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i>			April 3	April 22	July 31	Aug. 20	Nov. 15	M'ch 25	do	Wood, easy to get	do	I do.
J. H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>			April 6	May 1	July 24	Aug. 15	Nov. 5	April 1	do	Poplar, in plenty	do	Yes.
John Plant, <i>Nossburn</i>	April 10	April 28	M'ch 26	May 1	Aug. 29	Sept. 30	Dec. 1	M'ch 15	do	Wood, easy to get	Exceptional	Yes.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neespaw</i>			April 20		Aug. 1	Aug. 22	Nov. 15	March	do	Poplar, abundant	do	Yes.
George Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>			April 2		Aug. 1	Aug. 22	Nov. 15	M'ch 31	do	Wood, supply myself in a week	Exceptional	Very.
George Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>			April 7		Aug. 13		Dec. 1	M'ch 15	do	Wood, no difficulty	do	Very.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>			M'ch 28	April 5			Nov. 15	April 1	do	Wood, becoming scarce	do	Yes.
J. W. Newton, <i>Wellwood</i>			April 3	May 2	July 23	Aug. 15	Nov.	M'ch 31	do	Poplar, plentiful & excellent	do	Better than in Ontario.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>			April 5		Aug. 15		Early Nov.	April	do	Wood, plentiful	do	Very.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	April 15		April 9	April 20	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 15	M'ch 31	do	Wood	do	Yes; winter not so bad as it is reported.
Croton Maguire, <i>Bousseinain</i>	April 13	April 20	April 6	April 18	Aug. 11	Sept. 1	Dec. 15	M'ch 31	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	Yes.
J. Connell, <i>Creeford</i>			April 1	April 6	Aug. 20		Nov.	March	do	Poplar, drawn 18 miles	do	Very.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>							Dec.	M'ch 31	do	Wood, easy to get	do	Certainly.
John A. Muir, <i>Souris</i>	April 1		April 1		July 29		Nov. 20	M'ch 31	do	Wood, very scarce here	do	Yes.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmierino</i>			April 1		July 30		Nov.	M'ch 31	do	Wood, in plenty	Prevalent	Finest winter climate in the world.
M. Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	April 1	April 10			July 27	Aug. 1	Nov.	March	do	Wood, in plenty	Exceptional	Yes.
Gilbert Rowan, <i>Parisimo</i>	April 5	May 20					Nov.	March	do	do	do	Yes.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	April 3	April 13	April 1	April 10	July 25	Aug. 21	Nov. 15	M'ch 15	do	do	Prevalent	Exceedingly so.
Geo. F. Slade, <i>Gladstone</i>							Nov.	April 1	do	Fire-killed poplar, plentiful	Exceptional.	Certainly.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Winter. Hardship or Loss.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate Healthy?
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.				
	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.						
Jos. Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	April 5		May	Aug			Nov. 15		None.	Wood and straw	Exceptional.	Yes
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>			April	April 16	Aug. 2	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	April 6	do	Wood, easy to obtain	Triennial.	Nothing equal to it.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Lake Shoul</i>	April 12	May 3	April	May	July 29	Sept. 3	Dec. 1	M'ch 25	do	do	Exceptional.	Family never need a physician.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>			April 1	May 5			Dec. 1	M'ch 31	do	Wood	do	Healthiest in the world
S. A. Ward, <i>Claudeboue</i>			M'ch 30	April 15	Aug. 5	Sept. 9	Dec. 1	M'ch 20	do	Wood, growing scarce	Prevalent	Yes.
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i>	April 21		M'ch 29	Aug. 10			Dec. 1	M'ch 20	do	do	Exceptional	Yes.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	April 7			July 15			Nov. 1	April 1	do	Wood, in plenty	do	None more so.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	M'ch 22		April 1	July 26			Nov. 20	M'ch 20	do	do	do	None healthier.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>			April 1	April 20	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Nov. 15	M'ch 31	do	Oak, in plenty	do	Yes.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	April 3	April 23					Late Nov.	Late M'ch	do	Wood, on the farm	do	Better for me than Ontario's.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Milford</i>			April 6	Aug 15			Nov. 1	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 7 miles	do	Very healthy.
Thos. Hazyard, <i>Pilot Mount</i>	April 19	April 28	April 6	July 30			Nov. 1	April 1	do	Wood, difficult to get	Exceptional	Decidedly.
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	April 10		April 10	Aug. 10			Nov. 5	April 1	do	Wood, plentiful.	Usual	Very.
Thos. Adair, <i>Treherne</i>	May 7		April 10				Dec. 1		do	Wood, costs \$1 a cord	Exceptional.	Yes.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	April 15	May 1			Sept. 15		Nov. 15	April 1	do	Wood, very plentiful	do	Very.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	April 15	April 25	May 1	May 24	Aug. 15		Nov. 10	April 1	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	Better in many ways than Ontario's.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	April 1				Sept. 2		Dec. 20	April 20	do			
F. S. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>			April 6	April 21	July 29	Aug. 28	Nov. 20	M'ch 21	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	Yes.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>	April 3	May 4					Nov. 10	M'ch 31	do	do	do	Yes.
Chas. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>			April 3	April 15	Aug. 22		Nov. 25	M'ch 31	do	Poplar, hauled 6 miles	do	Very.
Thos. Fraue, <i>Virden</i>	April 12		April 5	April 5			Nov. 25	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 4 miles	do	Never in better health.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dutton</i>			April 5				Dec. 1	M'ch 31	do	Wood, in plenty	do	Extraordinarily so.
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	April 15	Nov. 5	April 15	July 25			Oct. 15	M'ch 31	do	do	do	Very.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>			April 6	April 21	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Early Nov.	Early April	do	Wood, hauled 6 miles	do	Very.
W. C. Wallace, <i>Shollmouth</i>	April 10		April 5	Aug. 20			Nov. 15	w'ch 31	do	Wood, in abundance	do	Extremely so—Bracing.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>							Nov. 15	April 15	do	Wood, mixed with coal	do	Yes.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleacres</i>	April 5	Oct. 30					November	April	do	Poplar, no difficulty	do	Yes.
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>			April 6	April 20	Aug. 4		Nov. 10	April 10	do	Wood, no difficulty	do	Yes.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	April 5		April 5	July 15			Dec. 1	M'ch 1	do	Oak and poplar in plenty	do	Yes.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>			April 8	April 13			Nov. 15	M'ch 25	do	Poplar, in plenty and good	do	Yes.
Wm. Irvine, <i>Alonappi</i>	April 30		April 15	Aug. 1			November	April	do	Poplar and oak	do	Healthiest in the world.
James Muir, <i>Dowlas</i>			April 1	Aug. 15			Nov. 15	w'ch 15	do	Wood; plenty of coal here	do	More so than Ontario.
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	April 10		April 5	Aug. 15			November	March	do	Wood, easily obtained	do	Yes.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>			April 5	April 27	July 25	Aug. 2	Nov. 10	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 12 miles	do	Very.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	April 6		April 6	July 28			Nov. 15	M'ch 25	do	Wood, hauled some distance.	do	Very.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portose La Prairie</i>	April 10		April 6	May 7	Aug. 7	Sept. 1	Nov. 10	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 10 miles	do	Yes.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>			M'ch 24	Aug. 1			Nov. 1	April 1	do	Wood, growing scarce	do	Yes.
D. W. Grizmett, <i>Green Valley</i>	April 15		M'ch 31	Aug. 25			November	April	do	Elm and maple wood	Exceptional.	Very.
Andrew Davison, <i>Blin Ridge</i>	April 3	April 10	April 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10		Nov. 15	M'ch 31	do	Wood	do	If you take care.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>			April 5	Aug. 23	Sept. 25		Nov. 15	M'ch 31	do	Wood, hauled 2 miles	do	Exceedingly so.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Carman</i>	April 3	April 15	April 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 30		November	April	do	Wood, scarce	do	Yes.
Peter Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	April 15		April 10				November	March	do	Wood, in plenty	do	Exceedingly so.

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V.—THE CARE AND ADVANTAGE OF CATTLE.

This fifth group of questions refers to the raising and care of live stock in Manitoba. It appears that almost all farmers keep a certain number of horses and cattle, sometimes amounting to considerable herds, and including a large proportion of thorough-bred stock. There is no difficulty in keeping these in good condition during the winter if they are properly cared for, and they will thrive with even very little care. The universal testimony is that the wild grasses of the prairie afford as good feed as can be found anywhere, and that animals pastured upon the prairies thrive as well or better than those living upon the cultivated pastures of eastern Canada.

The fact that almost all farmers maintain small herds of cattle and horses is itself an affirmative answer to the third question. The profitableness of stock raising, where cattle have to be housed during the winter, depends upon the cost of feed, and the few cases where a correspondent has answered "no" occur in localities where it is necessary to haul hay many miles, or where, for some other reason, feed is expensive. These instances are very rare. There is no reason to suppose that the time will ever come when cattle raising, within certain limits, will not form a profitable accompaniment of farming in Manitoba, especially in the northern part of the Province, since, as the cost of feed increases with the further settlement of the Province, the price of beef will rise correspondingly.

The fourth question will be found answered at considerable length in most cases. It appears that all the live stock kept upon the farm ought to be given good shelter during the winter; the older animals should be kept in warm, but not close, stables, and fed an allowance of prairie hay and oat chaff or roots,—just such keeping, in short, as they would have in Ontario. Bran is given only to milking cows, or when calving. Young cattle are stabled only at night, but should have free access to the straw stack all day, or may be allowed to run on the prairie in fine weather. Only horses get any grain, as a rule, and this only when working. All the animals should have plenty of water. It appears that live stock thrive everywhere in Manitoba with much less care than this, but the better care that is taken of them the larger are the returns to be expected.

Sheep are kept only here and there in the Province. There is no doubt that sheep thrive well on the natural pasturage of the prairies, whose dry climate and pure water are particularly well suited to their health, and the total of flocks in the Province is steadily growing larger.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—*How many head of horses and cattle have you, and how do they thrive in winter?*
- 2.—*How do cattle thrive on the wild grasses of the prairies?*
- 3.—*Is stock raising profitable where cattle have to be housed during the winter?*
- 4.—*How do you winter your stock?*
- 5.—*Do sheep thrive and are they profitable?*

Name and address, Manitoba.	No. of cattle and horses, and how they winter.	How do cattle thrive on prairie pasturage?	Is stock-raising profitable?	How do you winter your stock?	Do sheep thrive?
J. S. McKay, <i>Rapid City</i> ..	Two horses, 10 cattle; thrive well.	First-rate	Yes	Some stabled and some in an open shed.	They do well.
J. E. Paynter, <i>Bendah</i>	Thirteen; very well indeed.	Splendidly	Safest and best paying branch of farming.	Stable and feed prairie hay..	Thrive excellently and will be profitable when a good market for mutton rises.
S.R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ..	Eight horses, 35 cattle; well if fodder is sufficient.	Do well	Yes, where hay is plentiful.	Keep them in log stables, well roofed, warm and ventilated.	Thrive and are profitable.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i> ..	Forty-four; excellently.	Fatten very rapidly	Fairly so	By stabling during the severest weather.	Thrive and are profitable.
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i> ..	Eight; splendidly.	Better than on timothy or clover.	Yes, if stables are warm.	In a "bank" stable, on prairie hay and well watered.	Would pay better than cattle, were it not for wolves.
Stephen Berks, <i>Barnsley</i> ..	Six horses, 12 cattle; well.	First-rate	If not too many are kept.		
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i> ..	Six; they do well.	Very well	Yes	House them and feed well...	
Geo. E. Nagy, <i>Rösser</i>	Fifty-six; very well	Very well	An open question; I say yes.	Stable them and feed prairie hay and oat straw.	
T. McCartney, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	Three horses, 40 cattle.	Very well	Yes	Milking cows are stabled and fed hay; young cattle live in sheds.	Yes.
R. McDonald, <i>Loxestoft</i> ..	Eight horses, 18 cattle.	Very well	Yes, where hay is cheap.	House them	Very profitable.
W. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i> ..	Five horses, 5 cattle	Remarkably well..		Cows stabled at night and given plentiful feed; young cattle do not pay for extra care, but should have a shed.	
W. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i> ..	Ten; they do well..	Remarkably well..	Yes, where hay is cheap.	I stable them and feed hay, oat-straw, oats, bran and flax; water twice daily.	
Geo. C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i> ..	Sixteen; nicely....	Feed on it exclusively.	Yes, where hay is cheap.	In an adobe stable.....	Yes.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	Eight; very well..	First-rate	Yes	Stable them and feed prairie hay and oat-straw.	Yes.

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Name and Address, Manitoba.	No. of cattle and horses, and how they winter.	How do cattle thrive on prairie pasturage?	Is stock-raising profitable?	How do you winter your stock?	Do sheep thrive?
Mat. Smith, <i>Minnedosa</i> . . .	Ten horses, 20 cattle; do well.	Grow fat	Yes	Housed at night and fed hay; run to straw stack in the day time.	I have 68; most profitable stock on the farm.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neepawa</i>	Ten; do well	Remarkably well	Yes, expense little	In a good stable, feeding plenty of wild hay.	
John Plant, <i>Rosburn</i>	Three horses, 20 cattle.	Best I ever saw	I find it so	Feed hay	I keep 200.
Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Twenty-one	Better than on Ontario meadows.	Yes; because climate is dry, straw covered sheds and banked up stables answer all purposes and cost little, and wild hay is cheap.	Well stabled. I never lost a cow or calf.	
E. W. Grimmett, <i>Elm Valley</i>	Seven; very well	Very well	Yes	In a dugout stable, feeding prairie hay.	
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	Twenty; thrive well with care.	Will fatten on it	As soon as freight rates are lower.	In stables at night; loose in yards by day.	
Geo. U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	Four horses, 75 cattle; splendidly	As well as on cultivated grasses.	Yes	I house all my stock	Yes.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	Two	Could not do better.	Yes	Stable them and feed prairie hay.	Yes.
P. Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	Eight horses, 80 cattle; well.	Could not do better.	Yes	Straw until Jan. 1; prairie hay morning and evening till spring.	Yes.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Carman</i>	Five; fairly well	Very well if the grasses are selected.	Not at present prices.	Stable them and feed hay	
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	Five; splendidly	They grow fat	If one has hay and help of his own.	Stable them; feeding horses hay and oats; cattle, hay and straw.	
A. Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; well, if fed and attended to.	They grow fat	Reasonably so	Let them feed at straw stacks in fine weather, and stable them at night and feed hay.	

Name and Address, Manitoba.	No. of cattle and horses, and how they winter.	How do cattle thrive on prairie pasturage?	Is stock-raising profitable?	How do you winter your stock?	Do sheep thrive?
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	Seven horses, 33 cattle.	Splendidly	Yes	Cows and calves in stable, feeding prairie hay and straw; young cattle run out.	Yes.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Five; very well ...	Grow fat	Yes		Most certain and remunerative stock.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i> ...	Twenty-two; well.	Better than in Ontario.	Pays very well.	Shelter most of time, and feed hay and straw.	Thrive well.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creeford</i>	Eleven	Excellently	Yes	In stables, feeding prairie hay, straw and chopped grain; with oats regularly to the horses.	
Oswald Bowie, <i>Morden</i> ...	Two horses, 16 cattle; very well.	Well	Yes	Feed with hay and roots	Thrive but not profitable.
D. D. Young, <i>Bramton</i> ...	Three horses, 16 cattle.	Well	Yes	Put them in a warm stable, fat, at the beginning of the winter, feed on hay and barley straw, and water regularly; feed turnips and hay to milking cows. They come out fat in the spring.	
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>	Thirty-five	As well as on timothy.	As well as grain growing.	Cows stabled at night; young cattle run in sheds.	Yes.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i> ...	Five horses; thrive well.	Splendidly	Yes, with mixed farming.	Principally on straw; cows have a little hay and grain.	Thrive exceedingly well.
Geo. F. Slade, <i>Gladstone</i> ...	Thirty	Well	Yes, especially with high grade stock.	By feeding hay. Hardy cattle will maintain their condition if liberally fed and watered once, or better, twice a day.	Dogs and wolves are the only drawbacks.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	Twenty; very well	First-rate	Yes	I generally house them, though many do not.	Yes.
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i> .	Ten; well	Well	Yes	I stable them	Yes.
Jas. Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i> ..	Thirty - three; as well as in Ontario.		Yes, if the stock are good.	I stable cows and calves and feed straw about half the time; young stock winter around the straw stacks.	I have 33 wintered in a shed.

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Name and Address— Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they winter.	How do Cattle thrive on prairie pasturage?	Is Stock-raising profitable?	How do you Winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i> ...	Four horses, 4 cattle	They get fat	Yes	House them and feed oat and wheat straw, with a little bran and shorts. They always come out fat.	
Robert Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	Fifteen; all very well.	Well	More than grain growing.	I stable all my cows and give them plenty of prairie hay; young cattle run to the stacks.	
Harold Elliott, <i>Morden</i> ...	Five horses, 11 cattle; do well.	Get fat enough for butchering in two months.	Yes	I stable only at night, or on stormy days; at other times they feed on the prairie.	
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i> ...	Two horses, 25 cattle; first-rate.	As well as on timothy.	More profitable than the crops.	Stable at night and feed hay.	
Alf. Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> ,	Three; well.	Splendidly	Yes, when hay is cheap.	Feed hay, giving the cows a little meal toward spring; they maintain a fine condition.	Yes.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	Nine	All they get	Most profitable branch of farming here.	In a warm stable, with plenty of hay, roots and grain.	
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i> ...	Seven horses, 15 cattle; very well	Well	Yes	We stable our cows only	Yes.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i> ...	Thirty-five; very well.	Well	Yes	Feed oats & barley principally for cattle, and hay for horses	Yes.
Albert E. Philp, <i>Brandon</i>	Twenty-six horses; all go through the winter in good shape.	Splendidly	Yes	I keep my horses in "bank" stables, feeding them principally straw with a little bran and chopped feed.	Yes.
George Forbes & Sons, <i>Tricherie</i> .	Six horses, 28 cattle	I have two steers, coming 3 yrs. old, which would dress 700lbs., and have never been in a stable.	Yes	Cows, calves and oxen are housed, and get hay night and morning, with some chop or oats; young cattle can live mainly at the straw stack.	

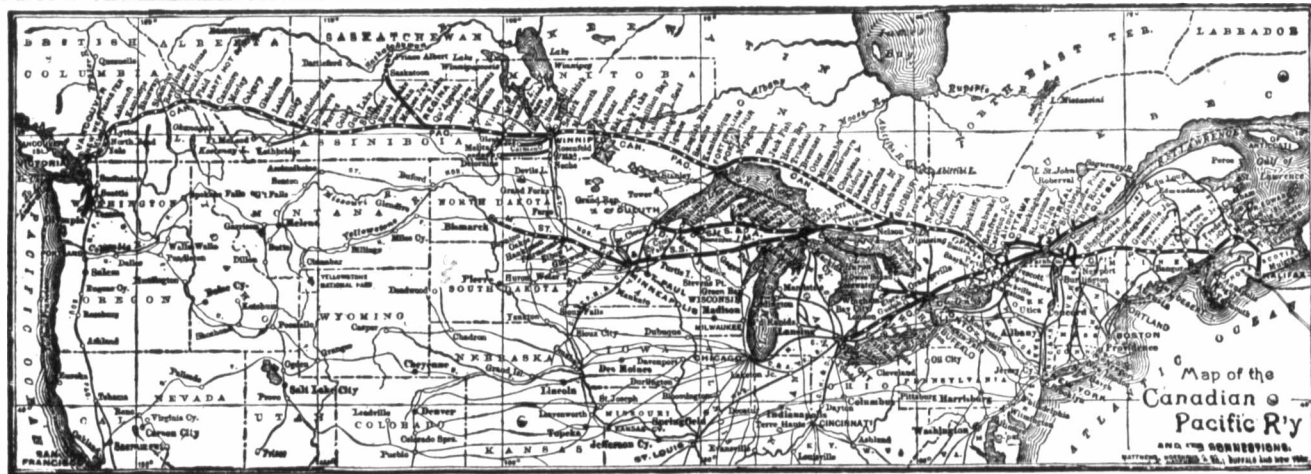
Name and Address— Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they winter	How do Cattle thrive on prairie pasturage?	Is Stock-raising profitable?	How do you Winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?	
W. A. Evans, <i>Rosser</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; very well.	Keep healthy and fat.	Yes	Cattle will keep fat on prairie hay, with a little bran and shorts when calving.	Yes.	Jos
Robt. Renwick, <i>Carberry</i>	Seven horses, 6 cat- tle; well.	Grandly	Yes	Feed oat straw and a little grain.	They thrive, and mutton sells well.	Geo
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	Five horses, 10 cows, very well.	Splendidly	Yes	Stabled, and fed a little hay and oat straw.		Wh
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	Fifteen; do well ...	Very well	Yes	Stable them at night, and let them go to the straw stack by day	Yes.	
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i> ..	Twenty; very well indeed.	Grandly	Yes, more so than range cattle....	Feed hay night and morning, and let them pick up straw.	Yes.	
Gilbt. Rowan, <i>Parkissino</i>	Twenty; very well	Well	With a limited number.	Stable, and feed hay and oat straw.		Cor
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i> ,	Four horses, 15 cat- tle.	Well	If properly con- ducted.	Housed; plenty of hay and water, but little grain.		Tho
W. H. Bridgeman, <i>Wellwood</i>	Eight horses, 5 cat- tle.	Well	They keep in good condition.	In warm stables, feeding prairie hay, straw, turnips and grain.	Fairly so.	Jno
And'w Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	Forty-three; re- markably well.	Splendidly	Where hay is plentiful	Milch cows I house; young cattle run in the sheds and about the stacks.	Yes.	Hen
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i> ..	Eleven horses, 12 cattle; well.	Become fat by July	Yes, because food is unlimited.	Stable some, and let others run out, sheltered by sheds.		Wm
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i> ..	Four horses, 20 cattle; finely.	Never saw better pasture.	Yes, with proper care.	House all the stock in "bank" stables.	Yes.	
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	.....	They do well	Yes	On prairie hay and straw....	Yes	A. F
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i> ..	Three horses, 8 cat- tle; well with care	Excellently	Yes, if hay is near	House at night; feed hay prin- cipally, with plenty of water	Pays better than pigs, & less trouble	F. T
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	Two horses, 28 cat- tle.	Keep fat all winter	Yes	House them in a stable, warm, but not too close.		
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i> ...	Ten horses, 30 cat- tle; generally well	Very well	Not very; in southern Mani- toba where hay is scarce.	Part tied in stable, part loose in sheds.	Yes	W. ; Wm me

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage?	Is Stock-raising Profitable?	How do you Winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.?
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	Eleven horses, 40 cattle; well.	Very well	Horses pay better than cattle.	House them only at night, and feed prairie hay, straw, oats, chopped feed and bran.	Thrive, but not al- ways profitable
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i> ...	Seven; pretty well	Splendidly in sum- mer.	No	In stables, on prairie hay....	Would be, except for wolves
Wm. Macdonald, <i>Virten</i> ...	Thirty-six; thrive well if kept warm	Very well	Thorough bred stock is profit- able; grade stock is good for milk; every farmer should keep a dairy.	In warm stables, feeding hay and chopped feed.	Thrive, but do not pay well here
Cornel. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	Thirty-two; well.	Well	Yes, if hay alone is fed.	In stables, feeding hay, bran, etc. to cows.	
Thos. Adair, <i>Teeherne</i>	Twenty; do well.	Always keep fat..	Yes	I stable at night and feed hay	No sheep in this district
Jno. Hopper, <i>Milddechurch</i>	Five horses, 35 cattle.	Well	The easiest way to make money.	In stables. Let them out once a day for water but if weath- er is cold return them at once	
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Five horses, 62 cattle; very well.	Well	Yes	Stable them and feed hay....	Yes
Wm. Walton, <i>Morringhamst</i>	About 60; well....	Well	Not if grain is fed	Stable them in severe weather and let them roam on pleas- ant days, feeding straw and some hay.	
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i> ...	About 367; thrive splendidly.	Excellenty	Doubtful	In stables, on straw and hay	Yes.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>	Three horses, 12 cat- tle; well.	Splendidly .....	.....	Feed horses with straw, hay, oats; the cattle run out most of the time.	
W. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i> ...	Twenty; well.	First rate.....	Yes	Just as I would do in Ontario.	
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shell- mouth</i> .	Eleven; keep in good condion.	Exceedingly well..	Certainly	Stable them and feed hay.	

Name and Address, Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage?	Is Stock-raising Profitable?	How do you Winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	Ten horses, 80 cattle; always well.	Always do well....	Yes.....	Hay and water.....	Thrive well if at- tended to.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	Thirty; well, with care.	Well.....	Where hay is cheap.	Stable them and feed hay....	Yes.
J. Gordon Elliott, <i>Shade- land</i>	Twelve horses, 8 cattle; well.	I cannot say.....	No.....	Let them run to the straw stack.	Yes.
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	Five; well.....	Better than in On- tario.	Yes.....	In warm stables, feeding hay and oats. Cattle can run at the stacks most of the winter. To horses we feed hay and oats, with a little bran when working.	Thrive well on hay, and are more pro- fitable than cattle.
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	Three horses, 33 cattle; well.	Grandly.....	Not by itself here	Milking cows should have hay three times a day, with an oat-sheaf twice a day. Young cattle will thrive on good oat straw. They should go out only on warm days.	Thrive well on hay, and are more pro- fitable than cattle.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	Five horses, 13 cat- tle; well, if you give them plenty to eat.	Splendidly.....	With a limited number.	House them, and feed straw and hay with a good share of turnips.	Yes.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seaburn</i>	Nine; excellently..	Well.....	Yes.....	Let them out during the day, when they pick up straw and chaff. Put them in stables at night and feed hay.	Remarkably so.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	Forty-seven; very well.	It is all they get....	Yes.....	House them and feed prairie hay; they will come out fat in the spring.	This dry region is highly suitable for sheep and they are profitable.

Name and Address. Manitoba	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage?	Is Stock-raising Profitable?	How do you winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?
P. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake.</i>	Fourteen horses, 6 cattle; well.	Very well.....	Yes.	Stabled at night; they will do well without any shelter.	Yes.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund.</i>	Four; horses get into the best condition and cattle hold their own.	They grow fat on it.....	.....	Feed on prairie hay, oat, straw, etc.	.....
Thos. A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha.</i>	Twenty; my cattle are mainly record- ed shorthorns, and thrive well if fed enough.	Very well.....	Yes, and it will be necessary to keep up the land.	Stable them and feed hay, straw, roots and good grain.	Profitable where wolves are not numerous.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River.</i>	Ten; well.....	Splendidly.....	Yes.....	Stabled at night, and running to the stacks by day.	Yes.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsville.</i>	Twenty-three; thrive when housed.	Get fat.....	Certainly; the ma- nure alone is worth the trouble.	House all stock, and feed regu- larly prairie hay and a little grain.	Yes, very profit- able.
John Kemp, <i>Austin.....</i>	Six cattle; better than in Ontario.	Could not be better.	Yes.....	In log stables, fed with wild hay at night.	Yes.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield.</i>	Seventy-five; very well.	First rate.....	Quite so.....	On hay, straw and roots.....	Yes.
John Cumming, <i>Minne- dosa.</i>	Twenty-three; un- usually well.	Very well.....	Of course it is.....	On hay, with a little grain to the young ones and to cows giving milk.	.....
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud.....</i>	.....	First rate.....	Yes, as feed is cheap	On hay. I have my grain threshed as closely as possible to the sta- bles, and the cattle are turned to the straw stacks when the wea- ther is not stormy.	.....

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they Winter?	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage?	Is Stock-raising Profitable?	How do you winter your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i> ...	Seven horses; 6 cattle; well.	Well.....	Yes, counting in the manure.	On cut feed, two parts oat straw with bran.	
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralplton</i> ...	Thirteen cattle; do well.	Excellently.....	Yes.....	Some I stable, others go to the straw stacks in the sheltered place.	Yes; I have 20.
Jas. McConechy, <i>Virden</i> ...	Eighteen; very well if properly cared for.	Fatten on it alone..	Within certain li- mits.	Cows and oxen get nothing but hay and do well on it in a sod stable.	Yes.



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MIXED FARMING, DAIRYING AND FRUIT.

As has been foreshadowed by the answers to one of the questions in the last section, there are few farmers in Manitoba who do not believe that it is far the best way to combine stock-raising with grain-growing. The ordinary dictates of prudence "on the principle of not putting all your eggs in one basket," as one correspondent expresses it, point in this direction. The only dissentient voices come from some limited districts, generally in the extreme southern part of the Province, where pasturage is not so abundant as elsewhere.

Closely connected with this is the subject of dairying; but here the answers, while altogether affirmative as to the extraordinary suitability of Manitoba in climate, natural pasturage, and purity of air and water, are divided as to the question of profit. The difficulty seems to be that the home market is limited; nevertheless, the quality of the milk given by cows feeding on the prairie is so high, and Manitoba butter and cheese have proved themselves so superior, that there is no question that in a short time dairying will become a leading industry there.

Water seems to be plentiful everywhere at a depth of a few feet below the surface, while springs, running streams or sloughs are accessible to the live stock of almost every farm.

The list of wild fruits of Manitoba is a long one, as will be seen below, and these native berries and tree fruits are abundant and luxuriant. In many cases they have been transplanted and cultivated with good effect, while the small fruits of the garden grow to perfection in Manitoba, and cherries, plums of various kinds, and the hardier apples, thrive amazingly. Along the southern border of the Province, the less hardy apples, grapes and the like, are rapidly being acclimatized and made successful. Manitoba is quite as far advanced toward fruit-growing as could be expected of her, and there is every reason to believe that before many years a large variety of fruits now cultivated only experimentally, will become adapted to the local conditions and generally grown.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—What is your opinion of mixed farming, i.e., stock raising and grain growing combined?
- 2.—What is your opinion of Manitoba as a dairying country?
- 3.—Have you plenty of water on your farm, and if so, how obtained?
- 4.—Give the name of wild and cultivated fruits grown?

Name and Address. —Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: a, Wild; b, Cultivated.
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright.</i>	The most profitable in this part of the Province.	It has a better climate than Ontario for making cheese	Abundance 4 feet below surface.	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries and cherries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Strawberries, currants, gooseberries.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley.</i>	Stock raising and grain growing certainly ought to go together.	It will be the leading dairying country of the world.	From a depth of 122 feet.	Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, plums, cherries, saskatoons and nuts.

Name and Address, Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	It pays best	Dairying will pay where plenty of native hay can be obtained.	Plenty from wells 20 feet deep.	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, raspberries, currants. <i>Cultivated</i> —red, black and white currants.
James McConochy, <i>Virden</i>	Just the thing	Excellent	Well, 16 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, currants. <i>Cultivated</i> —Red, black and white currants.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	The only successful way	Just the thing	Plenty; 10 to 15 feet	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	Pays better than grain alone		Souris River and a well 24 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, currants, gooseberries and cranberries.
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	Most profitable	Far ahead of Ontario	Plenty from wells 10 to 15 feet deep	Apples and all the small fruits are grown.
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Bran-don</i>	The only successful way	A good place; but milking cows require extra food in the fall	Yes, from a well 30 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high-bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaut</i>	Makes success sure	Can't be beaten	All I can use, from a well 63 feet deep, made with a 14 inch augur; cost \$35	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, strawberries, grapes, blueberries.
John Cummings, <i>Minnetosa</i>	Ought to be followed here	It is a good place	Well, 18 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Thomas A. Sharpe, <i>Adelphi</i>	Only way to continue prosperity	Excellent dairying region	Plenty from springs	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Loxley</i>	It pays best in Provencher county	Generally good	Seine River and an artesian well	<i>Wild</i> —Pears and all the other fruits mentioned above. None cultivated.
John Kemp, <i>Austin</i>	The only profitable way	Could not be better	Well, 12 feet deep	Same lists as given above.
W. B. Hall, <i>Head-ingly</i>	The best plan	Very good	Assiniboine River	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.

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Name and Address—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits : a, Wild ; b, Cultivated.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	The proper way.....	Well adapted to it in all its departments.	Plenty from a well 40 feet deep.	<i>Wild</i> — Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries, (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>	Foundation of success here	Cannot be beaten.....	River and deep well.....	Currants and gooseberries principally.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	Generally practised here.	Just the place.....	Well, 8 feet deep.....	Two cultivated crab apples and other small fruits as above.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i>	Just the thing.....	Splendid place as cows feed on the native grasses yield a large quantity of very rich milk.	Spring at the house and creek for farm.	All the small fruits.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i>	Every farmer should do so.	Very good.....	Pond, and well 12 ft. deep	All the small fruits.
Chas. Wilson, <i>Tricherie</i>	The best way.....	Could not be beaten.....	Well 13 feet deep.....	All the small fruits.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i>	The true way.....	None better ; cows make more butter here than in Ontario.	Plenty ; well 12 feet deep.	All the small fruits.
Harold Elliott, <i>Morden</i>	Surest way to get ahead.....	Just suited to dairying.....	.....	All the small fruits.
Robt. Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	It pays best where the farm is adapted to both.	None better.....	Constant spring	All the small fruits.
Henry McCleod, <i>Carberry</i>	With moderate capital it is undoubtedly the safest and most profitable.	Best place in the Dominion.	Abundance from wells 19 feet deep, sunk in 2 days	Currants and gooseberries are the principal fruits cultivated.
W. A. Evans, <i>Rosser</i>	Pays better than grain alone.	Can't be beaten.....	Plentiful, well 15 ft. deep.	Wild fruits in plenty, but few cultivated.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	The proper mode.....	Eminently suited to dairying.	Shoal Lake.....	Lists as above.
Charles Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	Every farmer in Manitoba should follow it.	First class.....	Wells 9 to 16 feet deep.....	Cranberries, black currants and saskatoons.

Name and Address—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits ; a, Wild ; b, Cultivated.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	The best way.....	Good for that purpose.....	A creek.....	Lists as above.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	The best way.....	Best in the world, because in June and July the prairie grass remains green and the nights are cool.	Plenty ; wells 20 feet deep	Lists as above.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	Pays if hay is convenient.		Never failing wells of good water 20 feet deep.	Lists as above.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	Much the best way.....	This locality is not suited to it—too many weeds.	Big slough for stock and well for the house.	Lists as above.
Alf. Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i>	Will pay well.....	Especially adapted to it.	Excellent water at 22 feet.	Lists as above.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	The only way for a small farmer.	Best I ever heard of.....	Excellent water at 22 feet.	Lists as above.
B. R. Hamilton, <i>Neebawa</i>	It pays.....	Good.....		Lists as above.
Thos. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	Safest and easiest system.	Very suitable.....	Excellent water at 22 feet.	Lists as above.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	Safe and profitable.....	None better.....	A spring.....	
Thos. Frame, <i>Virden</i>	Any person of moderate means would be foolish to trust to grain growing alone, for in case of failure he has nothing to fall back upon.	Some parts of the Province cannot be beaten for dairying.	I have a well 28 ft. deep, but in summer cattle generally get water in sloughs.	Lists as above.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	It always does well under efficient management.	Dairying will not pay now if it is necessary to hire help.	Abundance in wells 12 to 20 feet deep.	
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	Most successful way.....	Grass and climate both favorable.	River and well.....	All the small fruits.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....	Well 15 feet deep.....	Crab apples and various small fruits.
S. A. Ward, <i>Claudeboye</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....	Plenty at 24 feet.....	Strawberries, raspberries, black and red currants.
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	I could not farm in any other way.	Good ; the cows saved us last year.	Well 50 feet deep.....	Plums and currants.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	Most profitable course.....		Wells in shale, 20 feet.....	Lists as heretofore.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits ; a. Wild ; b. Cultivated.
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	It pays to keep 25 or 30 cattle and horses.	Certainly; first rate on the Turtle mountains.	Wells 18 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore; apples, mulberries, etc., do not thrive.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	The only profitable method	Good, where you have good water.	Springs open all winter...	Lists as heretofore.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i> ...	The only profitable method	Good.....	River and well.....	Lists as heretofore.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	Just the thing.	Splendid.....	.....	Lists as heretofore.
Jas. Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	No success otherwise.....	Good.....	Easily obtained.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
G. U. White, <i>Foston</i>	No success otherwise.....	Good.....	Springs and wells.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
John S. Mackay, <i>Rapid City</i>	Best way, where possible.	The milk of three cows for four months made \$103 35 worth of cheese.	Slough, and a well 15 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i>	Best way, where possible.	Unsurpassed.....	Red River and a well.....	Lists as heretofore.
Jos. E. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	Best way, where possible.	Unsurpassed.....	Well 12 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	Best way, where possible.	Unsurpassed.....	.....	Lists as heretofore.
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i>	Best way, where possible.	Unsurpassed.....	Well 16 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
T. McCartney, <i>Port la Prairie</i>	Best system. It keeps you in work and gives something to fall back on	Good.....	Plenty from a well 12 feet deep.	Lists as heretofore.
Andrew Davidson, <i>Green Ridge</i>	The only safe plan.....	Very good.....	Well 20 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....	Well 20 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....	Creek on the farm.....	Lists as heretofore.
W. S. Moody, <i>Roundhwaite</i>	The best way.....	.....	Creek and well 18 feet.....	Plum, cherry, saskatoon.
Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Gives work for all the boys and girls of a large family; and cattle form a crop that grows summer and winter. But for young men homesteading grain growing is best.	The milk is far richer than that of the cows in Ontario.	Well 14 feet deep gives plenty of water.	All the wild fruits known in Manitoba grow here. All the hardy kinds can be cultivated. The Canadian blueberry might, and ought to be, added.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boisseraine</i>	The best way	The pasture produces an abundant flow of rich milk.	Abundance; two wells.	Lists as heretofore.
Jas. Little, <i>Oak River</i>		Good	Well and springs	Cultivated fruits do well.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>	The best way	Good	Well 15 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	The best way	Good	Plenty at 18 feet	<i>Wild</i> —Grapes and plums.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Most remunerative and certain.	Good	Poor well, 18 feet deep.	<i>Cultivated</i> —All sorts.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	Only sure way	Fairly good; little done here.	Plenty; well 100 feet deep.	The usual lists.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	Only way if your market is distant.	Good	Plenty at 40 feet	The usual lists.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	The proper way	None better	Abundant; well 23 ft. deep.	Lists as heretofore.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	The proper way	Very good	Wells 70 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	Safest and easiest plan	Pays where hay is plentiful.	Inexhaustible well, 58 feet.	Lists as heretofore.
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Best way	Pretty good	Well 46 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Joseph T. es, <i>Manitou</i>	The only profitable way	None better	Creek and well	Lists as heretofore.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	Should be practised wherever hay can be got.	Dairying is profitable	Wells 25 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> : Plums, grapes, saskatoons and various berries.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	Absolutely necessary	Very profitable	Plenty in shallow wells	Lists as hitherto.
Thos. A. Jackson, <i>Minnedosa</i>	The best way	Well suited to it	Well 18 feet deep	
George Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	Best adapted to the country.	One of the best in the world	Wells 10 and 30 feet	All the wild fruits; none cultivated.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	On the plan of never having all your eggs in one basket, mixed farming should always be carried on.	Good	Abundance of excellent spring water all along the slope of Pembina Valley.	I have filled my garden with the wild berries and small fruits; they do well under cultivation.
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	Most suitable for north-western part of Manitoba.	Unsurpassed. The water in springs and wells is ice cold, and the nights are always cool.	River, un failing springs and wells.	The wild fruits are so various and plentiful that there is no need to cultivate any.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	Better than either stock raising or grain growing alone.	Fine	Wells 14 feet deep	Lists as hitherto.
Robt. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i> .	Works especially well on a small farm.	Good	Well 22 feet deep.	Lists as hitherto.
Robert Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	The only way that will pay.	Can't be beaten for butter.	Scarce here	Lists as hitherto.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Carman</i>	The only way that will pay.	Very well suited to it, but prices are low.	Water at 10 feet	Lists as hitherto.
P. Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	Absolutely necessary	Well suited to it	The Boyne River	Lists as hitherto.
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i>	The best way.	Very good	A well, 13 feet deep.	Lists as hitherto.
J. H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>	The best way.	Very good	Scarce	Lists as hitherto.
John Plant, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.	Very good	Plenty in wells	Lists as hitherto.
A. G. Wakefield, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.	Better than New York State	Birdtail Creek	Lists as hitherto.
Geo. G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	The best way.	The milk produced here is rich and in great quantity.	Plenty at 27 feet.	
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	The best way.	Unsurpassed	Spring and creek	Lists as hitherto.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	The best way.	Unsurpassed	Spring and creek	Lists as hitherto.

GENERAL ADVICE.

In answer to the question as to the best time for a settler to arrive in Manitoba, there seems to be only one answer—early spring. By this is meant, in time to begin to break his land as soon as the season opens. It will be observed, however, that several writers advise newcomers to work for an experienced farmer one year before beginning farming on their own account, in order to familiarize themselves with the new and peculiar methods demanded by prairie agriculture.

Colonists from Great Britain are urged to bring nothing with them except clothing and bedding, and many add that of these only so much should be brought as can be carried in one's trunks. House furnishings and farm implements of all sorts can be got in Manitoba more cheaply, and of a kind better adapted to the region.

General satisfaction with the present and future of Manitoba; hearty commendation of the soil and weather; and sensible instructions to beginners, will be found in the answers to the third and fourth questions of the appended list, to which special attention is directed.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—When, in your opinion, is the best time for a settler to come to this country 'o start at farming?
- 2.—What would you recommend a settler coming from Great Britain to bring with him in the shape of clothing and house furnishing?
- 3.—Are you satisfied with the country, the climate, and your prospects?
- 4.—General remarks.

Name and Address— Manitoba.	Best time to come	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with prospects.	General Remarks.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	April or May . .	A good supply of warm clothing.	I like the country	
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	In the spring . .	A good supply of warm clothing.	Pretty well satisfied.	
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	March	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.	I am	We can grow in Manitoba from 80 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 40 to 60 of barley, and from 50 to 100 of oats; and we can raise horses, cattle and sheep upon the natural grasses for next to nothing. What other new country can offer such inducements with as few drawbacks? I say none
A. H. Scoutin, <i>Raven Lake</i>	Early in April . .	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.	Yes	
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	In the spring . .	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes, generally speaking.	None should come but those able and willing to work.

Name and Address— Manitoba.	Best time to come	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with prospects.	General Remarks.
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	In March, so as to get settled and begin breaking by May.	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes, generally speaking.	I would recommend oxen instead of horses for the first year as they require no grain, and will do nearly as much breaking as horses if properly handled. Wood is scarce in most places, but coal of a good quality is plentiful, and will be cheap as soon as local mines are opened.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	In March so as to get settled and begin breaking by May.		Certainly	
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i>	May or September.	Nothing but wearing apparel.	Yes; I don't want a better land or climate.	
D. J. McQuish, <i>Morden</i>	April 1st	Bedding and clothing only.	Well satisfied	If this should reach any of my Highland friends in the Old Country, and if they want any information and will write to me, I will give them any that I can
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early spring		Yes, I have great faith in Manitoba's future.	
Wm. Gibbs, <i>Selkirk</i>	Early spring	Woollen clothing only.	Yes	Manitoba is the best place for the tenant farmers of England, who have some capital, to come to, the homesteading laws being liberal, and a return from labor almost certain the first year.
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	Early spring	Clothing and bedding	Yes; would not go back.	
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	Early spring	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes; would not go back.	For laborers able and willing to work on a farm, Manitoba affords a good opening. During eight months of the year \$30 per month will be paid, and those who have \$2,000 capital can purchase a farm and soon become independent.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	Early spring	Plenty of strong clothes (no knee breeches), woollen blankets and such articles.	I have a good home and would not go back for a good deal.	We want able-bodied men and women who are not afraid of hard work. Let the croaker and drone stay away. We have no room for such, but the former is sure to succeed.

Name and address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	About May 1....	Bedding and strong clothing only.	Yes, and pro- spects are bright	Manitoba is the best place for the tenant farmers of England, who have some capital, to come to, the homestead laws being liberal, and a return from labor almost certain the first year. A settler coming to this country must not expect any- thing smooth for the first year or two, but if he makes up his mind to work, I think in five years he may be quite independent. I myself began on \$150, and now am worth \$3,000 or \$4,000. Settlers coming to Manitoba should abandon the idea of returning to their native homes in two or three years, after they have made their fortunes, but come to stay. I have been in Australia, New Zealand and California, and farmed in Ontario, and have learned that for a man with small capital Manitoba offers the best advantages, as he can start on less capital. Young, healthy women can find good homes and plenty of work. We are short of young women. I would just say that any man that wants to work and is not afraid of roughing it for a few years, and who has a little capital, can do well here.
Thos. Adair, <i>Treherne</i>	Early spring	A year's clothing only..	Yes, and pro- spects are bright	
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Middle of May..	Very little.....		
Croton Maguire, <i>Boissevain</i> ..	March	Clothing and bedding..	Yes, perfectly ..	
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i> .	March	Clothing and bedding..	Yes, perfectly ..	
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	March	Nothing.....	Yes; but no place for a lazy man.	
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i> ...	Early spring	Clothing, boots and bed- ding.	Well satisfied...	
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	Early spring	Clothing, boots and bed- ding.	Well satisfied...	
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i> ..	Early spring	As little as possible...	Yes; though it is cold, Manitoba is to be the rul- ing province of the Dominion.	
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work	Clothing, but no house furnishings.	Well pleased with present and fu- ture.	

Rich

Geo.
C. W.

Geo.

Thos

A. J.

Wm.

Robt

Wm.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i> ...	M'ch or Ap'l; then the settler can get early to work	Clothing and bedding..	Well pleased with present and fu- ture.	Would advise those with money to buy improved farms.
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	March or April ..		Yes.....	
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	M'ch or Ap'l; then the settler can get early to work	Bedding only	Well pleased with present and fu- ture.	Anyone with a small capital to start with should do well in Manitoba, if he has energy. I would advise renting a farm the first year.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i> ..	M'ch or Ap'l; then the settler can get early to work		Well pleased with present and fu- ture.	I have seen farming from Ontario to Australia, and say, without hesitation, there is no country to equal Manitoba for the steady, industrious farmer.
Thos. Frame, <i>Virden</i>	M'ch or Ap'l; then the settler can get early to work	Clothing only	Well pleased with present and fu- ture.	A settler can generally rent a piece of land that has been cultivated, and secure a crop the first year, much better than by sowing on the new sod.
A. Johnson, <i>Mowbray</i>	March or April ; then the settler can get early to work.	Nothing.....	I am	If many of our friends in Ontario, or the Old Country, knew how easy they could make a com- fortable living here, I am sure none of them would hesitate to come. Land is cheap and easily cultivated ; labor brings good returns, and the necessaries of life are easily obtained.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i> ..	If one has capital, in the fall ; if not, in the spring.	Nothing ; but all the money he can collect.	I am	I know all about Ireland, have been in England, through the Southern States and in Ontario, and I am satisfied that Manitoba is ahead of them all for farming.
Robt. Dunsmuir, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	Spring.....	Change of clothes.....	I am	This is the country for any man not afraid to work. I got burnt out two years ago last spring, and lost everything, but after all I am not discouraged. After I took up land I had to work out to earn money to get along. I was sick for over a year before coming here, and now can work like a man
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i> .	Early spring	As little as he can	Yes.....	An excellent country for all who are not afraid to work, and are ready to give up the conventionalities of older countries, also for those who wish to start their families in a free, independent life at but small cost.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i> ...	Early spring ...	As little as he can	Yes.	A grand agricultural country for any who feel disposed to work. There are many near here who began five years ago with nothing who to-day are quite comfortable, in fact they are the ones who succeed.
W. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i> ...	July and August, in time to cut hay and put up stables.	Abundance of bedding and clothing, but no house furnishings.	We have prospered in a way we never could hope for had we remained at home.	A colonist whose means are limited, should not hope to work a farm single handed; if he has help in his family, good; if not, he should try to be accompanied by a friend, or settle near someone with whom he can exchange work. In new settlements here hired labor is expensive and cannot be employed with profit.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i> ...	Middle of May, so as to select his location comfortably.	Blankets and warm underclothing.	Yes.	Manitoba is just the country for industrious young men with small or large capital, and for good laboring men who do not mind work, as in a little while they may have farms of their own.
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i> ...	March	Clothing only	Yes.	To those with capital and who have no previous experience of farming, I would recommend the buying of an improved farm and they will save money; taking care that the houses and stables are good and comfortable, with a good well and a good sized slough or lake near by for the cattle in summer, with plenty of hay land.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i> ..	Early spring....	As little as he can	Fully	There is an increasing demand, at good wages, for young men and women servants. Having travelled all over this province, I find Southern Manitoba the best land and the best climate in the province.
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	May	Little or nothing.....	If I can't get along here I would have a poor chance elsewhere.	Manitoba is a place where a man or woman can make a comfortable home and lay by a considerable sum to enable them to live without working when old age comes. But they must come with the determination of working, not as a good many do come, to shoot and fool away time, and expect to grow rich in that way.

S. R.

G. C.

Wm.

Geo.

S. D.

J. E.

J. W.

A. G.

G. R.

John

R. B.

Wm.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ..	March	Nothing but clothing...	Yes	The crops this year show that Manitoba stands first. New settlers should try to get close to a good market, like Winnipeg.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i>	April	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Yes	I believe this soil capable of supporting 12 persons on each quarter-section.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	April or May ...	Woollen clothing and bedding.	I am not	I would recommend South-western Manitoba.
Geo. G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	March	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Yes	I advise new comers to hire themselves to farmers the first year.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neepawa</i>	March	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Well satisfied ...	Any person coming to Manitoba, who is willing to work, can do well farming, if he does not go too fast for his means.
J. E. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	March	Nothing.....	I know no better place.	
J. W. Newton, <i>Wellwood</i>	April	Clothing.....	Yes.....	Anyone with a small capital and willing to work need have no fear of coming to Manitoba where upon a free grant of 160 acres, he can, in a very short time, acquire the independence he never could obtain in the Old Country.
A. G. Wakefield, <i>Rosburn</i>	March	Nothing but the cook ..	Very well satisfied.	A man with energy can get along here; a man coming to this country must make up his mind that he has to work if he intends to make a home for himself.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	May or June ...	Nothing	I am; I would not return east.	I find Manitoba much better than several localities in the United States that I have tried.
John A. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i> .	April.....	Underclothing	Yes.....	
R. B. Witherington, <i>Douglas</i> .	April.....	Clothing only	I am.....	
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	March	Underwear, bedding and boots.	Yes.....	Taking into account its infancy and isolation from the world's markets, this province has made more rapid strides than any country in the world, and its agriculturists have more to show for their labor than those of any part of America, but drones will starve even in this hive.

Name and Address, Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
G. Rowan, <i>Parkissimo</i>	Spring	Warm clothing only....	Pretty well	I have been in a good many of the Western States and I don't think any of them offer the same inducement to a settler of limited means that Manitoba does.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	In May	Clothing and bedding..	Prospects are brighter than formerly.	I think Manitoba as fine a country as anyone could wish to settle in for farming; a man who is able and willing to work cannot help but get on. I would strongly advise settlers from England to settle together as much as possible.
F. Brydon, <i>Port. la Prairie</i> ..	Spring	Clothing only.....	Yes.....	There is no better country for a poor farmer.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	Spring	Clothing only.....	Quite	I would advise incomers to largely discount their previous experience, and strongly recommend intending farmers to spend at least one year with a farmer here before starting for themselves.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	Spring	Clothing only.....	Yes.....	Wish I had come earlier. I struggled hard in Ontario, but did not make half as much progress as here.
Peter A. Leask, <i>Virden</i>	Spring	Bed clothing and stockings.	Yes.....	Since I started in 1883, besides breaking 350 acres of my father's syndicate farm in Ontario, I have broken 150 on my own place. I cut and stacked 300 acres with the help of one man. I have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of oats and 500 of barley plowed and put in with the same help. Where is the country in the world can beat that?
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	April	Plenty of warm clothing, blankets, household utensils, and such furniture as can easily be packed, books, pictures, carpets and curtains, but no china or glass-ware.	Yes.....	Any man desirous of possessing land of his own cannot do better than come out here; the climate is healthy, soil cannot be improved, scenery varied and picturesque, good markets and railway facilities, also schools and churches within reach.
W. W. Grimmett, <i>Elm Valley</i> .	April.....	Woolen clothes and blankets.	Yes.....	Keep a close grip on your cash, buy everything good, and profit by the experience of others. Oxen are the most suitable for a man of moderate means.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creeford</i> . . .	March	Nothing; one will know better what he needs after he gets there.	Perfectly	We have bettered our condition by coming.
D. D. Young, <i>Brandon</i>	April or May	Only personal luggage..	I am; would be sorry to leave it.	A man is <i>his own master</i> here, and with good health, plenty of good land and a will to work must get on well.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	Early spring	Clothing and bedding..	Yes.	Manitoba is the proper place for farmers with limited means or large families.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Early Spring	Flannel and substantial clothing.	Yes.	If a man's steady, frugal and industrious he can make himself comparatively independent in a few years.
G. W. White, <i>Forton</i>	Early Spring	Clothing and bedding..	Well satisfied.	I have travelled over the four continents and have never beheld such fields of grain as I saw this year in this province.
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	Early Spring	Nothing.	Yes; prospects are good.	I have this year about 2,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats. There is improved land to buy near here at a reasonable price.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	Early Spring	Bedding and clothing..	Yes.	Would strongly advise young men with limited means, or tenant farmers, to come; there is room for all, and a home and independence for those willing to work.
Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Early Spring, in time to break and backset.	A wife and the old family Bible; nothing more. Children are all wanted here, and especially grown girls, for wives are scarce.	Yes; more than satisfied.	I have gardened since my childhood; farmed since my boyhood, and I am now an old man, and I can say that a man or boy can do four times as much work on a farm here as he could do on the best farm I ever saw before I came here. To the paper manufacturers of England there is a boundless market, in the middle of a continent, with railroads from sea to sea, and with straw, reeds, rushes and prairie hay for almost nothing.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	Early spring, in time to break and backset.	Clothing, furs and bedding.	Yes. No desire for a better climate, and my prospects are bright.	In a few years a settler can become very comfortable, owning a large farm free from incumbrances, considerable stock and comfortable buildings.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i> .	Early spring, in time to break and backset.	Pilot cloth coats and bedding.	Yes.....	There is no healthier country, nor any country in the world where a steady, industrious man can sooner become independent.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattview</i> .	May	Clothing only	Yes ; in every way.	To the man ready to work, and who knows, or is apt to learn something of farm work and management, Manitoba offers a competence in a very few years. It is in every way a splendid agricultural country and eminently suitable for successful settlement.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> .	In spring	Only clothing	Yes ; decidedly..	Manitoba offers to beginners the best advantages for the least outlay of capital, and I regard it as the best agricultural country in the world.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i>	April	Buy everything in Win- nipeg.	Yes.....	After nearly thirty years experience I can safely recommend this country to the intending emigrant. Persevering industry and a capital of a few hun- dred dollars will ensure success.
T. McCartney, <i>Port la Prairie</i> .	April	Clothing only	Yes.....	A settler should arrive early and rent a piece of cul- tivated land to put a crop in, and if he takes up a homestead he can go on and break for next year.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	Spring	Plenty of clothing only.		I think this is the best country in the world for a poor man to get a start in, if he is only industrious and steady. The settlers in this country are always willing to help a man if he is willing to help him- self. This is the oldest and most prosperous muni- cipality in Manitoba, yet there is plenty of room.
Robt. Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	Spring	Clothing and bedding only.	Very well	Any man that has health and a good share of strength and energy, and means enough to make a start on a farm, need have no fear about getting along here.
Walter A. Evans, <i>Resser</i>	Early spring....	Clothing and bedding only.	I am	I do not think that this country can be beaten, as it is good for all kinds of farming and it is healthy. My mother (age 75), who came out with me has not had a day's sickness yet, although in each of the last three winters before coming out she had had a severe attack of bronchitis, and had she not come out would not have lived another winter.

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i> ...	Early spring....	Plenty of clothes and bedding.	Prospects bright.	Manitoba can beat the world in growing grain, and anyone with good health and willing to work is bound to succeed.
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i> ...	Early spring....	One change of clothes...	Fully	If people would plough more in the fall, sow earlier in the spring, and cut the grains a good deal greener than they do, especially wheat, the samples would be even better and less complaints of loss by frost. I had 2,400 bushels this year.
Alf. Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> ...	March	Clothing and bedding...	I am	I can heartily recommend life on the prairie to young men with a little capital and plenty of perseverance.
Matt. Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	Early spring ...	Plenty of warm clothing	I am	A good place for farmers with little money.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i> .	May or June; as he can get some land broken and good wages for the after part of the year.	Serviceable clothing...	Yes	I can make an easier living here, with a small capital, than in Ontario.
Albert E. Philp, <i>Brandon</i> ...	April or May...	Warm clothing only...	Yes; would not change.	The man who is willing to work, and can bring \$2,000 with him to this country, can be independent in five years if he will profit by the experience of those around him and leave behind him his former ideas of farming.
G. Forbes & Sons, <i>Treherne</i> .	As early as possible.	Not much.....	Yes.....	A new comer ought to work out the first year and learn the ways of the country. I have bettered the condition of my family more in five years here than during thirty in Ontario.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i> ...	March or April.	Nothing.....	Yes; climate healthy and prospects bright	Agriculturally speaking, the country cannot be excelled.

Name and Address.— Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	March or April .....	.....	I am.....	I reached Winnipeg, April 13, 1880; was in debt then and worked in service for about two years; commenced farming in 1882 on a homestead; purchased 160 acres for \$800, deeded to me in March; cost of horses and implements \$1,857. Now I have over \$500 in bank to my credit, and the greater part of the past season's crop unsold. So much for agriculture in Manitoba.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i> ..	May or June....	Warm bedding only ...	Yes.....	This is the country for young and healthy men. Stock raising will be more profitable than wheat growing, if prices of wheat and labor remain as at present. Farmers can live as easily here as in any country in the world.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	April	Clothing, bedding and house linen, and by all means a box of carpenter's tools.	Yes; highly satisfied and hopeful	I would not live or work in the Old Country now.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	March	Corduroy and moleskin clothes.	Perfectly, and intend to stay here.	Settlers coming early and remaining here will soon find themselves in good circumstances. They need not fear the climate; this invigorating air will be a grand surprise even to the healthy. Let them bring out their wives and daughters.

NOTE.—This pamphlet is one of a most useful series published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The series comprise the following pamphlets:—"Dairy Farming and Ranching," "A Scotch Farmer's Success," "100 Farmers Testify," "The Manitoba Land Folder," "British Columbia," etc., also publications of a similar nature printed in French and German.

These contain much valuable information, are handsomely illustrated, and have been carefully revised and corrected up to the close of 1890. No effort has been spared to make them as complete and reliable as possible, and every intending colonist should have them. Copies of one, or all, of these pamphlets will be mailed free to any address, upon application to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Since the foregoing has been put in type hundreds of letters have been received. They are generally of a very encouraging character, and fully bear out the statement that no other known country affords better opportunities for successful farming than the Canadian Northwest. A few of these bearing especially upon Manitoba are appended, and will be read with interest.

FROM THE BRANDON DISTRICT.

KEMNAY.

I take great pleasure in giving a correct statement of all the crop I had on my farm, which is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway seven miles west of the city of Brandon. I had 145 acres of wheat, from which the total yield the past season was 6,840 bushels. One piece of 45 acres of summer fallow gave 2,240 bushels, being an average of 52 bushels per acre, and 100 acres averaged 45 bushels per acre. I had also 45 acres of oats, which yielded 3,150 bushels, an average of 70 bushels per acre. Off 6 acres of barley I had 387 bushels. I planted about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre potatoes and had 225 bushels of good, dry, mealy potatoes. The yield of roots and garden vegetables was large and of good quality. In conclusion I would say that previous to coming to Ontario Canada, I had farmed in one of the best agricultural districts of Germany, and after coming to Canada I farmed twelve years in the County of Waterloo, Ont. I removed to Manitoba in March, 1884; that summer I broke 190 acres, off which I reaped in 1885 a fine crop of wheat, fully as good as this year. My two sons have farms joining mine, and their crops yield equally as large as mine. I must say that farming has paid me better in this Province than in Ontario or the Fatherland.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN SENKKEIL.

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LETTERS.

W. GOVENLOCK.—S. 27, T. 11, R. 23, near Griswold. Had 60 bushels of wheat per acre on 5 acres, and 37 bushels per acre on 250 acres.

SAMUEL HANNA.—S. 7, T. 10, R. 22, near Griswold. Had an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre, on 250 acres.

JOHN YOUNG.—S. 1, T. 10, R. 23. Had 75 bushels of wheat from one acre.

ALEX. JOHNSTON.—Near Elkhorn. An average of 41 bushels wheat per acre on 14 acres.

GEO. FREEMAN.—Near Elkhorn. An average of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat per acre on 50 acres.

THOS. WOOD.—10 miles north of Virden. Had an average of 63 bushels of wheat on 5 acres, (315 bushels of wheat from 5 acres.)

RICHARD TAPP.—South of Virden. Had an average of 51 bushels of wheat on 20 acres.

THOS. BOBIER.—Half a mile north of Moosomin. Had forty acres of wheat averaging 38 bushels to the acres.

J. R. NEFF.—Three miles north of Moosomin. Had 115 acres of wheat, averaging 37 bushels to the acres.

G. T. CHEASLEY.—Four miles north-east from Alexander. Had an average 45 bushels per acres on 100 acres of wheat.

A. NICHOL.—Four miles north-east of Alexander. Had 150 acres wheat averaging 40 bushels per acre.

H. TOUCHBOURNE.—Four miles north-west of Alexander. Had an average of 40 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.

W. WATT.—South-west of Alexander. Had 80 acres wheat with an average of 40 bushels per acre

ROBT. ROGERS.—Near Elkhorn. Had 10 acres of wheat averaging 40 bushels per acre.

WM. WENMAN, from Kent, farmer, Plum Creek; came 1881; capital about \$1,000; took up homestead and pre-emption for self and two sons, 960 acres in all; has over 8,000 bushels of wheat this year; three teams of horses worth \$1,200; eight colts worth \$1,000; cattle worth \$500; implements, etc., \$1,000. His real estate at present is worth at least \$8,000.

H. SELBY, from Leicester, office clerk, 23 years old, came 1883, took up homestead and pre-emption; capital nil; has this year 1,200 bushels wheat, some oats and barley; yoke cattle and implements worth \$400; real estate worth \$1,200. (This is a worker.)

MICHAEL CREEDAN, carpenter, from Cork, came 1882 with wife and six children; arrived at Plum Creek in debt £80; has now good plastered house and two lots in Souris town; 160 acres good land; four cows in calf, three heifers, pigs and fowl; no debts; real estate worth \$800; cattle worth \$300.

DANIEL CONNOLLY, plasterer, from Cork, came 1883; brought out wife and seven children; has now a good plastered house in Souris town worth \$600; cash at least \$500; no debts.

JAMES COWAN, Irish, arrived in Manitoba 1882 without a dollar; hired out until he could earn enough to buy a yoke of oxen; owns now 320 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation; comfortable frame house, two teams of horses, eight cows, and everything necessary for carrying on a large farm; also a wife and two children; has 9,000 bushels of grain this year.

STEPHEN BROWN came out in 1882; was hired until 1885; saved enough to buy a team of horses and made payments on land; broke land in 1885 and had his first crop in 1886; got his brother to come out, who also had a team and bought land alongside, so that they worked together; have each 160 acres and good house and stock; raised their second year 7,000 bushels of grain.

MORGAN and THOMAS POWELL, Welsh miners, came in 1882, £80 capital; last year brought out their wives and families; have each about 4,000 bushels of grain this year.

PATRICK BUCKLEY came out in 1882; has worked on a farm, hired ever since; has £300 in the bank.

PHILLIPS BRANT, a Guernsey carpenter. £200 capital; has 320 acres, 60 head of cattle, and three sons settled within four miles, all on their own farms of 320 acres, and raising large crops.

DONALD SUTHERLAND and THOMAS STEWART came from Scotland in 1882; bought each a yoke of oxen and went to work breaking their lands, their wives meanwhile erecting sod houses, in which the families lived for two years. They are now independent; good frame houses; a quantity of stock and large crops.

Mr. J. P. Grant, came from Inverness, Scotland, and Mr. Arthur H. Lawder from Leitrim Ireland, and they farm together in Manitoba. They speak as follows:

“GRISWOLD, Manitoba, Oct. 30th, 1890.

“We came here four years ago and secured 800 acres of land and began mixed farming. Neither of us possessed any practical knowledge of agriculture but we had a small capital to begin with. We have succeeded and are more than satisfied. Six hundred and forty of our eight hundred acres we reserve for grazing. Of the rest, this season we had 110 acres in wheat and the crop averaged forty bushels per acre. Forty-five acres of oats averaged fifty bushels, and five acres of barley averaged thirty bushels per acre.

“We have at present twenty-five head of cattle, twenty pigs, nine horses, and one hundred fowls. We value our farm now at \$10,000.

“Young men from England, or elsewhere, if energetic and practical, can certainly do well in Manitoba. We would not advise anyone,

however, to start with less than \$1,000 in hand. With that sum to begin with, any young man anxious to succeed should do well. Young Englishmen might start with £100 and get well into shape within two or three years, and then, having gained experience, if they could get another £100 from their people, they should be able to make money rapidly, for the additional capital would come in just when they had learned how to avoid mistakes and how to best utilize money. The country is all right and the climate healthy.

“ J. P. GRANT.”

“ Before coming to Manitoba I lived for some years in Australia, and I consider that Manitoba offers vastly greater advantages to the young farmer than Australia can claim.

“ ARTHUR H. LAWDER.”

“ SOUTH BRANDON DISTRICT, October 14th, 1890.

“ GENTLEMEN,—I came to Manitoba in 1879. My former occupation was builder and carpenter. I consider this the finest country under the sun for young workers. I now cultivate three farms, and the yield has been most satisfactory. Four hundred and eighty acres of wheat averaged 25 bushels to the acre. Oats were very good, yielding 50 bushels per acre. I had a magnificent crop of potatoes, turnips, carrots, “ garden truck,” and currants and gooseberries, etc., etc. I have also some fine young maple trees, grown from seed. The all-round crop this year is as good as we ever had.

“ I consider the prospects good ; I have faith in the future of this country and have made it my home.

“ Working men have a fine chance in Manitoba.

“ Yours, Wm. MIDDLETON.”

“ BRANDON DISTRICT, October 13th, 1890.

“ SIR,—I came to Manitoba from Bruce County, Ontario, in 1882, having in all \$450 and my clothes. At present I consider myself worth at the lowest estimate \$5,000.

“ This year I had 110 acres in wheat, and my crop averaged 25 bushels to the acre. The grain was excellent. I had 20 acres in oats, which averaged 50 bushels. I sowed about an acre with barley and obtained 60 bushels.

“ Potatoes and garden stuff were a splendid crop. I have five head of cattle, six horses, and implements, etc.

“ I consider the future prospects as good. Workers are wanted in this country—the more the better, for them and the country

“ Yours truly, N. REED.”

“ CARBERRY DISTRICT, Manitoba, October 28th, 1890.

“ I came to Canada from Roxboroughshire, Scotland, and moved from Ontario to Manitoba in 1878, when I homesteaded and pre-empted half a section. At present each of my three sons has half a section close to my farm, thus, all told, we have 1,280 acres. Of this 650 acres was cropped this year, and the average yield of wheat upon all but 100 acres was 26 bushels per acre. The hundred acre excepted belong to my son George, and his average was 28 bushels.

“ Oats yielded 50 bushels per acre. Garden crops of all kinds were beautiful. Spruce and maple trees do well in this district.

"I think this is the finest country in the world for all men willing to do honest work. Farm hands can get along famously. I know of several instances where such men have rapidly attained independence. This country also offers special inducements to farmers with a small capital to start with. I had about \$2,500 when I came in, and lately I have twice refused offers of \$10,000 for the farm.

"GEO. HOPE."

"CARBERRY, Manitoba, October 30th, 1890.

"I came from County Antrim, Ireland, and have been thirteen years in this country. I started with \$150, and at present own 400 acres of land, my home, stock and implements, all free of debt, and have a snug balance in the bank.

"I cropped 200 acres this year. One hundred and seventy acres of wheat yielded well over 4,000 bushels, and from twenty-five acres of oats I had a fine crop that averaged 70 bushels to the acre. Potatoes and vegetables always do finely.

"I think that this is the best country in the world. I like the climate, which is healthy, and have learned by experience that if one works one gets ahead. Any man able and willing to work can do well here, and there's lots of fellows over in Ireland who could make money in this country.

"ANDY MOORHEAD."

"CARBERRY DISTRICT, Manitoba, October 28th, 1890.

"I came from Denmark in 1879 and decided to settle in this part of Manitoba. I homesteaded 160 acres and bought 160 acres more in 1888. This year I had eighty-five acres under crop. Sixty-five acres of wheat averaged 24 bushels per acre of good grain. Fifteen acres of oats yielded sixty-six bushels to the acre. Barley averaged forty-four bushels.

"I am more than satisfied. I started in with \$800 in hand, and now have my land, a comfortable house, six horses, 10 head of cattle, implements, etc., and all clear of debt. I have done better here than I could have done anywhere else. The men who work make money in this country. I would strongly advise my countrymen to come here. I like the winter and find the climate healthy.

"CHRIS RASSMUSSEN."

"CARBERRY DISTRICT, Manitoba, October 29th, 1890.

"I came to Manitoba from Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1879. I had about \$1,500 and took up 320 acres of land. This year I had 175 acres under crop. Of this 130 acres of wheat averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. Forty-five acres of oats yielded a grand crop, too heavy in fact. Potatoes and garden vegetables do splendidly. Corn for fodder does well. In my opinion mixed farming is the most profitable. I have twenty-seven head of cattle at present.

"I consider this the best country in the world for a poor man, but he must be prepared to work during the first three years at least. All genuine workers can get along, and the prospects are most encouraging. I like the climate and find it healthy.

"JAMES POLWORTH."

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 are open for homestead entry.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or, if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him.

DUTIES.

Under the present law, homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.
2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent residing for three months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 acres in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.
3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5 acres in the second cropping said 5 and breaking additional 10, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Moosomin or Qu'Appelle station.

Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention, prior to making application for patent.

Intelligence Offices are situated at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle station. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

The Canadian Government contemplates granting bonuses to *Bona Fide* settlers from Europe, on lands in the Province of Manitoba and Western Territories of Canada and British Columbia, and it is recommended that Booking Agents be asked for particulars in regard to this matter.

All communications having reference to lands under control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Man.

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Business Correspondence invited, and will meet with prompt and courteous attention if addressed to any of the undermentioned Officer or Agents.

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