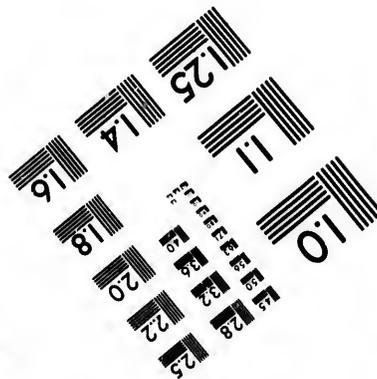
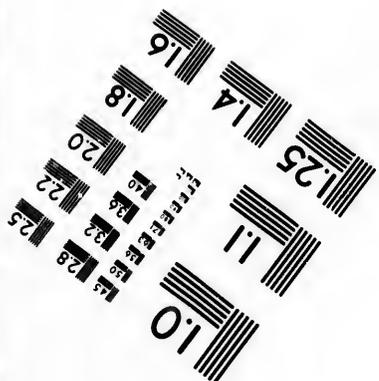
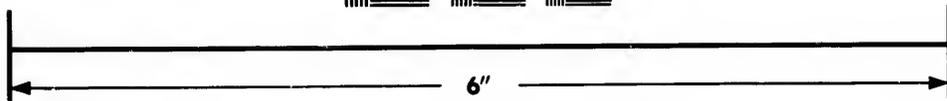
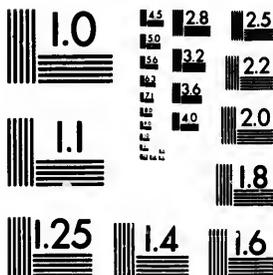


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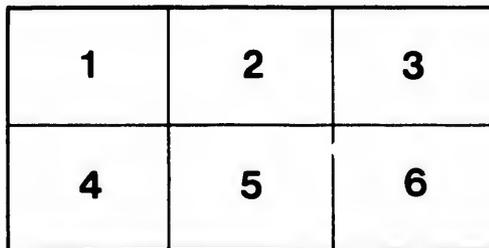
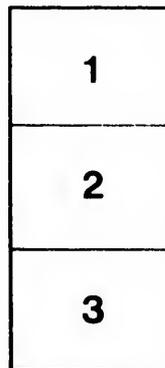
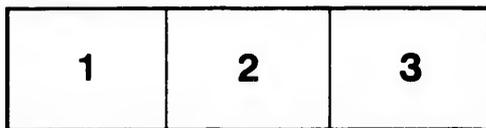
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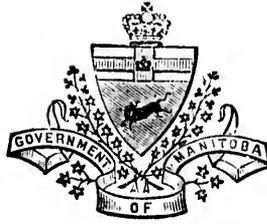
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MANITOBA

OFFICIAL
HAND-BOOK.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF

The Government of Manitoba,

1892.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS Hand-book, issued by the Government of Manitoba, is designed to place in the hands of the public a brief, reliable statement as to the actual conditions of life, and the prospect for the future in the most progressive of Canadian Provinces.

It has been the special effort of the compilers to abstain from anything in the way of exaggeration, the tendency being rather to understate than overstate the case.

The statistical information adduced, coupled as it is with the independent opinions of many well-known public men, and the Tenant Farmers' Delegates from the United Kingdom, who, in 1890, went to Canada specially to report on its capabilities, places beyond doubt the fact that Manitoba is progressing rapidly, and is amongst British Colonies specially suitable for settlers from Great Britain and Ireland, and most European countries.

The Canadian census of 1891 shows that Manitoba has made more rapid strides than any other part of the Dominion; for, whereas during the past decade the population of Canada has increased by 11.66 per cent., that of Manitoba has increased by 148.06 per cent.

To those who have capital to invest, and to the toiling millions who, fighting bravely the fierce battle of life, are sincerely anxious to improve their lot, it is hoped the information these pages contain may be of some service.

*The latest official information regarding Manitoba,
Maps, Pamphlets, &c., may be obtained from the*

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest and most important of all the British colonies. It stretches right across the North-American continent—a distance of more than 3,500 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 3,519,000 square miles, including the water surface. Within its borders 29 countries as large as Great Britain and Ireland might lie side by side, and there would still be some room left. It is larger than the United States of America, and is said to contain more good agricultural land than does that country. Its mineral and timber wealth is undoubtedly far superior to that of the United States.

The population according to the Census of 1891 is 4,829,411. All nationalities are represented, but speaking of Canada as a whole, the population is composed chiefly of men and women of British or Irish birth or origin; with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where the inhabitants are largely Canadian or French extraction.

That Canada is a progressive country is proved by the statistical information published from time to time. Taking only one or two instances, just to prove the statement, we find that in

1879 Canadian imports amounted to about £16,000,000.

1889 Canadian imports amounted to about £23,000,000.

Again, if we turn to the exports, we find that in

1879 Canadian exports amounted to about £14,300,000.

1889 Canadian exports amounted to about £17,800,000.

After imports and exports are considered, one of the most important indications of the progress being made in a new country is afforded by the construction of railways. We find that in Canada

In 1870 there were 2,497 miles of railway;

In 1880 there were 6,891 miles of railway;

In 1890 there were 13,256 miles of railway.

In these railways over £150,000,000 is invested. The greater part of the railroad extension of late years has been in Manitoba and other parts of Western Canada.

It is not the intention to burden the reader unduly with statistics, but the preceding convey a general idea of the great progress being made by Canada. In no part of this great country has such advancement taken place in recent years as in the Province of Manitoba, and it is the purpose of this book to place before the public a brief official statement as to its condition, and the advantages it offers to capitalists and others who may wish to invest or settle there.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion, as such, was organised in 1867, and Manitoba entered Confederation in 1870. Though with one exception the youngest member of the group, it is by no means the least, and it may be safely stated that to-day, both in Canada and abroad, it attracts more attention and excites more interest than any other Province in the Dominion. So far back as 1812 a little settlement was formed on the banks of the Red River, near the point where Winnipeg now stands. The settlers were principally Scotchmen taken there by the Earl of Selkirk. It was not, however, until 1869 and 1870 that Manitoba can be said to have become known to the outside world. At that time there was some little trouble with a few half-breeds living in the neighbourhood, and Viscount (then Colonel) Wolseley was sent up with a body of troops to quell the insurrection. Upon arrival he found the leaders in the trouble had fled, and save that prior to this they had put one man to death, the difficulty was settled without bloodshed.

For several centuries the Hudson Bay Company controlled and practically owned what is now Manitoba and the North-West Territory—Winnipeg at that time had no existence. The straggling collection of dwellings at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, where that City now stands being known as Fort Garry, the chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company.

The average reader in Europe will perhaps be interested to learn that Manitoba is in the very heart of the North American Continent. It is as nearly as possible the exact centre. By the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is 1424 miles from Montreal, the Atlantic seaport, and 1482 miles from Vancouver, on the Pacific.

The area of Manitoba is 116,021 square miles, equal to over 74,000,000 acres. It extends about 300 miles from East to West, and the Southern boundary is determined by the 49° parallel of latitude. It will be observed that this is further South than England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, and the greater part of Germany and Russia.

The general feature of the country is that of a broad rolling prairie, relieved at intervals by gently rising hills, and numerous bluffs and lakelets.

This is in striking contrast with the flat monotonous prairie so characteristic of southern countries. Making a farm and establishing a home is not a difficult task in Manitoba. In bygone days, and in a wooded country such as Eastern Canada, where every acre of land had to be cleared of heavy timber, it was indeed a lonely, difficult task. Yet, in spite of all that, the sturdy pioneers who stuck manfully to it succeeded, as the happy homes of wealthy settlers abundantly testify. But the old settlers of to-day in Eastern Canada, who 50 years since left Great Britain and Ireland to make their way in life, laughingly remark that those who go to Manitoba have no pioneering to do, and, proud as



A FARM IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

they are of their own success, willingly admit that as much progress can be made on a prairie farm in five years from the date of settlement, as could be made in 25 years upon a "bush" or wooded farm, and that with much less expenditure of energy and muscle.

By some it may be imagined that, being so far inland, Manitoba is not a well-watered country. This, however, is the reverse of the fact, it being exceedingly well watered. Scattered throughout the Province there are numerous rivers and small lakes, whilst on the eastern boundary and in the northern and north-western parts there are such large bodies of water as the Lake of the Woods, 1,500 square miles in extent; Lake Winnipeg, 260 miles long, containing 9,400 square miles; Lake Winnipegosis, 2,030 square miles; and Lake Manitoba, with an area of 1,900 square miles. Winnipeg, the capital, is about 400 miles from Fort William and Port Arthur on Lake Superior, from which points vessels proceed direct to the Atlantic tidewater at Montreal. It is extremely probable that, within a few years, vessels will be so constructed as to carry cargoes of grain direct from Lake Superior ports to Liverpool and London without transshipping or breaking bulk at all. The great grain-producing fields of Manitoba may be considered as practically within 400 miles of the sea-board. Then again, some 650 or 700 miles to the North there is Hudson's Bay, to which point it is proposed to build a railway from Winnipeg. This, when completed, will place the whole of the Province of Manitoba almost as near to Liverpool as Montreal is to-day. In addition, therefore, to being internally a well-watered country, Manitoba for an inland Province possesses exceptional facilities, both by rail and by water, for exporting its surplus commodities. These are points those who purpose settling in a new country would do well to carefully consider.

Manitoba, though essentially an agricultural country, is not confined exclusively to the production of one article. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and, in fact, nearly all cereals such as are grown in Great Britain are capable of being produced in large quantities, and of excellent quality. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs thrive well, and are annually kept in increasing numbers. Then Manitoba butter and cheese are renowned throughout Canada for the richness and excellence of their quality wherever care has been taken in the production of the same. Though a large part of the prairie is almost treeless, yet at intervals all over the country, especially along the banks of the rivers and on the hills "bluffs" and considerable areas of wood are to be met with. These, with the large quantities of timber in the Eastern and Northern parts of the Province have afforded, and will continue to afford, an ample supply for the requirements of the population as regards fuel and fencing, and to a considerable extent also for building purposes. Coal of good quality is abundant. On the shores and islands of Lake Winnipeg, iron and other minerals and deposits of salt are found, but these are, as yet, undeveloped. Capital clay for bricks and first-class building stone are also obtained in various parts of the Province. These various points will, however, be dealt with in greater detail further on. It is sufficient here to point out that the resources of the Province are both varied and rich.

STATISTICS.—As showing the great progress made by the country, and demonstrating also the success of the settlers, some statistical information will be useful. It may be stated that in 1881 and for several subsequent years, so little land was under cultivation no statistics were collected.

The population of the whole Dominion shows an increase during the decade of only 11.66 per cent.; whilst that of Manitoba shows an increase of 148.05 per cent. No other part of Canada has made such rapid strides.

The following figures tell far better than many closely-printed pages can do, of the prosperity and progress made by Manitoba settlers. In the four past years the land under cultivation in the Province of Manitoba has more than doubled.

		1881.	1886.	1891.
Population of Province ...	...	62,260	108,640	154,442
Number of Public Schools...	about	120	422	627
" Post Offices ...	...	—	—	600
" Miles of Railway	about	275	998	1,422
" Acres of land under Crop		No statistics kept.	629,000	1,335,000
" " " Wheat	"	"	380,231	916,664
" " " Oats	"	"	159,450	305,644
" " " Barley	"	"	69,305	89,828

Before proceeding to speak of the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba, we will briefly consider the

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

So far as the system of Government is concerned, the newly arrived settler from Great Britain will feel perfectly at home. The principal difference lies in this, that it is more representative, and power and administration are in the hands of the people themselves, and not of a favoured few amongst the upper classes.

In the first place, there is a Federal Parliament for the whole of Canada. This Parliament meets in Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, and consists of the Governor-General (representing the Queen), a Senate of 80 members, to which Manitoba contributes three, and a House of Commons of 215 members, to which Manitoba contributes five. As a result of the increased population of the Province revealed by the recent census, Manitoba will probably in future have six or seven members. The franchise is so low that for all British subjects there is practically manhood suffrage. In addition to this Federal Parliament, there is in each Province a Local Legislature, whose functions pertain to the administration of justice, local works and undertakings, education and municipal affairs, and generally all matters of a local nature within the Province.

The Manitoba Legislature consists of 38 members. The Lieutenant-Governor (Vice-Regal Representative) is appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and the Cabinet of five members is chosen from amongst the members of the Legislature.

The Manitoba Government is at present constituted as follows:—

Hon. John C. Schultz—Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. Thos. Greenway—Premier, President of Council, Minister of Agriculture, &c., and Railway Commissioner.

Hon. James A. Smart—Minister of Public Works and Municipal Commissioner.

Hon. D. H. McMillan—Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. Daniel McLean—Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Clifford Sifton—Attorney General and Land Commissioner.

The Manitoba Government Offices in the United Kingdom, are at 33, James Street, Liverpool, Mr. A. J. McMillan, agent.

The maximum duration of the Dominion Parliament is five years, of the Manitoba Local Legislature four years.

The cities and towns are governed by a Mayor and Corporation much the same as in the old country, but with this principal difference, that the Mayor is elected by popular vote, and not as in the old country by the members of the Corporation. The purely rural districts are divided into municipalities, 87 in number. The residents in these divisions elect what is known as a Municipal Council, whose duties are to administer the affairs of the respective municipalities, such as erecting necessary public buildings, maintaining roads and bridges, and levying and collecting the necessary taxes therefor.

In Manitoba taxation and representation go together, and the result is seen in very economical yet effective government, both legislative and municipal, coupled with very light taxes. There are practically no personal taxes, and the average rate of taxation per acre for all purposes in the rural districts is merely nominal. The rate, of course, varies. This view of the case very much struck the Farmers' Delegates from Great Britain and Ireland in the course of their travels through Western Canada.

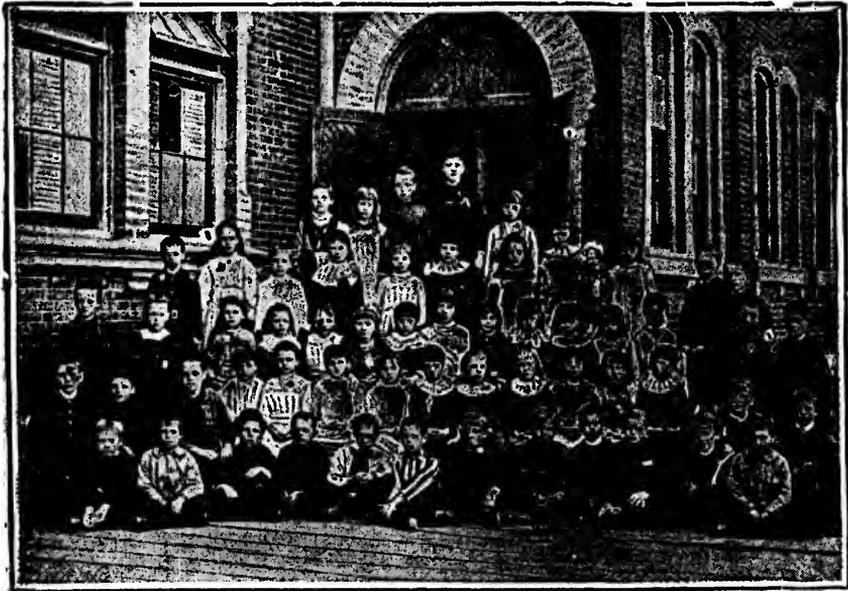
MAJOR STEVENSON, of Londonderry, wrote:—"The great features of Manitoba are excellent lands free for homesteading, or at a reasonable price, and very moderate taxes—I may say almost none."

Mr. ROBERT PITT, of Ilminster, England, says:—"In Manitoba, or any other country, ownership of land means taxes and other obligations, but here they are not great at present, the only direct taxation on a 160-acre claim being about \$10 (£2) per year. Then there is the obligation of each settler to give five days' labour per year, or the equivalent, to making and maintenance of roads, and that is all."

EDUCATION.

The Educational system of Manitoba is inferior to none. It is national in character, and recognises no class or distinction of any kind. There is a Provincial University liberally endowed, with which some five Colleges are affiliated. These Colleges, except the Medical, are under the control of different religious denominations. High Schools form the connecting link between the Public Schools and the Colleges.

The Public Schools, of which there are over 600, are to be met with in almost every part of the Province where there are settlers. They are free, and the education imparted is of a high standard, embracing as it does the most improved features to be found in other old and new world systems. These Schools are established in any particular district upon the request of the people residing there, as soon as the necessities of the latter demand them. The cost of maintenance is partly provided by the revenues derived from the lands set apart for



A MANITOBA SCHOOL.

educational purposes. No less than one-eighteenth of the lands of the Province have been thus set apart. The Provincial Government also makes an annual appropriation of about one-fourth of the entire revenue for the same purpose. The balance of the cost is divided between the School District and the Municipality. In this way the cost is so distributed as not to create a burden on any. The standard for teachers is high, and is insisted upon. It will thus be seen that the educational needs of the people are well looked after.

The British and Irish Farmers' delegates visited some of these Schools and were very favourably impressed.

Mr. HY. SIMMONS, of Bearwood Farm, Wokingham, Berks., says: "The Schools are entirely free, and open to and used alike by all classes of society. The teachers, both male and female, appeared very efficient. A good system of drill, to call in or dismiss the various classes, or should an outbreak of fire occur, is practised by the children. The School buildings are good, and the sanitary and ventilation arrangements excellent. The children we saw had a particularly intelligent and strong, healthy appearance, very clean in person, and well dressed. These remarks apply generally throughout the whole Dominion, the School system wherever you go being all good alike, and Churches and Chapels in every district. No one contemplating emigration need have any misgivings on either of these matters, as they will find the arrangements good and in their own hands."

Mr. ROBERT PITT, of Ilminster, expresses his views thus: "In a country where there is little or no want one was glad to see School pupils very clean, tidy and well dressed, which appeared general throughout all the Provinces. The following points stood out conspicuously, as compared with English Board Schools:—The sexes are more mixed, and this enforces better behaviour on the pupils through respect for themselves, thus lightening vastly the duties of Teachers; and further, neither masters nor pupils are allowed to address each other in a tone above that of ordinary conversation, even in as large a class as 35 pupils, which appears to work admirable results in two ways—good behaviour and strict attention on the part of the pupils, as otherwise what is going on in class would be entirely missed."

Mr. JOHN SPIER, of Newton, Glasgow, says:—"Wherever 8 or 10 children of school age can be found, a school is erected, and from visits made to several of these prairie schools, and also various ones in the cities, I can testify to the sufficiency of the accommodation and excellence of the education which was being imparted in even very remote districts."

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

All the buildings necessary for the due administration of Justice are provided. Magistrates are appointed throughout the Province. At various centres there are County Courts and Assize Courts; in Winnipeg, the Court of Queen's Bench—the highest in Manitoba—holds its sittings. In addition to these, there has been erected and fully equipped, a Deaf and Dumb Institute at Winnipeg, which has now been in successful operation for some three years, and is doing very efficient work. The number of Deaf and Dumb in the Province is not large, but there was a general demand that their misfortunes should be mitigated as far as possible. Those unable to defray the cost of their education are maintained at public expense. The Home for Incurables at Portage La Prairie provides comfortable quarters for those who are afflicted with non-contagious diseases, and are inclined to seek its friendly shelter. The

Government defrays expenses, but those able to pay their way are expected to do so. In addition to these there is an Insane Asylum at Selkirk (23 miles from Winnipeg), which was established many years ago. With increasing population and extending settlement in the West, it was resolved to arrange for a similar Institution at Brandon (132 miles west of Winnipeg). As the requirements of the country in this connection did not call for an extensive establishment, it was decided to utilize the building originally erected as a Reformatory for boys. The fact that the Reformatory, though erected, was so little used as to permit of its conversion in the manner indicated, says much for the character of the rising generation in Manitoba.

The numerous Agricultural Societies throughout the Province have been aided considerably with grants from the Provincial Government, and have been doing an admirable work by encouraging competition among the farmers, and enabling them to get together and exchange ideas on matters affecting their common interests. Not long since the Legislature provided the machinery for the establishment of Farmers' Institutes, which are proving of incalculable advantage to all engaged in agriculture. These Institutes are being rapidly formed throughout the Province. In connection with them meetings are held during the winter months, at which papers on agricultural topics are read and then discussed by the members. Not infrequently agricultural specialists attend and give the benefit of their advice, so that in these various ways the most valuable experience of the best men becomes the common property of all.



FARMING IN MANITOBA.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon, consisting of 640 acres, was established by the Dominion Government some three years since, and is calculated, in an eminent degree, to meet the requirements of farmers prosecuting their calling under new conditions. The farm as its name indicates, is designed to conduct accurate experiments in agriculture, and to do so upon the most approved scientific principles. The information thus obtained and the conclusions arrived at are given to the public from time to time in the form of bulletins and reports. It can readily be understood that there is much to learn in a new country where many men are engaging in agricultural pursuits for the first time, and where all are doing so under conditions differing in many respects from those obtaining in the country whence they have come. Much has to be learned as to the most suitable seeds to sow, the best kind of roots and fruits to cultivate, the most suitable trees to plant, the best time to carry on seeding and harvesting operations, the most desirable methods of cultivating the soil, and so on. To carry out these tests with the accuracy and precision their importance demands, calls for the expenditure of considerable sums of money and the application of the highest scientific skill. The experiments already made and the practical knowledge gained, testify to the usefulness of the farm as a great public educator. The land chosen for the farm is of a most varied character, so that the experiments may be equally varied. It is of ordinary quality, such as may be met with in abundance all over the province. Hundreds of visitors each season find the farm a source of great delight and profit, whilst the newspapers of the Province are constantly publishing reports of the farm operations. It is quite impossible to recite the numerous experiments that are constantly being made, but the yield of certain grains on the experimental farm for the year 1890 was as follows:—

Red Fife wheat 22 to 34 bushels, averaging over the whole farm 27 bushels per acre						
Black oats	from	78	to	88	bushels	per acre.
White oats	„	51	„	83	„	„
Barley	„	40	„	68	„	„
Turnips	„	600	„	1300	„	„
Potatoes	„	200	„	700	„	„
Peas	„	11	„	24	„	„

It must be borne in mind that these results are in no way exceptional in character. The land is no better than may be found on almost any other farm in the Province. No fertilizers have been used, and anyone willing to adopt the same modes of cultivating his land may do so without the slightest difficulty, and with the possibility of getting even better results.

SURVEY SYSTEM AND LAND LAWS.

In an agricultural country, such as Manitoba, amongst matters of first importance to the prospective settler and investor, are the laws affecting the administration, sale and survey of land.

The whole country is divided into Townships, *i.e.*, a tract of country six miles square.

The following diagram shows the manner in which the country is surveyed. It represents a Township, that is, a tract of land six miles square, containing 36 sections of one square mile each. These sections are sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres each.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 Acres.						N.					
31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
29	28	27	26	25	24	29	28	27	26	25	24
19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1

S.

Sections 11 and 29 are set apart for school purposes, and are known as School Lands, sections 8 and 26 belong to the Hudson Bay Company. The even numbered sections are set apart by the Government as free grant lands to settlers, and the odd numbered sections, other than those mentioned, are set apart for sale. In many cases the latter have been granted to railroad companies as an inducement to them to extend their lines into hitherto unsettled districts, and in such cases the lands are usually sold at very reasonable rates, and in many cases 10 years are given to pay for them.

FREE HOMESTEADS.—In some parts of Manitoba free homesteads of 160 acres of surveyed agricultural land are still obtainable, but these are usually some considerable distance from the railway and from markets. The chief Government Land Office for Manitoba is in Winnipeg, and there are branch offices in Brandon, Deloraine, Minnedosa and Birtle.

These homesteads may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of

an office fee of \$10.00. At the time of making the entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein :—

1.—By making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period. 2.—By making entry for the land, cultivating it for three successive years, so that at the end of that period not less than 40 acres be under cultivation; residing for at least six months in each year within a radius of two miles of the homestead; erecting a house upon the homestead and residing in it for three months next preceding the application for patent. 3.—By making entry, and within six months from the date thereof commencing the cultivation of the homestead; breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than five acres; cropping the said five acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less than ten acres in addition, and erecting a habitable house thereon before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein and cultivating the land for at least six months of each of the three years next prior to the date of the application for patent.

Persons making entry for homesteads on or after September 1st in any year are allowed until June 1st following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence. The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entry fee of \$10. In certain cases forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for homesteads, but slightly additional fees are demanded from the settlers in each case, and when abandoned pre-emptions are taken up they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents. In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least 12 months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated 30 acres thereof.

Lands may be procured from Companies or private individuals in the settled districts, at reasonable prices, and upon easy terms of payment. The price of course varies as do the conditions of sale, but speaking generally, good land may be bought convenient to railways and markets, at from 8/- per acre upwards according to location. Throughout the Province a very large selection can be made from first-class farming lands, advantageously situated as regards markets, &c, at an average price of about £1 per acre. Some of the companies give 10 years to pay for land, *i.e.*, one-tenth is paid in cash at the time of purchase, and the balance in nine annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid balance. Those who prefer can, of course, pay cash, and obtain a material advantage by so doing.

Under the Torrens system of land transfer and registration, the transfer of land is facilitated and rendered at once inexpensive and secure.

The following regulation came into force in January, 1892, and applies to those who purchase, as well as to those who take up free grant land :—

“In addition to the free grant of 160 acres of fertile land offered by the Canadian Government to any male adult of the age of eighteen years and over in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and to the land that may be obtained at a moderate price in British Columbia, the Minister of Agriculture is now authorised to offer, until further notice, the following bonuses to settlers taking up land within eighteen

months of their arrival in the country :—10 dols. (£2 1s. 1d.) to the head of a family, 5 dols. (£1 0s. 6d.) for the wife and each adult member of the family over twelve years of age, and a further sum of 5 dols. to any adult member of the family over eighteen years taking up land within the specified period. Forms of application for the bonuses, without which no payments will be made, may be obtained, when passage tickets are issued, from any authorized steamship agent in Great Britain and Ireland."

SOIL.

One of the first questions a practical man will ask is this—“What kind of soil is there in Manitoba?” The answer to this question can only be in general terms, as whilst land may be good in one district, in another it may be indifferent. Speaking generally, the surface of the country is a rolling prairie, largely divested of trees, and in the majority of cases covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which, renewed year by year, has for centuries fed the vast herds of buffalo—millions in number—that roamed over its surface. This land is ready for the plough. The soil is in many cases a rich black loam resting upon a clay subsoil. It has within recent years been analysed by some of the world's greatest chemists, and examined by many of the leading men of the “old country.” Within the last four or five years Manitoba has been visited by a large number of influential men, who at various times and in their own ways have stated their opinions as to the soil of this part of the world.

PROFESSOR TANNER, of the Department of Agriculture, South Kensington, one of the best known Scientific Agriculturists in Great Britain, writing on this subject, says:—

“The soil of Manitoba differs very greatly in different parts, for we must not forget that we are speaking of a tract of country larger than Great Britain and Ireland. No one need be surprised at the fact that we find in Manitoba soils which are good, bad, and indifferent, and yet experience justifies the Indian title it bears as “The Land of the Great Spirit or God's Country,” for this is the literal translation of the word “Manitoba.” One man may truthfully describe the soil of his neighbourhood as being most fertile in its character, whilst another man may, with equal truth, describe some land he has discovered as being of little agricultural value. The practical question we have to deal with is this:—“Can we find plenty of very good land throughout the Province?” I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that land of very high fertility may be most easily obtained there by any man who knows his business, and who can tell the difference between good and inferior soils. I am bound even to go beyond this, and state that although we have hitherto considered the Black Earth of Central Russia (Tehornoi Zem) the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the North West Territory. Here it is that “The Champion Soils of the World” are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire.”

PROFESSOR FREAM, of the College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury, speaking of the country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, says:—

“Red River Valley is occupied by a great lacustrine deposit 40 miles wide, which extends right through the Province of Manitoba, from north to south. It presents a flat surface of the most typical prairie land, and is made up of the finest possible silt with a covering of black vegetable soil which works up with great facility into choice agricultural land.”

In the year 1884, the British Association met in Canada, and during the trip many of the members visited and examined Manitoba and the Western Prairies. In a speech delivered at Winnipeg on the return journey, by Sir Richard Temple, M.P., that gentleman said:—

“Almost everywhere we saw rich soil. Most of us expected we would find tracts of arid waste, or that if we saw rich soil it would be largely interspersed with specimens of gravel, rock, and soil not suitable for cultivation, but this idea proved entirely false.”

The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN paid a prolonged visit to Canada in 1890, and on February 10th, 1891, giving evidence before the Imperial Colonization Committee in London, said:—“I do not claim to be an expert as to soil, but I was very pleased with what I saw of Manitoba.”

The British and Irish Farmers' Delegates who went out to Canada in 1890, were much pleased with the soil as the following representative reports show.

Mr. JOHN SPEIR, of Newton, Glasgow, writes thus:—“The fertility of the soil of the Prairie Province, as it is called, can scarcely be surpassed by that of any other country. The greater part of this vast area is underlain by deep beds of a greyish white clay on the top of which are from nine to 24 inches of black vegetable mould. In the southern and middle districts of this Province, are to be found millions of acres of the finest farming land to be met with anywhere, and those same plains produce a quality of wheat which sells in Britain higher than that of any other country.”

Mr. EDWARDS, of Ruthin, says of Manitoba:—“The greater part of this Province contains millions of acres of wheat-growing land, varying in depth from 15 inches to 5 feet of black vegetable mould, and will yield eight or ten crops of wheat in succession, without rest or manure.”

MAJOR STEVENSON, of Londonderry, reports:—“The soil of Manitoba is a rich vegetable loam, black in colour and full of organic matter; in some places it is of great depth, and its wealth of plant food cannot easily be exhausted.”

Mr. ARTHUR DANIEL, of Dereham Road, Norwich, expresses this opinion:—“The soil and products in Manitoba and the North-West differ much from those of the older Provinces. The soil consists of a dark vegetable loam of great depth, and capable of producing grain for many years to come without the application of manure. Here we found the chief crops to be wheat, oats and potatoes. The latter, though only grown in small quantities, are very fine and of good quality.”

Further remark regarding the soil is unnecessary.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Being satisfied regarding the soil, the next item of information required by the prospective settler or investor would naturally have reference to the productions of the country.

Up to the present, Manitoba has been chiefly, though not altogether, a grain-producing Province. To-day it is becoming more essentially a region where mixed farming is practised.

Wheat, oats, barley, peas, roots and vegetables, and indeed, nearly all cereals and roots produced in England are also successfully grown in Manitoba. The same may be said of live stock ; horses, cattle, sheep and pigs being kept in large and increasing numbers, and thriving wonderfully.

It is not unusual in Great Britain and Ireland to hear doubts expressed as to the agricultural capacity of Manitoba. These doubts arise mainly from ignorance of the true condition of affairs, and not infrequently from the wretched reports sent home by those who, failing to succeed in anything in the land they hailed from, have, without previous experience in agriculture, tried their hand at farming in Manitoba, and failed in that also.

MANITOBA WHEAT.—It is safe to say that there is not any part of North America where the yield of wheat over a number of years has been so uniformly high as it has in Manitoba. Nearly every season there are many cases where good Farmers, or those having first-class land, produce crops yielding from 30 to 45 bushels per acre. Manitoba wheat, on account of its superior flour-producing qualities, is much sought after by millers all over Eastern Canada and in Great Britain. It meets a ready sale at about 6d. to 1s. per bushel higher prices than is paid for most American and English wheats. Red Fyfe wheat is the variety most grown, as it seems to be greatly in favour with the millers, but other varieties, which are said to mature more quickly, are being introduced with success. There are some very large wheat farms in the Province, many men having from 300 to 500 acres under crop, and some from 1,000 to 2,000 acres.



STACKING WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

The Tenant Farmers' Delegates, to whom reference has already been made, studied this question of wheat growing very closely, and one or two of them entered into minute calculations as to the relative cost of production in Manitoba and in the Old Country, Here are the opinions and calculations of some of them :—

Mr. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland, says :—“ At Portage la Prairie I got some interesting figures as to the actual cost of growing wheat on a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land, all the work being let by contract :—

	£	s.	d.
Ploughing	0	8	0
Seed, 2 bushels at 3s. 4d... ..	0	6	8
Sowing and Harrowing	0	3	4
Reaping with Binder, and stocking	0	8	0
Stacking and Marketing	0	4	8
Threshing at 2d. per bushel	0	3	4
<hr/>			
Expenses per acre... ..	£1	14	0
<hr/>			
These 160 acres produced 23 bushels per acre, which were sold at 3s. 4d. per bushel, or per acre	3	16	8
Deduct expenses per acre	1	14	0
<hr/>			
	£2	2	8
<hr/>			

The carriage of wheat from Manitoba to Liverpool varies considerably; but including insurance, landing and other charges, about 2s. per bushel, or 16s. per quarter would be over an average, so that this wheat could be delivered in Liverpool at a cost of 28s. per quarter. Manitoba wheat, at the present time, is worth 40s. per quarter in Liverpool. This price allows a considerable margin of profit for the wheat growers of Manitoba.

Professor TANNER, of the Department of Agriculture, South Kensington, writing as to the quality of Manitoba wheat, publishes the following as the grouped opinion of 14 of the largest millers in Great Britain and Ireland :—

“ **MANITOBA WHEAT.** This is a most valuable wheat for milling. It recommends itself from a miller's or baker's point of view in all points, a type of the perfect. More desirable wheat than samples of Hard Fyfe Canadian for the British miller could not be found. It is simply magnificent. There can be no better quality of wheat used for mixing purposes, both for strength and quality of flour produced—superior even to No. 1 Minnesota wheat. It would prove invaluable to millers in this country, where home-grown wheats frequently come to hand in damp condition in consequence of the humidity of the climate. It possesses splendid quality and value for mixing with English wheats; but can we get a regular supply of it? I am afraid the American millers are too cute to allow this quality to come here in any quantity if they can possibly prevent it. If such wheat can be put on our markets at a

reasonable price, it must meet a ready demand at 3 or 4 shillings per quarter over the best Indian Red wheats. No doubt it would do for mixing in some districts, but I would most certainly grind it alone, and it would make flour of the finest quality. Could we get such quality regularly, we should have no fear of any American competition in the point of quality of flour. It is just what we want and what we cannot buy. The value and quality of Manitoba wheat lies in the fact that it is grown on almost virgin soil. Makers of best flour are, or should be, anxious as far as they can to get their supplies of wheat that they depend on for strength, from those parts of the North-West of America where wheat



THRESHING GRAIN IN MANITOBA.

is a new crop to the land. No. 1 Duluth is not in any way fit to compare with the best Manitoba wheat, especially not in its working qualities. It is certainly as beautiful wheat as ever I saw, and particularly well adapted for millers in this country. Surely some agency can be devised for getting more easy access to these hard wheats, which are never seen in commerce in purity. If the English miller could only get a good supply of such wheat at a moderate price, fine Hungarian flour would stand little chance in this country."

OATS AND BARLEY.—What is true of the quality of wheat is to a great extent true also of oats and barley, of which large quantities are raised. Oats do remarkably well, and in a good season it is nothing uncommon to pass by large fields where the straw is standing from five to six feet high, and which yield 65 or 75 bushels per acre. At present considerable attention is being directed to the growth of two-rowed barley, suitable for English malting purposes. Samples have been submitted to a number of well-known firms, such, for instance, as Messrs. Allsop, of Burton-on-Trent, and Messrs. McMullen and Co., of Dublin. Most of the firms speak in high praise of the quality of the barley.

The Welsh Farmers' Delegate states:—"Barley and oats have until now been mostly consumed at home, but my opinion is, that at no distant date barley will be largely cultivated for export. The samples which I inspected at the agricultural shows, experimental farms and other places where it has been grown with care, will compare favourably with barley grown in the best places of Great Britain, and is certainly better than the average of our malting barley in Wales. The samples of oats are also quite equal to ours, perfectly hard and full of flour. The price made of last year's oats in September this year, for home consumption, was equal to ours."

ROOTS, &c.—In the production of roots and vegetables Manitoba has few equals and probably no superior. Eastern Canadians, who themselves come from a good root and vegetable country, are simply astonished at the productions of Manitoba in these lines.

LIVE STOCK, &c.

Horses and cattle thrive remarkably well on the prairie farms of Manitoba, and in proportion to the numbers kept, there is probably more high-class stock than in any other part of Canada. According to the July, 1891, bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, there are in the Province 2262 stallions. This shows a remarkable increase upon former years, and indicates that Manitoba farmers are themselves going largely into horse breeding. Some of the most valuable stallions in Canada are to be found in Manitoba, having been imported direct from Europe. Cattle in increasing numbers are to be met with all over the prairie. There are some notable breeds of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. During the past two years, but especially in 1891, large numbers of cattle have been shipped from Manitoba to Great Britain, some as stores for finishing off on the farms and in the stables of Old Country farmers, and others as fat cattle. This trade is an increasing one.

The question is sometimes asked, especially in England,—“How do you feed the cattle in Manitoba, and how do they stand the climate?” Usually the cattle are fed on the wild prairie hay, which in most parts grows in great abundance. In such parts it is common for the settlers in a given district to put their cattle together in a herd, hiring a boy to look after them, and see that they not only get grass and water, but that they are kept out of the standing crops, and at night brought safely home. The richest of grass covering millions of acres of land is annually allowed to decay, simply because no one is living near with cattle to consume it. The quality of beef produced is of the best, and under the circumstances the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. Not infrequently an animal whose total cost did not exceed more than a few dollars, realizes from £8 to £16. It is generally acknowledged that both cattle and horses prefer and thrive better on wild prairie grass than on cultivated varieties.

GRASS.—In the past it has been so easy to obtain an ample supply of hay for the mere trouble of curing the wild grass, that Manitoba farmers have not done much in the way of cultivating, but at the Experimental Farm at Brandon very useful work is being done in this connection. Manager S. A. Bedford states that 60 grasses and clovers are being tested.

The yield of some grasses (dry) for the year 1891 is as follows:—

Timothy and Clover	4,100 lbs. per acre.
Alsike and Timothy	4,600 " " "
Sanfoine Clover	3,600 " " "
Native Grasses mixed under cultivation	5,100 " " "
Lucerne Clover	3,000 " " "
Mixed Tame Grasses	2,700 " " "
Meadow Fescue	2,640 " " "

The yield of some fodder plants (dry) for 1891 are as follows:—

Oats and Tares	10,255 lbs. per acre.
Oats and Peas	8,837 " " "
Barley and Peas	6,862 " " "
Rye	4,150 " " "

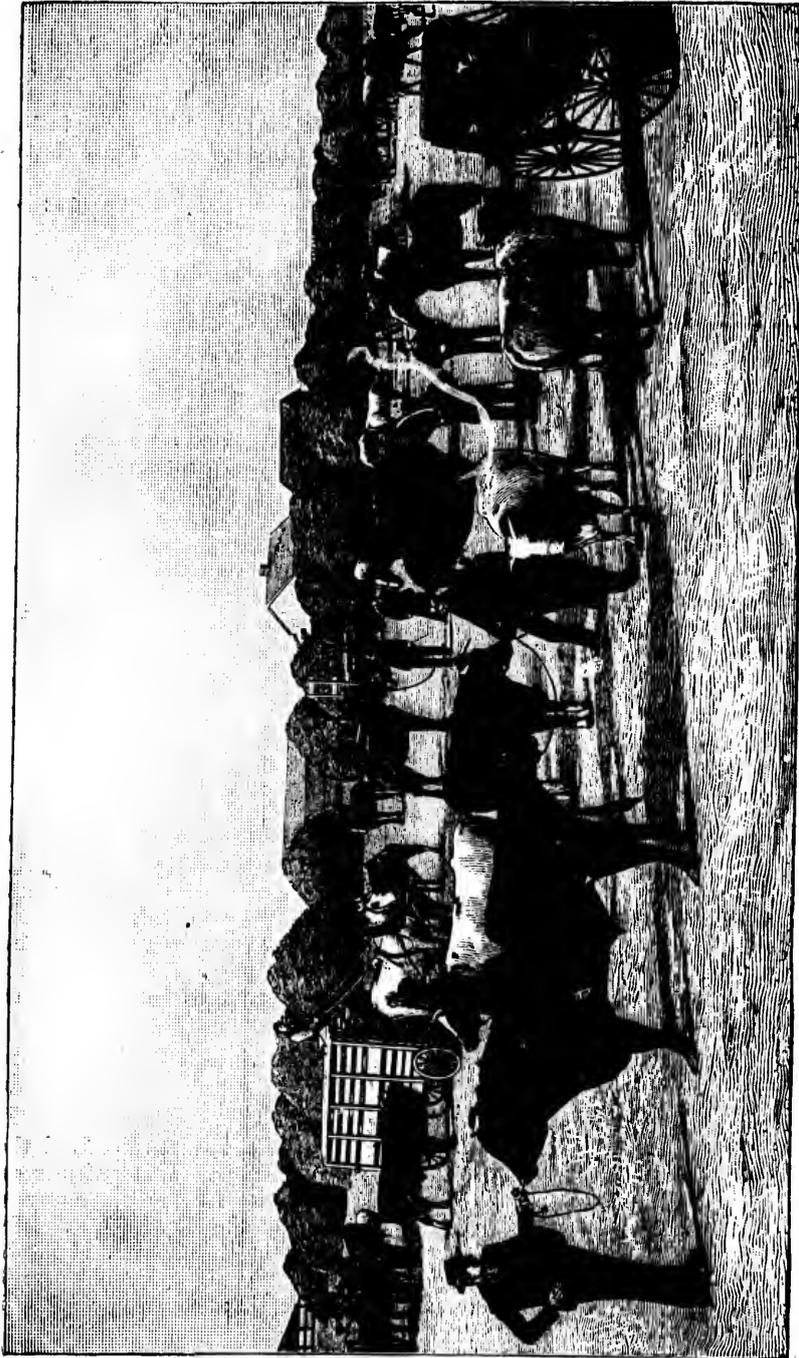
The average yield of fodder corn for 1890, from 32 varieties tested, was 50,000 lbs. (green) per acre.

These experiments are very satisfactory, and establish the fact that Manitoba will always have a bountiful supply of grass.

CATTLE AND HORSES.—In certain parts of the country where there is a considerable quantity of wood, cattle, and sometimes horses, are kept out of doors all the winter; but on the majority of Manitoba farms they are stabled from about the middle or end of November to the middle or end of March. Most days the cattle are turned out and allowed to run round the buildings and in the yard, and "rustle" round the straw stacks. It should be explained here that straw is so plentiful in Manitoba it is not preserved as carefully as in older settled countries. It is usually allowed to lie in a big heap on the ground where it is threshed. The rich prairie hay is the principal, and in most cases the sole diet, and no better testimony can be given to the healthfulness of the climate, and the nutritious nature of the food, than is afforded by the sleek and well-conditioned Cattle to be seen all over Manitoba in the Spring.

SHEEP.—It has been found that this Province is specially adapted to the rearing of sheep. In some parts of the country men have gone into sheep ranching on a large scale, and have found it very remunerative.

PIGS.—The raising of pigs in Manitoba has not received that attention which its importance and profits demand. Last summer one of the leading agricultural papers offered a prize for the best essay on "The Profits of Hog Raising in Manitoba and the North-West." The prize was awarded to Mr. Henry Newmarch, of Strathewan, Manitoba, who says: "An ordinary Berkshire grade of pig, six weeks old, can be bought almost anywhere in Manitoba for \$2; commoner pigs in



STOCK FARM IN MANITOBA.

proportion. At six months old, if these pigs have been well fed, cleanly kept, and are fairly well bred, they should dress 140 lbs. each. Now estimate the cost of this 140 lbs. Pigs at six weeks old, weight 20 lbs., costing \$2; $4\frac{1}{2}$ months to make 120 lbs. increase, will eat an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of food for each pound gained, or 420 lbs. in all, costing usually about 75c. per 100 lbs., or \$3.15; cost of killing and hauling to market, say 50c., or in all \$5.65. The average price of pork at that season of the year, viz., October, is eight cents, which for 140 lbs. would bring \$11.20, leaving the profit of \$5.55 (23/-) for each pig for the summer, which ought to satisfy even the most exacting for their labour and skim-milk."

There is very little doubt each year will see a larger number of pigs kept in the Province. As farmers become more firmly established, and get better buildings around them, they will pay more attention, not only to keeping pigs, but to poultry, which do remarkably well, and to many of the other eteteras (or what in a new country have too often been treated as such) of a prosperous mixed farm.

Both animal and vegetable life in Manitoba enjoy a singular exemption from diseases, and from those enemies of the breeder and farmer that rob the latter of so large a proportion of their reward. Wise legislation, rigidly enforced, has kept foreign markets open to Canadian producers when those of other countries have been shut out.

DAIRY FARMING is constantly engaging an increasing amount of intelligent interest. In most parts the pasturage is of a superior quality, and the supply of good water is ample, fulfilling most of the conditions for profitable cheese and butter making. Already a limited number of creameries and cheese factories have demonstrated the profit that may be derived from these enterprises. The Government, the Agricultural Societies, and the Farmers' Institutes are in various ways promoting these industries. Each year will doubtless witness more extensive operations in these departments, as those who have considered their value and have made practical tests are fully satisfied of their remunerative character. The market for these commodities is practically unlimited, and good prices are assured. The Government Crop Bulletin of August 1st, 1891, says that "there seems to be a feeling prevailing that butter and cheese making will be carried on very extensively and generally in the near future.

The special correspondent of the "London Times" who travelled through Canada several years since, writing to that paper about Manitoba, says:—"The products of the Province are of the widest range. In food, the people no longer need outside supplies but grow all their own meats, vegetables and fruits, with large quantities to spare for shipment to less favoured neighbours. The tall elevators, that stand up at frequent intervals along the railway routes, tell of the wheat this rich valley produces to send to all parts of the world. Train-loads of cattle and hogs raised on these prairies are sent eastward to Canada. The dairy

interest is becoming so large that several towns are extensive exporters of butter and cheese. Manufacturing establishments are springing up, and, taken altogether, this prolific Province seems, after the railway journey round the rock-bound coast of Lake Superior and the sterility on the height of land between its affluents and the Red River, to be literally the promised land for the Canadians."

FISH.—Amongst the sundry items of commercial importance to Manitoba is fish.

FURS.—In the settled portions of the country, fur bearing animals are annually becoming fewer in number, but in the immense territory to the north and west, all kinds of furs are still obtained in large numbers. Several firms in Winnipeg are engaged extensively in this business. The Hudson Bay Company in its published account, shows that the net proceeds of the sales of furs for the year ending May 31st, 1890, amounted to £261,000.

GAME.—Manitoba is a veritable sportsman's paradise, for in addition to the various kinds of fish to which reference has just now been made, the sportsman can find elk, moose, and deer at points not far removed from Winnipeg. The buffalo has disappeared, but bears can be met with in the more secluded parts, as also can timber wolves and lynx. Then in the settled parts of the country and around nearly



SPORT IN MANITOBA.

every town and village he may find an almost unlimited quantity of prairie chicken, wild ducks and geese, wild turkeys, foxes and prairie wolves, some badgers, and martens, skunks, &c., &c. Perhaps when the sportsman finishes up by skunk hunting, he will conclude the variety is sufficient. The following brief synopsis of the Game Laws may be interesting.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, MANITOBA.

All kinds of deer, including cabri or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or cariboo, or the fawns of such animals—January 1st to October 1st. All varieties of grouse, including prairie chickens, pheasants and partridge—December 1st to September 15th. The aforesaid birds shall not be exposed or offered for sale, or sold. Woodcock, plover (exc. golden plover), snipe and sandpipers—January 1st to August 1st (provided that as to upland plover said period shall be between January 1st and July 15th.) Wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, and teal—May 1st to September 1st. Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat and sable—May 15th to October 1st. Marten—April 15th to November 1st. No description of game may at any season be shot, hunted, or taken, on a Sunday, and trapping of any species of wild fowl, grouse, &c., is prohibited, as also the use of swivel guns, batteries, night lights, poisoned bait, &c. None of the animals or birds above mentioned can be exported from Manitoba at any time. A license fee of \$25 is required by all persons not domiciled in Manitoba to hunt and shoot in the Province, to be had of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. A guest of a resident may obtain a permit free of charge for a period of three days. Offences against the Act shall be punished upon summary conviction on information or complaint before a J.P. or Police Magistrate.

RAILROADS AND MARKETS.

Railways, nowadays, are a prime essential to a good grain market. The several systems of railways operating within the Province of Manitoba at the present time, supply a service that is really excellent. When the branches now projected are in full working order, scarcely any portion of the Province really needing a railway, will be without one. Competition between the different lines is relied upon to procure improved rates from time to time. The following table shows the present mileage in the Province:—

	MILES.
Main Line, Canadian Pacific Railway	305
Pembina Mountain Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway...	220
South-Western and Carman Branch	144
Emerson Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway	66
West Selkirk Branch do.	23
Stonewall Branch do.	20
Gretna Branch do.	13
Brandon and Souris Coal Field Branch, C.P.R.	77
Manitoba and North-Western Railway... ..	173
Saskatchewan and Western Railway	15
Shell River Branch Railway	11
Red River Valley, Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway	65
Portage Extension do.	55
Brandon and Morris Branch do	145
North-West Central	50
Hudson Bay (not yet equipped)	40

1422

In 1878 there was no railway at all in the whole country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In 1881 there were about 275 miles of railroad.

“ 1891 ” ” ” 1,422 ” ” ”
Increase in 10 years, 1,147 miles.

This development is truly marvellous. The extension of railways during the past four or five years has been one of the most strongly marked features of Manitoba's progress, and a glance at the map of the Province will show that they have been fairly distributed.

In addition to the roads mentioned above, others are projected ; among them being the Winnipeg and Duluth Railway, intended to connect by an air line, Winnipeg and Duluth (a United States port on Lake Superior) ; and the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway which it is proposed to build to Hudson's Bay, a distance of about 700 miles.

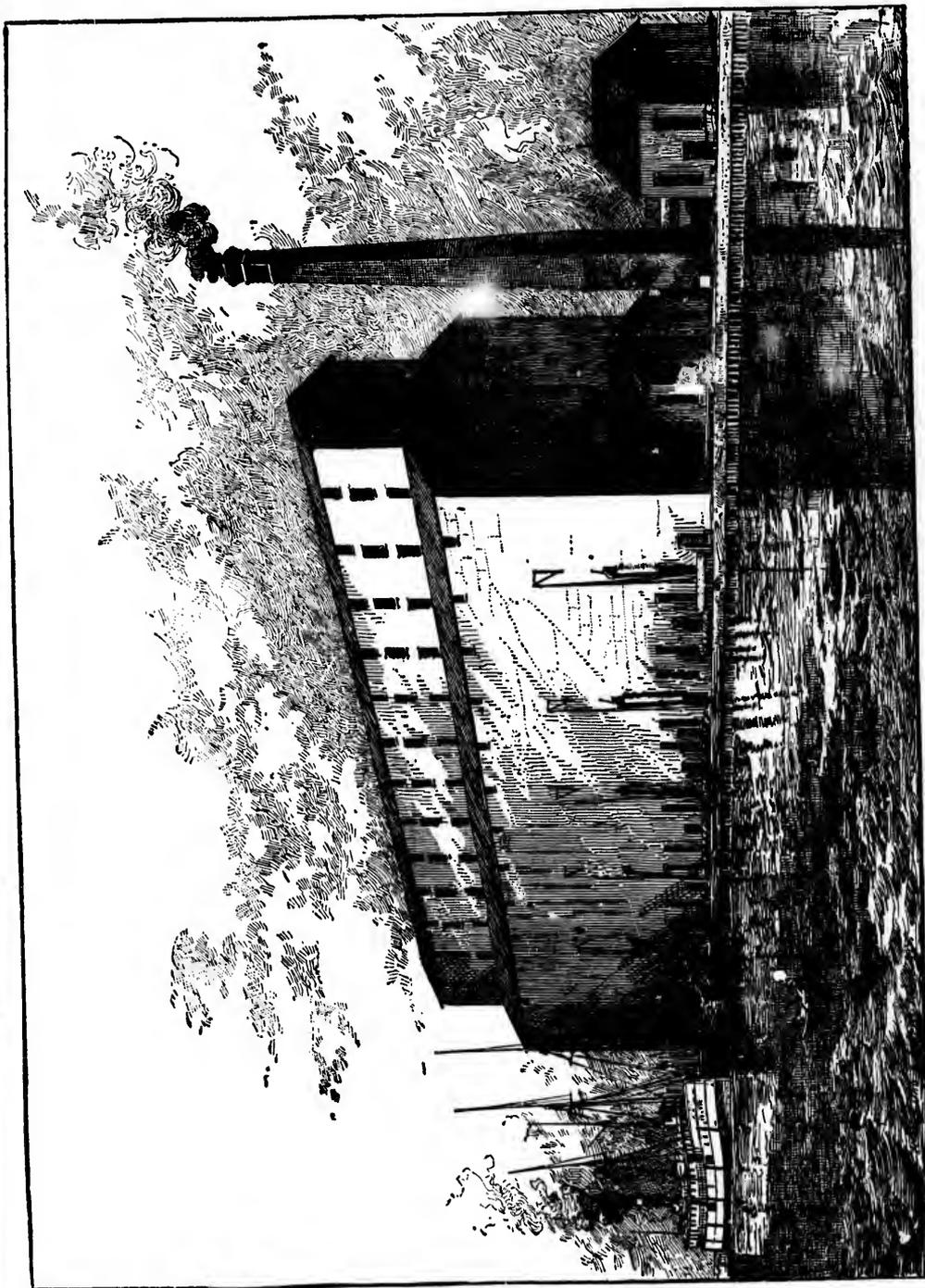
MARKETS.—It is almost a truism to say of this country that wherever there is a railway there is a market ; for at nearly all railroad stations there are grain-buyers and elevators, or facilities for loading and unloading grain, and there is also the nucleus of a small village, so that the farmer not only gets cash for his grain, but is able at the same time and place to put up, if necessary, at the adjacent hotel, and refresh both himself and his team ; and at the shops near by obtain the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Demand for Grain.—Grain is not a drug on the market as many in the Old Country suppose it to be. On the contrary, owing to its superior quality, there is usually quite a lively scramble on the part of buyers to obtain good grain.

It is sold upon a different system to that prevailing in England. Suppose the farmer lives near Brandon—and what is true of Brandon is true in degree of other points—he will start out with his load of grain, 50 to 60 bushels, and drive to town, not with the heavy wagon engineered by four horses and two men such as may often be seen in England, but with a light wagon and two horses, enabling him to complete the journey in a short time.

When he arrives at the market he will probably find ten or a dozen grain-buyers on the street ready to look at his wheat and make a bid. He, of course, accepts the best offer, and drives his grain to the “elevator” where it is “dumped” into the bin and weighed. From the man in charge he receives his certificate as to weight and quantity, and proceeding to the bank obtains the cash. It is entirely a cash transaction. At the time of writing, good wheat is worth 3s. 3d. per bushel, with a prospect of being considerably higher. The farmer who has 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, as many have, can afford to look the world in the face with a feeling of contentment and independence to which most farmers in European countries are unfortunately strangers.

What is stated of wheat is to a large extent true of other kinds of produce—oats, barley, flax, cheese, butter, roots, vegetables, etc., only that in the case of the three last named there is more liability to a temporary glut in the market which may have the effect for a short time



GRAIN ELEVATOR AT FORT WILLIAM.

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of reducing prices. As the years go on there is less likelihood of this, as transportation facilities are constantly being improved, and outside markets are being established.

The price of grain when bought and sold on a large scale by dealers to one another or to millers, is usually determined by grade. These standards are fixed annually by a Board of Grain Examiners who derive their authority from the Government.

A Government Grain Examiner is appointed who determines the grade of each lot submitted to him for inspection.

Up to the present the great bulk of the surplus wheat of Manitoba has been sold to millers in Eastern Canada, who use it for improving the grades of their flour.

Some little has for several years past been shipped to England, Scotland, and the continent of Europe, and this year is likely to see the amount thus disposed of considerably increased. Should the present rate of progress be maintained, Manitoba will within five years be able to supply Great Britain with from 30 to 50 million bushels of wheat, in quality equal to any, and superior to most the world produces.

PRICES OF ARTICLES.

Prices of all commodities are subject to change, but in 1891 the following were approximately correct values:—

Grey Cotton, 36 in. ...	2½d. to 5d. yard	Cooking Stove, with	
White Cotton, 36 in. ...	3½d. " 7d. "	Utensils	90/- to 120/-
Duck or Drill	7½d. " 1/- "	Cooking Stove, with-	
Ticking	7½d. " 1/- "	out Utensils	70/- " 100/-
Prints	3½d. " 7½d. "	Parlour Stove... ..	20/- " 100/-
Gingham	3½d. " 7½d. "	Table	8/- and upwards.
Flannel	10d. " 1/10 "	Chairs	2/- to 3/6 each.
Cottonades	1/- " 1/6 "	Bedstead... ..	8/6 " 20/- "
Tweed	2/- " 5/- "	Sideboard	50/- and upwards.
Men's Boots, strong... ..	8/- " 20/- pair	Rough Boards for	
Boys' Boots, strong	6/- " 10/- "	Building	65/- " 75/- 1000ft.
Women's Shoes, " ..	4/- " 10/- "	Dressed Boards for	
Men's Woollen Socks	about 1/- "	Building	81/- " 90/- "
Men's good serviceable		Siding and Flooring	90/- " 100/- "
Suits	30/- " 60/-	Bricks at Kiln	35/- " 40/- "
Men's Overcoats	35/- " 60/-	Nails, cut	2d. " 2½d. p. lb.
Sugar... ..	2½d. " 3d. p lb.	Hinges	6d. p. pair.
Tea	2/- " 3/- "	Building Paper	2d. p. lb.
Coffee	" 1/8 "	Team of Horses	£60 " £70
Tobacco	" 3/- "	Set of Harness for	
Flour... ..	10/- " 14/- 100lb.	Horses	80/- " 100/-
Rice	" 4d. p. lb.	Yoke of Oxen... ..	£18 " £22
Currants	" 3½d. "	Harness for Oxen	40/- " 50/-
Raisins	" 5d. "	Cows	10/- " 140/- each.
Bacon	6d. " 7½d. "	Young Pigs	5/- " 10/- "
Ham	7½d. " 9d. "	Wagon	£13 " £15 "
Beef	4d. " 6d. "	Plough	70/- " 90/- "
Mutton	6d. " 7½d. "	Harrows... ..	about 60/- p.set.
Butter	7½d. " 10d. "	Self Binder	£35 to £45 each.
Eggs	6d. " 7½d. doz.	Mower and Horse	
Cheese	7½d. " 9d. p. lb.	Rake	£18 " £20 p. pair.
Potatoes	1/- " 2/- 60lbs.		

The extent of the boundaries of Manitoba is ample to sustain a population of millions. There is room for hundreds of thousands more to repeat the experience of those who have satisfied themselves that farming in Manitoba is a remunerative occupation. It will be observed that the reasons why this is so are, among others, the following:—

First.—The land is easily cultivated. There is no clearing of forests, no removing of stumps and roots, no need of irrigation. Almost no stones to interfere with working the land. After the land is once broken and backset, little or no difficulty is experienced in its cultivation, which means a minimum of cost.

Second.—The land is specially suited for the use of machinery; sulky ploughs, seeders, binders, and all labour-saving machinery can be used with the fewest possible hindrances.

Third.—Fertilizing the land is not necessary; doubtless in time this may be resorted to profitably.

Fourth.—A large yield is almost certain. Observation establishes the fact that the further North grain is grown the larger is the yield. While further South it is usual to find two grains in each cluster forming the row, in Manitoba three, and often more, well-formed grains are usually found in each cluster.

Fifth.—A very superior sample, and correspondingly valuable one, is generally secured. It often weighs 65 lbs. to the bushel. Manitoba wheat uniformly commands the highest price in the markets on account of its vastly superior flour-producing properties.

Sixth.—The beautiful dry weather that usually prevails during harvest time and throughout the fall, enables the farmer to harvest, cure, and thresh his grain with the least amount of handling and consequent expense. No one thinks of putting his unthreshed grain in a barn. Specially careful farmers stack their grain, while many thresh it out of the stook and store it in granaries or elevators. The reader must remember that these statements are not made as theories or prophecies, but are based on the actual experience of thousands who, in the course of a series of years, have tested their perfect accuracy.

MANUFACTURES.

While agriculture is, and will likely continue to be, the leading and most important industry of the country, manufacturing interests are by no means neglected. Certainly, with an increasing population and corresponding needs, these will continually become greater in number and importance. Already there are in the country flour mills, saw mills, planing mills, sash door and blind factories, woollen mills (for the manufacture of yarns, cloths, blankets, &c.), oil mills, brick yards, paper mills, machine shops, wagon and carriage shops, cooper shops, &c.

It will be readily inferred that where so many different lines are now operated successfully, there is a very large field for these and other manufactures as the country develops. Mineral deposits of different kinds await development. The coal and iron deposits, are, without doubt, extensive and valuable. Coal oil, also, has been discovered, while there are extensive and most valuable deposits of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks, terra cotta, &c.

FUEL AND WATER.

Fuel and water go far toward establishing the success or failure of any people. In regard to both these necessities Manitoba is well provided. In many parts of the Province wood forms the staple supply for fuel, though in some districts the timber is but limited in quantity. The question of fuel supply for the whole of Manitoba has, however, been satisfactorily solved, for it has been discovered that within the Province, and contiguous to it, there are practically inexhaustible deposits of coal of a good quality. Between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata. A few months since the Government of Manitoba effected an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Coal Co., by which the Souris coal-fields will speedily be opened up, and coal placed on the market at nearly all points in the country, at a very low figure,—probably about 16s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. MELLENGER, a mining expert from Pennsylvania in the United States, recently visited the Souris Coal-fields, and, in an interview with a Winnipeg paper, is reported as follows: "Mr. Mellenger says that the area of coal there is so extensive that the great-great grandchildren of the present generation will not see it worked out. He says the coal is of good quality, and will furnish just the kind of fuel needed in this country."

Water can be found in most parts of the Province with comparatively little trouble. In addition to the numerous rivers and creeks there are many lakes and ponds, nearly all of which contribute to the supply of water suitable for both domestic and animal use. Very often bubbling springs of the purest and most wholesome water afford an ample supply. There are, of course, some few points where difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good water without sinking a great depth for it, but that is the case in all countries. As a rule it is easily obtained in Manitoba at a very shallow depth, very often not more than twelve or fifteen feet. The observations and inquiries of the British Farmers' Delegates on this point were very careful. One of them, Mr. Robert Pitt, of Ilminster, England, says: "Water is found of good quality almost over the entire Province at such a shallow depth that the anxiety of disposing of the question before settling on any section of land need hardly be thought of."

MAJOR STEVENSON, of Londonderry, says: "Water is readily obtainable by sinking wells."

CLIMATE.

Perhaps upon no one point is Manitoba so misunderstood as in regard to its climate. The idea seems to prevail in the Old Country that it is a frozen wilderness, the fit abode only of Indians and wild animals. No opinion could be more incorrect than this. The climate is cold in winter and warm in summer. But as the atmosphere is wonderfully dry and bracing, the cold and the heat are not felt as they otherwise would be. For instance, ten degrees or twenty degrees below zero in the

humid atmosphere of Great Britain and Ireland would be simply unendurable; in Manitoba it is pleasant. On such days as these, with their wealth of bright sunshine, the streets of Winnipeg and other towns and villages are fairly alive with the youth and beauty of the land. Sleigh-bells are jingling everywhere, and all seem on pleasure bent. Even babies in perambulators are taken out for an afternoon run. In the country districts the winter is the great time for social enjoyment. The work of the day over, about five or six o'clock, the farmers get out their sleighs and drive over to a neighbour's house to spend the evening with a number of friends, or, perhaps, there is a debating society, or a church social, or a dance in the settlement. The winter is thoroughly enjoyed by the residents.

WINTER WORK.—It must not, however, be supposed that pleasure monopolizes this season of the year. On the farm a good deal of work has to be done. The stock must be attended to, the grain hauled to market, and a supply of fuel laid in. A good deal of building is done during the winter months, and it is generally found that when the end is drawing near the settler finds he could do with another week or two of it to enable him to get ready for the Spring. At any rate, he not infrequently says so.

The winter upon the whole is an enjoyable season, but there are, of course, occasional days when, on account of wind or of extreme cold, or both together, it is advisable to stay at home. Such days are probably not more frequent than they are in England or Scotland. What is known as a mild winter is one of the things a Manitoba settler asks to be delivered from, for it is calculated to add neither to the health nor the wealth of the community.

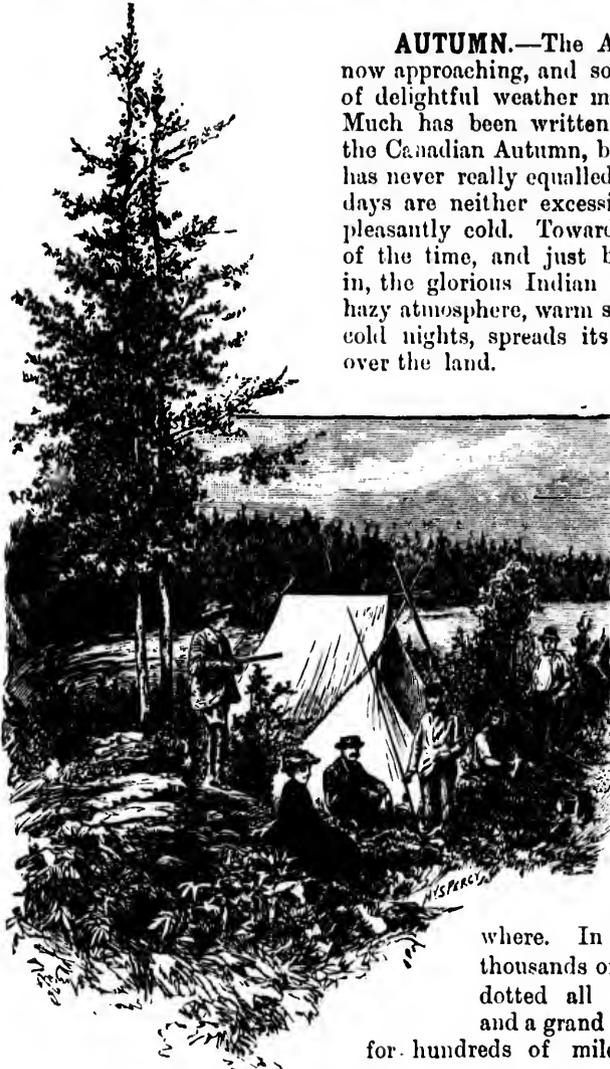
The seasons vary a little, but as a rule the winter may be expected to set in about the middle or end of November, and continue to the middle or end of March. During that time there are but few changes. Fog, rain, sleet and thaw are practically unknown. Usually the sky is clear and there is bright sunshine. The snow-fall is but slight, averaging only about from 12 to 18 inches on the prairie.

SPRING.—Spring commences about the end of March; the snow then melts, the frost goes out of the ground, and during the month of April seeding is general. No time should now be lost by the farmer, for as a rule the man who gets the spring work started and finished in good time will be likely to obtain the best results in autumn. Seeding is, or should be, pretty well finished by the first week in May, and then summer quickly arrives.

SUMMER AND ITS WORK.—When the farmer has finished seeding, he can find employment for himself and horses for six weeks till, say the end of June, "breaking" the virgin prairie soil. In the case of new arrivals who have no crop to put in, breaking can of course be commenced when the other farmers begin seeding, or very soon after. "Breaking" means ploughing up the prairie sod for the first time.

This is usually done about two inches deep. After it has lain about two months the sod becomes decomposed, and is then ready for "backsetting" or ploughing over again. This time the ploughing is usually four or five inches deep, so that in addition to the old sod two or three inches of loose soil is turned up, and the land is then ready for seed the next Spring. This "backsetting" is generally done either just before harvest time or just after. Haymaking commences about the middle of July and is continued until harvest time, about the middle of August.

AUTUMN.—The Autumn season is now approaching, and some three months of delightful weather may be anticipated. Much has been written of the glories of the Canadian Autumn, but the description has never really equalled its reality. The days are neither excessively hot, nor unpleasantly cold. Towards the latter part of the time, and just before winter sets in, the glorious Indian Summer with its hazy atmosphere, warm sunshiny days, and cold nights, spreads its mantle of peace over the land.



In Manitoba these three months, August September and October, are the busiest and most important of the whole year. The grain has to be cut and stacked, and the land ploughed up again for seeding next Spring. In August the click of the self-binding harvester is to be heard every-

where. In September tens of thousands of grain stacks are dotted all over the Prairie, and a grand sight it is to drive for hundreds of miles and see these

CAMPING OUT IN MANITOBA.

countless pyramids of grain, testifying at once to the beneficence of Providence, the industry of man, the richness of the soil, and salubrity of the climate.

In October and November grain is largely threshed out, and during the winter months it is sold and delivered in the nearest market. Such is a brief epitome of the climate, and the principal branches of agricultural work calling for attention at the various seasons of the year.

The climate of Manitoba is without doubt one of the healthiest in the world, and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the exaggerated ideas current in Europe regarding it, the residents are almost unanimous in preferring it to that of the country from which they have come.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, a member of the British House of Commons, addressing a meeting in Winnipeg, said: "One objection in England against this country is that of the winter. The summers are known to be hot, but this the people are not so much afraid of as they are of the supposed length, dreariness, and wretchedness of the winters. I believe from inquiries that this description of your winter comes from the portions of the country lying under the Rocky Mountains, where the chinook winds make the winter somewhat like those of England, which are proverbially dull. In the rest of the country the winters are rather bright and cheery. The snow falls and hardens on the ground, and there is bright weather with blue sky over head, so that the people walk about with the utmost facility, and on the whole have a cheerful time in the winter. In many parts of the country the residents tell me that the winter is the nicest season they have. (Applause.) From the very kind applause I judge that the description is correct, and if so, it is very important that this description shall be known at home, for the prevailing impression there is doing some harm to emigration."

The Irish Farmers' Delegate reports: "The winter is long and cold, but owing to the exceeding dryness of the air it is not wretchedly cold, but rather pleasant and bracing. The winter is enjoyed by all the young people. I had an experience at 35 degrees below zero—it is only rarely that such a temperature is recorded—but it caused me no inconvenience."

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, of Watten Mains, Caithness, one of the Scotch Farmers' Delegates, writes: "In Manitoba and the Eastern part of the North-West, during the spring months the weather is dry, which enables spring work to be done quickly, and the seed put into a dry seed bed. The rains of June give the needed moisture, to be followed by the warm summer sunshine of the succeeding months, hastening the growth of crops until maturity is reached, towards the middle of August. Winter generally lasts about five months, and during this time there can be no doubt, is very severe. There are redeeming points, however, which are apt to be overlooked, as the degree of cold cannot be judged by the rise and fall of the thermometer, as much

depends on the state of the atmosphere, which in this locality is very dry and bracing. When snow descends the weather generally remains without change until the thaw sets in, so that the settler can clothe himself once for all to meet the cold season, as there is no necessity to change his clothing, as he would require to do in a more variable climate. This is the chief reason why many prefer the winters of Manitoba and the North-West (as seen by the interviews) to those of this country. Blizzards occasionally occur, but so seldom as to be outside serious consideration.

THE CROFTERS.

In many parts of the Old Country, Scotland particularly, much interest is evinced in the condition of the Scotch Crofters who settled in Manitoba, and the North-West within recent years.

The experiment has undoubtedly been a success, notwithstanding that in the case of one of the settlements there was some disappointment during the first few months.

Numerous statements and reports have been issued regarding the condition of the Crofters, but perhaps the most reliable were those given last winter before the Colonization Committee of the British House of Commons.

The following Members of Parliament composed the Committee:— Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir John Colomb, Sir James Ferguson, Colonel Malcolm, Messrs. G. Balfour, Campbell-Bannerman, Dr. Clark, Monro-Ferguson, Hobhouse, Loder, James McLean, William McArthur, Mahony, Rankin, Rathbone, Osborne Morgan, William Redmond, Ritchie, Schwann, Seton-Karr, Wodehouse.

After a very exhaustive inquiry the Committee recommended "that the experiment of colonizing the Crofter population in Canada should be further tried."

EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The following is extracted from the evidence given before the Committee by The Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, on February 10th, 1891:—"The impression I formed generally was this: that the experiment of settling the Highland Crofters in Manitoba might certainly be regarded as a success. . . . I should say they were living in a condition of comfort quite up to the average of what one expects to find if one visits a cottage in the Highlands, indeed, perhaps as regards food, far above it. . . . The extent of their holdings varied in different cases, but in many cases 50 acres had been brought under cultivation, and in some cases as many as 70 acres; but I noticed that all spoke hopefully of their expectations of being able to bring an increased quantity under cultivation within no great distance of time."

Question 367, and the answer are given thus: "I think you said that some of the emigrants expressed to you a wish that some of their friends in the Old Country would join them?"

"They said that they were sure they would if they knew how they—the Crofters who had emigrated—were getting on."

Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P., in the course of his evidence before the Committee, after quoting a number of statistics, said: "Perhaps it might be interesting to the Committee if we considered these figures on the average, at Killarney, of the families. It would give each family 160 acres of good soil, 37 acres of crop, eight head of live stock, 30 head of poultry, 17 tons of hay, and 750 bushels of wheat, which, at the low price of 70 cents., would represent a money value for the crop of £110. From all the evidence I could gather, everyone of these families was housed—there was a certain amount of stabling, and there was kirk and school accommodation within easy reach. I also found that in the great majority of cases the Crofters could, if they wished, earn wages by labour in the neighbourhood. These figures, to my mind, conclusively prove that these Crofters are already in a far better condition than anything they could possibly have hoped for if they had remained in their homes in Scotland. All the evidence, however, goes to show that at the present moment they are certainly in a very good condition, very hopeful and greatly improved in every way, especially in character."

The Crofters referred to only went out in 1888 and 1889. Since 1890, when the information was obtained upon which the preceding evidence was based, the average under crop has been much increased, and the condition of the Crofters materially improved.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, of Caithness, one of the Scotch Farmer Delegates to Canada, visited the Crofters, and took special pains to inquire into their condition. His report is too long to reproduce in extenso. Of the Pelican Lake and Killarney settlement he reports:—

" PELICAN LAKE AND KILLARNEY.—This settlement consists of twelve families from Harris, and eighteen from Lewis, the latter being settled on the opposite side of the lake. These emigrated in 1888.

"D. McKenzie, Harris, began life with a team, cow and calf, and settled on 160 acres of land. During the first year he broke eight acres, and in 1890 had 40 acres under crop. His cattle have done well, and he sells enough butter and eggs to keep the house. The winter is not so bad as in the Old Country, because when the snow comes on it never changes; so that one day one does not get wet, and the next dry, the same as in the Old Country. Would not leave the country for the same quantity of land in the old place. There is a good school and a church near the homestead.

"Roderick McKay, Harris, has put in 44 acres wheat, also five acres for his father, who is an old man, and resides on a neighbouring homestead. The potatoes were an excellent crop, and first rate quality. He has also broken ten acres more this season for his father. He has six of a family, who are all well pleased with the country. He has 11 cattle, 2 pigs, and lots of poultry.

"D. Stewart, Fort Augustus:—Interviewed Mrs. Stewart. I did not like the country at first, feeling it very lonesome, as there were no neighbours about; but I got over that in time, and would not now like to leave the place. I have four of a family, and we hope to do well for

them in time to come. We have 70 acres this year under crop, besides potato ground. We have eight cows in calf, five cows giving milk, and a litter of young pigs, which we sell when they are a month old. I do not find the winter colder than in the Old Country. I get 9d. per lb. for butter, and 5d. per dozen for eggs. This is the grandest country in the world for rearing stock and poultry, as heifers will have a calf when 18 months old."

The next is a report of an interview Lord Aberdeen had some time after with one of these Crofters, and as it is representative I here reproduce it. The Earl called upon John McLeod, who is the leading Crofter of the settlement, who replied as follows:—

"Well, my lord, I tell you it was a lucky day for myself and family when we went on board the steamer that took us out of Scotland and landed us in this fine country. I have three sons, and they own 160 acres of land each. I own 160 acres myself, making a total of 640 acres. I and my sons work together on the land, and we have about 90 acres under-crop. We have three yoke of oxen, several cows, and young stock.

"We have about 900 bushels of wheat this season, and plenty of oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables. We will have 150 acres under-crop next year. We are only three miles from timber at Pelican Lake. There is any amount of fish in the Lake, and a large quantity of ducks and geese, and turkeys and Prairie-chickens on the wheat-fields. When the season for shooting comes in, we can blaze away at them. We have no landlords, no Old Country gamekeepers to arrest us for shooting game. Our carriages, horses, &c., are free from taxation; we only pay \$30.00 a year taxes for the whole section of 640 acres. We all like this country. The soil is black vegetable loam from 18 to 24 inches deep, and a rich marly sub-soil several feet deep, and a blue-clay bottom. Several farmers have raised crops of wheat here for ten years in succession without manure. I often think of our people in Scotland who are working all their lives for their landlords, for just enough to keep soul and body together. Let them come to this country, where they can be free from the grasp of landlordism, and become the owners of an estate of 160 acres of good land as long as grass grows and water runs. We have plenty of room for them in this great north-west country, and I can now with confidence invite them all to come where they can make comfortable homes for themselves and their families."

The Earl at this point wished to hear of any drawbacks to the country.

"Very well, my son," said McLeod. "If I would tell you anything about the dark side, I would be telling you something I know nothing about, because it has been all the bright side with me since I came here. I am authorised to make this statement by the whole of the Crofters in this settlement. When I first arrived in Killarney I was offered \$2.50 a day for doing mason work; and the first job of mason work I did, I got \$2.50 a day. I can now get \$3.00 a day, but I cannot leave my farm. There is plenty of work here for masons and man-labourers, but I prefer to stick to my farm; and I can say that anyone who will work and till his farm properly can make a good living here."

SOCIAL LIFE.

Much has been written in this book about the money-making aspect of life in the West, about the climate, the soil, the products of the country, etc.; but to the man or the woman who has been brought up in an old-established and thickly-settled country, one other consideration of transcendent importance suggests itself, especially to intending settlers with families.

The question so frequently asked is, as to the social condition of the country. What kind of people shall I meet there? Are they kind-hearted? Will they help me on arrival, or give me the cold shoulder and laugh at my ignorance? Will the society be congenial? Shall I ever be able to go to church or school, or concert or meeting, or to have social gatherings at home? Are there towns there, with shops and streets, etc., etc.? All such questions as these, and many much more extraordinary are asked daily of Canadian officials in Great Britain, by those who think of going to Canada.

If only the truth were known, much needless anxiety might be avoided on this subject. The newly-arrived settler from Europe will find in Manitoba a warm-hearted hospitable people ready to receive and help him, provided he is honestly anxious to improve his circumstances in life. The social laws of Canada are cast upon more flexible lines than those in England. It is nothing uncommon to meet in one prairie home, at a social gathering, the representative of the old blue-blooded British aristocracy—the professional man, the trader, the farmer, and the labourer. It seems to be recognised that “A man is a man if he’s willing to toil.” The classes who in the Old Country “Toil not, neither do they spin,” in Manitoba dig and plough and build, and are not ashamed of that fact.

In the truest sense of the expression, “All men are equal,” for all men are there to make a living and improve their position in life. There are, of course, some social parasites in Manitoba as elsewhere, but they are few. Life and property are safer than in England, Scotland, or Ireland. Personal assaults, such as British papers record every day in the year, are seldom heard of out there. For judicial purposes the whole Province is divided into three districts, in each of which is a court-house and gaol; and it often happens that in one or other of these gaols not a single prisoner is confined.

COLONEL FANE, of Fulbeck Hall, Grantham, one of the British Delegates, says: “Before leaving Manitoba, I should mention that I never saw nor heard of a policeman there, except at Winnipeg. They must be a law-abiding race. Sundays are wonderfully well kept. Nothing is seen of the rowdyism of the western towns of the States, where I am told gambling saloons are kept open most of the Sunday. In every small town there are Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches.”

Though, amongst settlers who arrive with but little means, there are poor people, yet poverty is almost unknown. Of poor-houses there are none. If resident in the towns and villages the settler

will find he can obtain, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries of life. Many of the shops or stores supply nearly everything. In drapery goods, the latest London and Paris fashions are obtainable in such cities and towns as Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie. There are churches in connection with nearly all denominations; there are schools, banks, hotels, clubs and societies of all kinds; there is a very extensive telegraph system, which is constantly being added to; there is gas and electric light; there are trains and busses and tram cars. If inclined for sport, there is excellent shooting, and in some parts fox-hunting upon the orthodox plan is indulged in. If living in the country, there are in most parts good roads to travel on to market. Though the postman will not come round and deliver the letters every day, there are few places where there is not a mail twice a week, and in many places there is a daily mail. The letters have to be called for at the Post Office.

The feeling is very general in England that the man who lives by agriculture in the West, has a very hard time of it. The fact is, owing to the introduction of machinery, and the great extent to which it is used, the Manitoba farmer does not endure as much heavy physical toil as does his less favoured brother at home. Except in regard to some of those luxuries which are the outcome, not merely of a highly developed civilisation, but of centuries of settlement, life in Manitoba is pretty much what it is in Great Britain, only that it is rendered more tolerable by the less irksome social restrictions imposed by society.

PROFESSOR SEELEY, of Cambridge University, has well said:—"The colonies are something more than cornfields, or sheep runs, or timber forests. The men that send us these products, like ourselves form societies. They have churches, governments, parliaments, universities and schools. They are great communities in an early stage."

EXPERIENCES AND OPINIONS OF SETTLERS.

The opinions and experiences of those who have lived for many years in the country are of the greatest value. Such as have been published would fill a large book, space will only permit of a few being presented here. The large land companies, in reporting annually increasing sales of land, state that a great deal of such land is constantly being bought by the successful settlers in the country who wish to add to their holdings, and this, in itself, is splendid evidence of the faith those who live in Manitoba have in its future.

Mr. James Kelly, of Arnaud, writing on August 23rd, 1891, says: "I have spent 40 years of my life farming in different parts of America, from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans, and also in California. I have also seen a little farming in Ireland, England, and Scotland, and never saw any soil to equal Manitoba. Therefore, I would recommend anyone who wishes to make a living at farming to come to this country; also farm labourers of both sexes, female and male. I am now 70 years of age, and I can say it is the best land I ever saw, after all my travels."

Mr. Andy Moorhead, of Carberry, says: "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 25 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."



PLOUGHING THE PRAIRIE.

Mr. Christian Senkbeil, of Kemnay, near Brandon, says: "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 of 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."

Mr. Lachlan Cotlie, of Erinview, Manitoba, says: "In the spring of 1882 I first settled here, being a Scotchman from Monar Beaully, Ross-shire, where I worked on a farm. I came here to better myself, and have done so a good deal. Having only £40 to begin with, I homesteaded, and it is now worth, the land alone, £200. I am perfectly satisfied with this country. I wouldn't wish for a better for farming or stock-raising, and wish hundreds of farmers in the Old Country only knew it."

Mr. Thomas McCartney, of Portage la Prairie, says: "I am from Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland, and settled in Manitoba in 1878. I was a ploughman and had no capital, but now own 640 acres, worth \$8,000, or £1,600 sterling, have three horses and 40 horned cattle, and have 160 acres under crop. In 1882 I had 3,000 bushels of wheat, which sold at \$1 per bushel, besides 900 bushels of oats and 500 of barley. I do not use manure. Use barb wire fencing, costing eighty-two cents per rod with posts. I have bettered my condition by coming here, and am satisfied with the country and the prospects. Settlers arriving here in March can easily rent a piece of cultivated land and put in crop, and if he takes a homestead or buys land afterward he can break it ready for the next year."

Mr. William Blight of the Brandon Hills, who came from Devonshire, says:—

"I settled in Manitoba in 1880, and homesteaded 160 acres and bought a quarter section at \$7 per acre.

"When I reached here I had \$350, and to-day I am worth \$5,000. I have twelve head of cattle and five horses, and implements. This year I had 120 acres under crop. I cannot give you full returns at present, as threshing is not yet completed, but from forty-eight acres of wheat I have 1100 bushels, and seventeen acres of oats yielded 660 bushels. Potatoes were a fine crop. I am thoroughly satisfied with the country and the prospects."

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. 640 of our 800 acres we reserve for grazing. Of the rest, this season we had 110 acres in wheat, and the crop averaged 40 bushels per acre. 45 acres of oats averaged 50 bushels, and five acres of barley averaged 30 bushels per acre.

"We have at present 25 head of cattle, 20 pigs, nine horses, and 100 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 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."

Extracts from a letter written by H. C. Simpson of Virden, Manitoba, to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and dated May 1st, 1891.

"I will give you the results of a venture I made in growing wheat, which I think you will agree was very successful. I bought a quarter section of light sandy soil seven miles from Virden during the spring of 1889, and broke and backset 120 acres of it. It is very smooth and level, so it was as easy to break as ploughing ordinary stubble. I sowed it all with Eureka wheat, and I started cutting it on August 7th last year. I threshed 2,375 bushels off it (the seed which you got from me was grown on this land), and I have sold it all now at 95 cents, which comes to \$2,256. Now I paid \$3.50 per acre for the land, or say \$560. My expenses including seed, threshing, etc. came to \$485, so that I have the land for nothing, and a nett profit of \$1,200 (£240). These figures are correct, because I have taken great care to keep an accurate account of my expenses."

Mr. William Thompson, of Holland, says: "I have 24 horses and cattle, 320 acres of land worth \$5,000, and have 130 acres in crop. I am from Kilmanagh, Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came here in 1882. I started with \$1,000. I know all Ireland, have been in England and in the Southern United States, and am satisfied Manitoba is ahead of them all for farming."

The following statements speak for themselves: "My native place was Wolviston, Stockton-on-Tees, England, where I was a farmer, and I came to Manitoba to get land of my own. I have been here since 1882—had no capital to start with, but have now 160 acres of land, 16 horses and cattle, and have had no losses or hardships. My prospects are good—I am satisfied—and think this a very good country for young men with capital, or farmers willing to work. WM. DARLING."

Stuartburn.

"Although having very little capital when commencing in Manitoba in 1880, I have now 160 acres, worth \$2,000, twelve head of stock, over 60 acres in cultivation, and have had no reverses. I was a

carpenter in Brantford, Ontario, and thought I'd come here to try farming. The country is all right, a little cold in winter, prospects are bright, and I think there can be no doubt Manitoba can beat the world growing grain, and any person coming here with good health and willing to work is bound to succeed.

Austin.

ALFRED PICKERING."

"I am a Mennonite, a miller by trade, and left Russia in 1874, because I would not be a soldier. I began with nothing, homesteaded, and have fared well, as my farm is worth \$800. I have suffered no loss from the climate, either winter or summer. The climate is healthy. It is a splendid dairy country, and a good one for grain and stock-raising.

Steinback

CORNELIUS P. FRIESEN."

"In Glasgow, Scotland, I was a warehouseman, and came to Manitoba in 1882, having less than \$1,000 to commence with. I have 320 acres worth \$3,000, have over 50 acres in crop, the average yield of wheat being 28 bushels per acre, oats 50 and barley 40 bushels. I had 400 bushels potatoes per acre and 500 of turnips, and vegetables grow to a greater size than in any other country I have ever seen. Winter usually sets in the first or second week in November and ends middle of March. I have not had any losses or suffering from the climate. Occasionally we have a summer frost, but it does no harm. The climate is very healthy and the country can't be beaten, especially for dairying. Mixed farming is the best; cattle thrive. I have 38, and winter them on wild hay, straw, and some grain, though they will get fat on simple wild hay and water. There is lots of water from 14 to 16 feet deep, and wild fruits grow freely, raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries. April or May is the best time for settlers to come here to start farming, and they should not bring anything except strong clothing and blankets. I am so satisfied with Manitoba that I have no wish to leave, and believe it will be a great country. There are a number of sections open for homesteading, that is, free land, in my township, good grain land with lots of hay, and water for the digging, convenient to wood, and six miles from a railway-station.

Elkhorn, Manitoba, Canada.

ROBT. BICKERTON."

WHAT CAN BE DONE THE FIRST YEAR IN MANITOBA.

A practical farmer of some years residence in Manitoba makes the following statement:—

"Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing, by homesteading. This enables farmers with small capital to commence farming. It is all plain sailing for the plough; no stumps or stones to take out on the level prairie land of Manitoba. A farmer can begin safely on a small capital. A single man can start on an outlay of \$385, made up as follows: One yoke of oxen and harness, \$115; plough, harrow, etc., \$40; stove and furniture, \$40; bedding, etc., \$20;

lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log house, \$50 ; provisions, \$90 ; seed, \$30. A farmer with a family of five would have to lay out \$240 more, bringing the outlay up to \$625.

"A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his house ; he can commence to plough about the 5th of April ; he can break 10 acres and put it under crop on the sod ; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the 10 acres under crop, and can break 30 acres, and backset the 40 acres in the fall, ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the 10 acres to give him a start ; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about \$60 additional to seed the 40 acres in the spring.

"Suppose he puts in 30 acres of wheat, and raises 25 bushels to the acre, at 80 cents per bushel, it will be worth \$600 ; say five acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, \$70 ; say one acre of potatoes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents., \$80 ; three acres of barley, 40 bushels per acre, worth 40 cents, \$48 ; and one acre of garden stuff at \$1.20 ; total \$918 (£185). After deducting expenses of harvesting and the whole original outlay, the farmer will still have something to the good to start with next year. Young farmers should take a note of this, and secure land in this country before it is all taken up."

The "MORDEN MONITOR," of *September 3rd*, 1891, has the following :—"It is our pleasure to be able to record a genuine case of the acquisition of considerable wealth in one year by farming in Manitoba, by a young man who started with nothing. Mr. Kendall, who farms out near Miami, and who is as genial and practical an English farmer as ever left the broad acres of Yorkshire, sent a letter to his birthplace in the spring of last year, asking some old friends to send him out a young farm labourer to help him on his farm. Instead of sending one, five or six came over in the spring of 1890. They were not of the dude type, but genuine hard-working fellows straight from the plough. Mr. Kendall got one of them, and the others all found good places immediately in this neighbourhood, one of them, named Robert Watson, went into the service of one of the Johnson's, of Stodderville, where he stayed during the year. In the meantime, Mr. Kendall, who at that time rented a farm from Mr. Van Buren, of Morden, bought a farm for himself between Nelson and Miami. He found out that an adjoining farm was for rent by the owner, Mr. Cummings, who desired to remove to Miami to represent an implement firm. Mr. Kendall, remembering young Watson and being favourably impressed with his capabilities, acquainted him of the fact. Very soon a bargain was arrived at between Cummings and Watson, by which Watson was to pay \$400 (£80) per annum for the farm ; and three horses, ploughs, mowers, binders, &c., were to be taken on time. Robert Watson had bought himself a yoke of oxen out of his wages during the past summer, and that was his whole capital. The farm of Mr. Cummings was one of those which make an ambitious settler's mouth water. It contains no less than 300 acres of land in cultivation out of the 320, and is beautiful level prairie. Watson procured the seed by

some means, and managed, by dint of working almost night and day, to put in 250 acres of wheat and 50 acres of oats and barley last spring. The crop this fall is simply immense, the largest ever known, and 30 bushels to the acre is a low estimate. He, with one man to stook, started on his great harvest on Monday, August 24th, and by the aid of his three horses and yoke of oxen has been cutting 15 acres a day. Presuming he gets through all right, and he is one of those courageous fellows that look upon no difficulty as too great to be overcome, he will harvest in wheat alone 7,500 bushels. If he sells this at 75c. per bushel, a low estimate, he will realise by this stroke of good luck in one year no less than \$5,625. He may have to pay half of this to clear himself of debt, and even then he will be able to pocket close on \$3,000 (£600), besides having 50 acres of heavy oats and barley.

Truly, this is a fine instance of the illimitable possibilities of Manitoba. This kind of thing is not to be done every day. We do not get the same grand crop every year, but it proves one thing, that if a person wishes to succeed in Manitoba he has only to hang on, and one good season will place him on his feet for life. Robert Watson will have many envious friends, but there is no doubt he will prefer their envy to their sympathy. He deserves his success. He possessed genuine enterprise in tackling such a large farm to start off with, but once he put his shoulder to the wheel he never flinched except to spit on his hands. That his labour must have been enormous let those decide who know what it is to farm 100 acres. But indomitable pluck and perseverance such as Watson's, has hitherto been thought impossible. Our advice to those who envy R. Watson his good fortune, is "go thou and do likewise. The same opportunities are open to you, but if you meet with poor crops one or two seasons, don't funk and give up. Hold on tenaciously, and depend upon it, success is yours."

The "BRANDON TIMES," of *October 29th*, 1891, says:—"It will astonish some of our eastern readers in Ontario to learn that Mr. Anderson, who came to this Province just two years ago from Wingham, Ont., and bought five sections of land in the vicinity of Melita, had 10,000 bushels of grain this year. Mr. Anderson considers that the land he purchased has increased to the tune of \$15,000 (£3,000)."

The following is from a Southern Manitoba paper:—"We hear that Mr. Geo. Cram has finished his threshing, and the comfortable yield of 12,000 bushels is the result. Mr. Geo. George was the thresher, and he completed this big job to Mr. Cram's entire satisfaction. Mr. Cram is one of the pioneer settlers of this district, who came here with next to nothing in the shape of worldly wealth, but by untiring industry and indomitable perseverance he has risen higher and higher, until he presents a fine example of what can be achieved in this fruitful land by a man of pluck and energy."

The "DELORAINÉ TIMES," of *October 29th*, 1891, states:—"Those who are sceptical as to what Manitoba can do in the way of wheat growing, will do well to read the following. Names and places are given, and when further information is needed, we recommend writing to the farmers themselves.

Threshing has been finished on the M. D. Wright farm, with the following results: From 485 acres of wheat, 14,275 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat was obtained, thresher's measure, which will weigh over 30 bushels to the acre. Eastern readers will take notice that this yield is not on a patch of 10 or 15 acres carefully prepared for crop, but on the average of 485 acres. Of oats Mr. Wright sowed 100 acres, but cut a piece of volunteer crop and got 7,000 bushels of fine oats. Mr. Wright's post-office is Delomine.



VIEW IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Mr. J. B. Steedsman, on 22-2-23, threshed his wheat and got an average on 65 acres of 30 bushels No. 1 hard wheat. His father, Mr. W. Steedsman, on 10-2-22 got an average on 47 acres of 40 bushels to the acre."

A Manitoba paper reports the following extraordinary crop in 1891 "A Deloraine farmer, who has just completed his threshing reports the results. He had 195 acres in wheat, which has turned out 6,454 bushels, thresher's measure, an average of 33-1-10 bushels per acre, which in all probability will be increased to 36 bushels when it comes to be weighed. The wheat is No. 1 hard, and will bring 80 cents (3/4) on the market. Mr. Alex. Macdonald is the fortunate man. His farm is about 2 miles from Deloraine, and he did all the work with the help of one man through the summer, and an extra man through the harvest. Of the 195 acres, only 60 acres were back-set; on the remainder the stubble was just burnt off."

IN July, 1891, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration placed in the hands of the members of the Legislature a number of circulars, for distribution to responsible farmers in their respective constituencies, asking certain questions respecting the success attending their farming operations in Manitoba, and also asking them to give their unbiassed opinions of Manitoba as an agricultural country, its climate and general prospects, and also any information which they might consider would be of service to prospective settlers.

The remarks following are taken from the replies received in answer to the circular above mentioned.

William Lovel, Boisveau.—This country is equal to any I know of for agricultural purposes outside of England. The climate is good and particularly healthy, and the prospects are all I could wish for. This year's crop I consider will equal those of Great Britain.

D. W. Shaw, Brandon.—As an agricultural country this equals the best in the world. The climate is excellent and the general prospects are of the brightest. To the settler that works, and works intelligently and conscientiously, I believe there is no such word as failure.

John L. Hettle, Sheppardville.—My opinion of Manitoba is that as an agricultural country it cannot be beaten. The climate is an agreeable one, and the general prospects are very promising.

William Smith, Desford.—As an agricultural country Manitoba is the best that I have been in. I have farmed in England, Canada and the United States, and I find that I can get more value here for my labour than in any of the places named.

Joseph Brown, Birtle.—Manitoba is an excellent agricultural country, with a climate not too severe, and producing sound health as a rule. Considering the improvement in the condition of all farmers known to me, who live here, I must come to the conclusion that the prospects are good, at least I consider mine so. I would advise prospective settlers to select land suitable for mixed farming, and to choose that part of the country where they can get good pasture for their cattle, and at the same time can grow a moderate quantity of grain. Mixed farming should be far the most profitable, and all parts of the Province are not suitable for that.

Richard Cathers, Neepawa.—I consider the country well adapted for agricultural purposes as well as stock-raising. The climate, in my opinion, is preferable to that of Eastern Canada, and the prospects are most promising. The only want is more people to fill up the country. I am well satisfied, and have only to say to those who are not satisfied with their condition elsewhere, to come and see for themselves.

Thomas C. Dahl, Elkhorn.—I have no hesitation in recommending both the country and the climate to those willing to work, and believe the prospects of success for good farming first-class.

R. R. Chew, Elkhorn.—I consider Manitoba a good country for mixed farming. The climate is severe in winter, fine and bracing in summer, and the prospects are good for the industrious settler. I would ask the prospective settler to look out and inspect the land carefully before homesteading or purchasing, and see that it is suitable for the purpose intended, whether that be grain growing or mixed farming.

James Morrow, Silver Spring.—Taking everything into consideration I think there are few countries where agricultural pursuits can be prosecuted with a better degree of success than in Manitoba. To my mind Manitoba holds out better inducements to men of limited capital, and those willing to work, than any other country in the world.

John Reynolds, Beulah.—I think well of Manitoba. Its climate is healthy, and very little sickness prevails. Good prospects are ahead to those who will turn in and work. The land yields large averages in cereals; vegetables also yield well, and are of an excellent quality. Would advise settlers coming in not to expect to make a fortune in a year or two without work or trouble. With work and careful management here, a few years will make a man independent.

EXPERIENCES OF FARMERS IN MANITOBA.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	ARRIVED IN MANITOBA IN	CAPITAL ON ARRIVAL	FARM.		STOCK.					ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1891.
				Acres in	Present Value of	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Value.	
Duncan W. Shaw ..	Brandon	1880	500	320	10,000	12	1	.....	.....	2000	260
Robert Johnson....	do	1883	3000	160	6000	3	1	.....	.....	400	150
J. K. Pelton.....	do	18-9	1500	320	6000	6	2	.....	.....	7	1000
Frederick Smith ..	do	1883	3000	160	6000	2	1	.....	.....	19	500
John M. Campbell..	do	1882	600	320	4500	7	15	.....	.....	11	1400
Donald S. McKelvie.	do	1881	300	320	4000	8	10	.....	.....	6	1400
David Caffrey	do	1883	25	640	7000	9	14	.....	.....	7	2500
John J. Ring	Crystal City.	1879	Nil.	340	5000	7	18	.....	.....	5	1200
Finlay McEwen	do	1879	200	960	4000	10	9	.....	.....	20	1800
William McKittrick.	do	1880	Nil.	640	5000	12	30	.....	.....	8	2000
James Morrow	Silver Spring	1879	200	340	3000	5	30	.....	.....	10	1000
D. A. Stewart	Pilot Mound.	1879	180	320	2400	8	19	.....	.....	9	1350
Joseph Wilkinson..	Watteview....	1882	100	160	1500	8	11	.....	.....	10	1100
John Reynolds	Boulah.....	1881	700	160	2500	2	42	.....	.....	11	1100
Joseph Brown	Birtle.....	1879	300	320	2500	6	20	.....	.....	1	900
James Elder	Warden	1884	3000	320	7000	8	3	.....	.....	20	1500
George A. Freeman	Elkhorn	1879	300	320	3000	5	10	.....	.....	.....	900
Thos. C. Dohl	do	1882	Nil.	480	5000	3	18	.....	.....	8	600
Richard H. Chew ..	do	1882	1000	560	3000	9	19	60	.....	.....	1400
John Harry	do	1882	Nil.	320	2500	6	30	.....	.....	20	1050
P. A. S. Milliken ..	Restan	1880	986	480	4800	7	11	.....	.....	4	1000
Thomas Bullock ..	do	1883	4000	960	8000	16	25	.....	.....	13	2235
William Campbell..	Boissevain..	1880	500	833	6340	12	50	.....	.....	10	2440
James McCausland.	do	1881	150	320	3500	6	4	.....	.....	.....	750
William Lovel	do	1880	1000	700	7000	6	18	.....	.....	.....	1160
W. J. Long	Alcester ..	1880	2000	480	7000	4	6	.....	.....	2	1000
John L. Hettle	Sheppardville	1883	100	480	2800	5	5	.....	.....	6	700
Peter Hettle	Do	1888	1200	640	3800	7	12	.....	.....	2	1050
William Smith	Desford	1880	6000	800	10,000	10	18	.....	.....	1	1690
Richard Cuthers ..	Neepawa....	1879	500	320	4500	5	15	.....	.....	2	7500
William H. West ..	Blake	1879	500	160	2000	4	20	.....	.....	.....	1000
Robert Gray	Bellevue ..	1883	200	800	8000	9	17	.....	.....	8	1775
William Henderson.	Wakopa	1881	1060	480	5000	12	18	20	.....	6	1720
Alexander Scott ..	Heaslip	1881	500	320	4000	6	14	.....	.....	10	1500
John Williams	Melita	1882	50	320	3000	2	8	.....	.....	1	450
Thos. D. Sturgeon..	do	1883	3200	960	9000	33	16	.....	.....	.....	3330
James M. Sutton ..	Pomeroy	1882	Nil.	160	1800	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
James Godkin	Nelson	1877	600	420	8200	6	28	.....	.....	6	1800
Thomas Godkin	Morden	1876	200	640	7000	7	40	.....	.....	4	2000
John Godkin	Craigilea..	1889	750	160	2000	.....	5	.....	.....	1	215
Angus Cameron....	do	1882	Nil.	240	3000	2	24	.....	.....	5	600
Alexander Card....	Glenboro....	1882	3000	960	10,640	22	32	.....	.....	21	3200
John Badger	Grund	1882	10	320	4000	6	10	.....	.....	4	905
Louis Lambert	Joly	1876	4	192	2000	7	38	37	.....	9	1870
John Hunter	Green Ridge.	1875	800	1000	12,000	16	25	1	.....	6	3000
James Kelley	Arnaud	1878	Nil.	320	3000	11	56	.....	.....	15	8000
Robert Gunn	Dominion City	1875	3000	840	4500	13	40	.....	.....	6	3650
Robert Smith	Chater.....	1879	1000	1120	12,000	25	20	.....	.....	14	5575
Hugh B. McMillan..	St Agathe ..	1877	100	352	3000	3	50	.....	.....	20	1000
H. A. Cunningham..	Hayfield	1881	396	480	8000	11	10	.....	.....	4	1600
Frank O. Fowler ..	Wawanesa ..	1881	1000	640	12,000	12	3	.....	.....	15	1800
N. G. King	Methven	1881	5000	320	3840	4	10	.....	.....	3	1200
Alexander Adams..	Clearspring..	1874	500	392	5000	6	52	.....	.....	7	90

OPINIONS OF VISITORS TO MANITOBA.

Within recent years, and especially since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, Manitoba has been visited by a large number of well-known men and women from Great Britain and Ireland, and other parts of the world.

Many of these visitors from the United Kingdom are men and women whose names are household words at home, and no doubt the opinions of these people will be interesting and specially helpful to those in the "Old Country" who would like to try their fortunes in Canada.

It may be stated that many of the opinions given here are extracts from letters addressed to the Manitoba Government Agent, Liverpool. It is to be regretted that lack of space prevents some of these most interesting letters being given in full.

In other cases the opinions quoted are from newspaper reports, and interviews with, or speeches delivered by the parties concerned, or from reports or books written by them.

The Farmers' Delegates' opinions quoted here are taken from the reports submitted by these gentlemen on their return from Canada.

The MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN and AVA, says:—"From its geographical position and its peculiar characteristics, Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which span the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The MARQUIS OF LORNE, at one time Governor-General of Canada, after a prolonged visit to Manitoba, said:—

"Nowhere can you find a situation whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems ensured to Manitoba and to Winnipeg, the heart city of our Dominion. The measureless meadows which commence here, stretch without interruption of their good soil westward to your boundary. The Province is a green sea over which the summer winds pass in waves of rich grasses and flowers, and on this vast extent it is only as yet here and there that a yellow patch shows some gigantic wheat field. . . . There was not one person who had manfully faced the first difficulties—always far less than those to be encountered in the older Provinces—but said that he was getting on well, and he was glad he had come, and he generally added that he believed his bit of the country must be the best, and that he only wished his friends could have the same good fortune, for his expectations were more than realized. It is well to remember that the men who will succeed here, as in every young community, are usually the able-bodied."

‡ **The EARL OF ABERDEEN**, who has several times visited Manitoba, expresses himself thus:—"During the past few days I have had some opportunity of observing the rich abundance of the grain crop, many farms wearing a thriving aspect very cheering to contemplate, and very instructive to a visitor wishing to understand the fertility of this region. Allow me, as a visitor from the Old Country, to remark that there is undoubtedly among the people of Great Britain, a steadily increasing

interest in the affairs of Canada, and a more intelligent appreciation of her greatness and resources. Their educational process, though one must admit that it has been somewhat too gradual, will, it may be hoped, be productive of beneficial results. As for those who have the opportunity of travelling for themselves through this country, they ought to be able to speak with no uncertain sound of its splendid capabilities; and a good illustration of this may be found in the valuable and impartial reports of the farmer delegates last year."

The EARL OF FINGALL writes on December 29th, 1891:—
 "Manitoba appeared to me a fine country, where a good man should be able to get on well, either on the land, or in a professional career; and with a very few exceptions, those whom I met assured me that they were glad they had come out, and would not wish to return."

LORD ELPHINSTONE, of Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, Scotland, writing on December 31st, 1891, gives the following opinion: "I have known the Province of Manitoba for many years. My first visit having been paid in 1879, I was so favourably impressed with the country I bought a considerable amount of land. Since that time I have paid repeated visits to the country, and have watched its rapid development with the greatest interest.

"As a field for emigration no country can be better suited, the land, owing to the absence of timber, being ready for cultivation; but in common with other countries, farming in Manitoba is no royal road to fortune. If to succeed a man must be prepared to work, and to work hard; if not, he had better stop at home."

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P., writes from the Carlton Club, London, December 20th, 1891. "You ask my opinion of Manitoba as a field for the surplus population of the United Kingdom. My opinion may have some value, because, not only am I an unprejudiced observer who has recently had exceptional opportunities of seeing and hearing much of Manitoba, but also I am personally familiar with what has been done in similar wilds in South Africa, Australia and the United States. If we look to Manitoba itself, we shall find that in fertility of soil and healthiness of climate it is far superior to the great areas immediately to the south, in all of which, nevertheless, great prosperity and progress have been secured by thousands upon thousands of settlers. Everyone knows that the soil and climate of Manitoba produce grain crops in greater abundance than any other equal area of the world's surface. Without doubt it is a country which can easily rival and surpass the very best portions of Northern Europe, where, with colder summers but not less rigorous winters, the human race has prospered so well, both physically and commercially. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The Crofters' settlements in both Northern and Southern Manitoba have achieved startling success, and prove conclusively how pre-eminently suitable is Manitoba to provide new homes and well-being, even for the least hopeful class of settlers from the Old Country. This last autumn I was in Manitoba and fairly astounded at the enormous wheat crop of

the year, bringing great profit to the settlers already there, and providing cheap bread for the hardworked millions in our great cities. The people of the United Kingdom, enjoying on the average a higher prosperity than those of any other country, inhabit a limited area, and the material increase of population must and does seek new employment in all the countries of the globe. I venture to say, in no country will they find better opportunities for profitable work, investment and settlement, than in Manitoba. This Province of Canada has already taken its place as one of the chief granaries of the world, and this means that for every other kind of civilised employment there is a rapidly-growing demand. Manitoba is also situated in the centre of the great Canadian Dominion, equally available to supply the great commercial and shipping centres on the St. Lawrence, and the rapidly-developing mining and ranching centres away to the West in the prairies, and in the mountains. The happy, if terse, advice of the American Senator to the young men of the Eastern States—"Go West"—may well be repeated in the Old Country to all our surplus people who wish to emigrate, for they will find work and energy meet with their due reward under the old flag in the West of Canada in general, and in Manitoba in particular."

SIR R. W. CAMERON, of New York, wrote thus, a few years since, to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture: "For agricultural purposes the whole plain from Winnipeg to Moosejaw, a distance of nearly 500 miles, is, with small exceptions, as fine in soil and climate as any that has come under my observation. I have traversed Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and in none of them have I seen the depth of rich soil that I saw on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The soil around Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Brandon and Regina, is the richest I have ever seen; and as to the climate, I visited it for the benefit of my health, which, for some time previous, was much shattered, and received more benefit from my month's stay in the North West than I believed possible. I found myself capable of more physical exertion than I could possibly have stood in this climate at any time within the past ten years. A walk of ten miles, which I made without extra exertion in two-and-a-quarter hours, fatigued me less than a walk of a third of the distance would have done here. The climate is bracing and exhilarating beyond any hitherto experienced by me."

COLONEL C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, C.B., M.P., London, who visited Canada last year, writes:—"I can say without the slightest hesitation, that the field open to Britons in Manitoba is without parallel on the globe. It only wants men and capital, to become the granary of the Empire. If the winter is severe, I have been assured by all on the spot that it is not felt nearly so much as the atmospheric variations of the mother country. If I were 20 years younger, and had to earn my own living, nothing would keep me on this side of the Atlantic, for it is certain that with decent ability, energy and sobriety, a prosperous future would be attainable under the same flag, under the same laws, and under the same institutions, in the great Dominion of Canada, and the golden Province of Manitoba."

JAS. RANKIN, Esq., M.P. for Leominster, says :—"I believe Manitoba to be one of the finest openings in the world for the industrious farm labourer or small farmer, but I do not regard it as a country particularly well adapted to large farming where labour has to be hired."

W. H. LONG, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Local Government Board, referring to his visit to Manitoba, says :—"I saw and admired the splendid agricultural character of the country, and I have no doubt that it has a great future before it."

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, visited Manitoba in 1891, and is thus reported :—"When I go home I will do all I can to tell the farmers of Ireland of the great and glorious land beyond the sea. Nowhere in the world have I seen such fields of golden grain as in the British North-West Territories."

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT spent some time in Manitoba in 1891, he says :—"I have travelled twice between Winnipeg and Victoria, and have visited a good many parts of Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, and I have seen evidence everywhere of growing communities of industrial activity, which convinces me that what has been written or said about the progress of the country falls far short of the reality. I have met men among your settlers representing every nationality of Europe, and from one and all I have heard expressions of contentment and hope. Everyone seems to be imbued with confidence in the future of his adopted country."

A. STAVELEY HILL, Esq., M.P., writes as follows :—

January 10th, 1892.

" Of the soil of Manitoba there is no need to speak. I do not believe that in all the qualities of fertility, taking it as a whole, it is to be surpassed. In Manitoba all that has to be done is to plough the prairie. Fewer years than it took to clear a quarter section in the timbered country would bring under the plough of a Manitoba settler as large a part of his half section of 320 acres—or better still a whole section of 640 acres—as he would desire to cultivate, not putting all his eggs into one basket, but doing dairying as well as wheat-farming, and his dairying will give the farmer and his family work in the Winter months. Thus occupied I look upon a great part of Manitoba as a really valuable field for the surplus population of the United Kingdom."

The REV. SAMUEL PEARSON, M.A., of Manchester, writes as follows in the "CHRISTIAN WORLD," of *October 22nd, 1891* :—"Land-hunger can hardly exist here. Land fills the eye, the mind, the Press, the talk, the ambition of young men, the projects of railways, the policies of statesmen. At Winnipeg, I was told many times, 'We have the finest belt of wheat-growing country in the world,' and though I have seen the golden cornfields of Roumania and Bulgaria, yet as I saw the finest

harvest that this new world has ever known, I could well believe it. The evidence was before me in innumerable sheaves and stacks of wheat stretching as far as the eye could reach. Some of this land yields easily from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre; and it will this year put the finest bread on what, otherwise, might have been the famished tables of England and Europe."

PROFESSOR SHELDON, of Sheen, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, a leading authority on agricultural matters, writing in Jan., 1892, says:—"I have had some experience of Manitoba, for I was there in 1880, 1884, and again in 1887. I have also seen something of the United States, from Dakota to Texas, from Massachusetts to Illinois. Two years ago I made a special inspection of a vast property in Mexico, a property that was highly recommended for colonization purposes. But nowhere, in all the vast tracts of country over which I have passed, have I seen a soil equal to that of the great Red River Valley in Manitoba, for wheat-raising purposes.

"The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses for a hundred miles west of Winnipeg, a magnificent tract of country, and the Manitoba and North Western line running north-west from Portage la Prairie by way of Gladstone, Binscarth, and Neepawa, intersects also some of the best wheat land in America.

"There are millions of acres of this land awaiting emigrants, land that will make them rich in a few years, if they will attend to it. I have every reason to believe that Manitoba, and the North-west generally, is on the eve of a period of prosperity which will surprise and delight the farmers. The days of the United States as a wheat exporting country are drawing towards an end; one of the leading statisticians of that country says, that after four more years grain will be imported rather than exported. I have reason to believe this statement is quite within the bounds of probability, and consequently I consider that Manitoba's opportunity is close at hand.

"I firmly believe that emigrants to Manitoba will have only themselves to blame, if they do not before the close of this century, find themselves in a position of prosperity greater and better by far than the Province has yet experienced."

PROFESSOR FREAM, of Downton Agricultural College, Salisbury, says: "Men who go out there, determined to work, will, as the years roll on, find themselves in a much better position than they can hope to secure in the Old Country; and when the time comes for them to enjoy a well-earned rest in their declining years they will find that they have got the means to enable them to do so. And the children who are born and bred in the happy prairie homes, who will see around them on every side the triumphs of man's industry, who are reared in the bracing atmosphere of a northern sky, they cannot fail to be healthy and vigorous.

"Iron jointed, supple-sinew'd they shall dive, and they shall run," and, true "prairie flowers," they will grow into men and women possessed of a physique which could never have been acquired under

the sunnier, more southern, and more enervating climes whither so many efforts are made to attract British settlers,—scions of the nation which has conquered and colonised a larger portion of the earth's surface than all other nations taken together."

PROFESSOR PRIMROSE McCONNELL, B.Sc., a well-known writer on agricultural matters in the "Old Country," visited Manitoba a year ago. In an article in the "AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE," of *Nov. 23rd*, 1891, he says:—"The immense harvest yielded this year throughout the North-West Territories of Canada is drawing the eyes of the whole civilised world to the farming capabilities of the 'boundless prairie.' This state of matters coming immediately after the issue of the reports of the Farmer Delegates who visited Canada last year, and who were all favourably impressed regarding farming prospects and the desirability of farmers and farm labourers emigrating out there, will emphasise the possibility of many doing infinitely better by going out than they can do at home. Let it just be recollected for a moment how easy it is to go there, and how one may still be within reach of the amenities of civilization, and yet be farming virgin soil of endless fertility. Modern steamships, railways, telegraphs, etc., have literally annihilated time and space, and emigrating to Canada, nowadays, is of no greater account than was the immigrating of us Scotsmen to England ten years ago. It is customary to go from Liverpool out into the middle of the prairies in 13 or 14 days, and at steerage and colonist car rates it can be done for as low as £10. Even by saloon and sleeping car it is possible to go at a cost of £25, and if we allow another £25 to bring one back, and from £10 to £20 more for hotel expenses while there, it gives an idea of at what a low figure an expedition out there could possibly be done for. If, during next summer, any farmer who reads these lines can spare two months' time, and say £60 to £70 cash, he will find both well spent in a trip out to see for himself the farming of the "Great Lone Land," and the magnificent soil on which it is conducted. I have already mentioned that the quickness and sureness of communication have brought this soil almost next door to us, and that going out there and coming back home is now an ordinary holiday trip, which becomes easier and cheaper every year, while many of the settled colonists annually visit their friends at home. I will be, of course, met with the objection that the cost of carriage reduces the value of everything in the North-west, and that this gives a greater rent value to land at home; but, as a set-off to this, let us see what the artificial fertility we require to provide at home amounts to. Or this farm of ours where I write the manure and cake bill for the last financial year amounted exactly to £800, and this sum does not include cost of carting, cake-breaking, sowing manure, and other work carried out at home, but is the actual money paid away to merchants. On 630 acres this would average nearly 25s. 6d. per acre, but as not more than half the land is treated either directly or indirectly with manure or cake-feeding in any one year, it follows that the expenditure is equal to about 50s. per acre per annum. Now the fertility of the land in the West is

a matter of common knowledge, and it cannot require any help in this direction for many, many years to come. On the other hand, there is the cost of carriage. The standard crop—wheat—will give us a means of arriving at this. Wheat has been brought from these regions to Liverpool in quantity for as small a sum as 35 cents per bushel. This year for small parcels, and including insurance and commission, it will be, say 50 cents, that is about 2s. per bushel. The usual average crop is 22 bushels per acre, but this year it may be anywhere between 30 and 50 bushels, and, as it is acknowledged that moderately decent cultivation raises the yield considerably, we are justified in placing it at 24 or 25 bushels, so that the cost of carriage just about equals the cost of manuring at home, and, therefore, the one case balances the other from this point of view. The average yield at home is 28 bushels per acre, and even if we calculate expenses on this quantity as the standard, it does not amount to much more per acre than the home manuring. Thus the net value of a crop at home is just about the same as one out there, and we have one more argument why the rent at home should be as low as out there. But before summing up, let it be noted that every man who goes out there is working for himself and his family alone. If he is not the absolute owner of his farm to begin with, at least he is gaining that end by yearly instalments, and thus the "earth hunger" which is common to us all, can be appeased. He is practically rent free, taxes are light, and no man shares the value of any improvement he makes on his lands, and, if he understands farming, he is sure to "make his pile."

The following are from the Reports of the Farmers' Delegates:—

Mr. Arthur Daniel, of 172, Dereham Road, Norwich:—"One is strongly struck with the conviction that there is in Canada a wide field open to all who are willing to avail themselves of the opportunity offered—whether it is the farm labourer possessing nothing more than his pair of hands, after his passage out has been paid for him, or the capitalist with several thousands of pounds to invest. Both can readily find employment—the one for his labour, the other for his cash—in this vast territory, extending some 3,000 miles from east to west, and 1,500 from north to south. Of course the emigrant who has capital will have the better chance, though we were frequently told—and we found many instances of it—that a man accustomed to work the land often does succeed without having the advantage of possessing any money of his own with which to commence operations. Instances are numerous in which men brought up on the land have gone to Canada with only a few pounds in their pockets (just enough to support them till they can settle down), have taken a free homestead with borrowed money at 8 per cent., and have paid off their liability in three or four years, so that

they "owed not any man." Remember that such a settler, or farmer, has no rent to pay, and no tithe-rent charge to hand over to the parson; while the taxes are nominal—only a few dollars per annum. A farmer's son who has a few hundred pounds, and does not mind work and a somewhat rough life, can without doubt turn them to good advantage and profit by farming in the North-west."

Mr. William Edwards, of Ruthin, Wales:—"For the hardworking farmers of Wales, with small capital and two or three growing lads, there is a grand opening, with a certainty of success and independency—health and unforeseen accidents permitting."

Colonel Francis Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, Grantham:—"A small farmer or labouring man, with one or two boys ranging from 12 to 16, and girls of the same stamp, could find occupation, and be sure of a competency hereafter, wherever he went; but he would perhaps have a better opening in Manitoba and the North-west. The work would be severe, particularly for the parents, but there is no reason why the children of such persons should not rise to the highest positions in the Province. In fact, this has been the origin of many of the most prominent men in the State. The Government offers especial facilities to such people, and there are millions of acres of good prairie land waiting for good men to occupy them.

"The above remarks equally apply to young unmarried men of the same class. . . . I can only conclude by saying that the emigrant from the old country will find, if he goes to Canada, a most kind-hearted and hospitable people, ever ready to help a new hand. For myself, I can only say that from high to low, from one end of the country to the other, I was received with most unbounded kindness and hospitality, and my visit was indeed made a real pleasure to me during the whole time I was in the country."

Mr. G. Hutchinson, of Brougham Castle, Penrith:—"The farmer who has made up his mind to leave his native land to seek a home on Canadian soil, will find in either Manitoba or the old Provinces plenty of scope for his energies. He will have the advantage of being nearer England than in any of her other Colonies, and will go to a land of immense mineral as well as agricultural resources, yet to be developed, a land that has a great future before it.

"The question might be asked, "Who ought to go to Manitoba and the North-west?" I reply, any man who has made up his mind to emigrate, and is not afraid of hard work, and a few discomforts for a few years, especially one whose family is old enough to be of some use upon the farm. No doubt there are many drawbacks to be encountered, many hardships to be endured, but not one that a little pluck and perseverance will not overcome, and none that will not be amply compensated for by the comfort and independence to be gained after a few years."

Mr. Robert Pitt, of Hmlnster:—"I have endeavoured to describe the state of things in Manitoba and the North-west, which is undoubtedly the country for an English labourer to go to. If he has but eight or nine pounds he can pay his passage, and, by arriving out there at seed or harvest time, he can be assured of work from that moment at a figure which will vary according to his competence; and if he will only keep himself to himself, and keep his eyes about him, he is safe to be a landlord in three years, and an established man for life."

Mr. Wm. Scotson, Mossley Hill, near Liverpool:—"After careful investigations in all directions, ample opportunities for which were afforded me, and after thoroughly testing all statements made to me by the light of my own hard practical experience of nearly half a century, during which period I have become familiar with nearly every agricultural district in Great Britain, and the methods of farming adopted therein, I can safely say that, in my opinion, there are homes and independence in these vast regions for thousands in at least three conditions of persons, viz. :—The young of both sexes, who can get employment at good wages, provided they are willing to make themselves useful as labourers and servants, with an excellent chance of winning homes and homesteads for themselves; and, secondly, for the small farmer with a little capital, who can here use his strength, intelligence, and small means to greater advantage than perhaps anywhere else in the world, both to himself and to the country of his adoption; in the case of his richer brethren, though they may not need to win a livelihood for themselves, the openings for settling sons and daughters advantageously are not to be despised."

Mr. Henry Simmons, of Bearwood Farm, Wokingham: "The man with only £100 would find homesteads ready to be entered on in many parts of Manitoba and other parts hereinbefore described; and the man with larger means can find there also any quantity of land, either for corn-growing or ranching, that with industry and good management will soon make him happy and independent."

Mr. J. T. Wood, The Court, Halewood, Lancashire: "It is impossible to imagine a people more sanguine of their success and the future of their country, than are the Manitobans. All interviewed, of whatever nationality were unanimous in declaring their preference for Manitoba over Quebec, Ontario, England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or whatever country they happened to hail from, and were equally emphatic in their disinclination to return, except to visit friends and relatives; whilst they are robust, independent, and happy."

Mr. George Brown, of Watten Mains, Caithness, Scotland: "From what has been written, it may be inferred which parts I consider the most favoured and suitable for the various degrees of the tillers of the soil. I can only add that no man will regret going to Canada to begin life there, provided he makes up his mind to work, and exercises ordinary caution. And I conclude by giving it the highest praise a man can give—viz., were it possible for me to break all the ties and change the responsibilities which surround me here, I would go to Canada and stay there."

Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow: "If they (the settlers) have some money and would prefer Manitoba or any of the country west, they may either purchase improved farms, buy unbroken lands, or go further back and take up a free homestead, according to their inclinations and means. The men likely to be most successful are those who have been in occupation of the smaller class of farms at home, and who, between themselves and their families, can do a good proportion of their own work, for labour is so costly that if much of it has to be hired a considerable part of the profit is run away with.

"Farmers with a few hundred pounds can make a very easy start as owners in any part of the North-west, on a farm four or five times the size of what they would be able to find capital for as tenants in the old country, and at the end of a few years they may have it in good working order and free of debt. Farm servants with a few pounds by them—more than will take themselves and their families out and keep them for from six months to a year—can also do very well, and all such, by frugality and perseverance, may very soon immensely improve their position. All who are able to pay for good lands near a railway, I would advise to do so, rather than go farther back and get it free."

Major Stevenson, Knockbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry, Ireland:—"The great features of Manitoba are excellent lands, free for homesteading, or at a reasonable price, very moderate taxes—I may say almost none. This Province is peculiarly well adapted for young men with but small or no capital, strong hearts, and willing hands, even though they have been reared amidst the comforts of an English home. They must, however, be steady and industrious. Men of the small farmer class, with large families, some of whom have reached years of maturity will, if they have a little capital, and they are ready to take advice from older settlers, do very well here; they can either homestead, or, if they desire, purchase a quarter section with a house and stable on it, get to work there, and homestead or purchase for their sons as they reach a proper age. Young men of the agricultural labouring class can easily procure homesteads, and by working out part of their time, and on their homesteads when possible, can readily make themselves independent. About all the towns there is abundance of employment for female labour, and domestic servants receive excellent wages and are well-treated."

WHO SHOULD GO TO MANITOBA.

Briefly and impartially the facts relating to Manitoba have been chronicled. Had space been permitted much more might have been adduced. The information thus given is obtained from reliable sources, and, it is hoped, will by many be turned to practical account. Frequent reference is made to the opinions of the Farmers' Delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, who, in 1890 visited Canada, to inspect and report upon its agricultural resources; it being felt that the unbiassed opinions of these men will carry great weight in the old country, where the gentlemen are all well-known.

Manitoba is a large country and has immense capabilities before it. No other part of Canada is making such rapid progress as this. Men and women are wanted to develop its latent resources. All who wish to improve their position in life, and have health and strength with faculties unimpaired are invited, and will be heartily welcome.

The CAPITALIST having money to invest will find Manitoba a promising field for his operations. Increasing population demands increased accommodation, and in the towns and villages there are many openings for the establishment of manufactories and businesses of various kinds. In some places the construction of good dwelling houses and business blocks would prove remunerative.

The FARMER, who in Great Britain and Ireland, owing to high rents, heavy taxes and unseasonable climate finds himself engaged in a losing business, could with great profit transfer his family and capital to Manitoba, where not only will farming yield him much better present results, but the annually increasing value of his land will, in a few years, prove a fortune in itself. A farmer and his family having £200 or £300 in cash can make a first-rate start on a 320 acre farm, and will be practically independent from the outset. By reference to the experience of settlers appearing elsewhere, it will be seen what has been accomplished with little or no capital.

FARMERS' SONS, who in staying at home, especially where there are large families, can only expect financially to be a shade better off than their labourers, should by all means go to the West without delay. With £100 a young fellow who knows his business and is willing to work can soon begin farming on his own account. He would have to start in a small way at first, but in three or four years he would in all probability be a substantial and prosperous farmer. Though having only small capital, a steady persevering man can readily obtain credit sufficient to enable him to obtain a necessary outfit. Such men as these will find at the end of five years they are better off than they could expect to be in 15 or 20 years by remaining at home.

LABOURERS are needed, and are welcome, especially those who have been accustomed to farm work. The lot of the agricultural labourer at home is not an enviable one. So long as he can work he may perhaps get from 10s. to 15s. per week and board himself; then when he is past work he has to depend upon charity for subsistence. In Manitoba he can earn from 18s. to 25s. per week, and board and lodging in addition. At certain seasons of the year, such as haymaking and harvest time, nearly double these rates are paid. To show the demand that exists for farm labourers it was found necessary to import, during the past season alone, about 3000 men from the Eastern Provinces of Canada, and still the supply was insufficient. If the labourer has a family, his children, be they girls or boys, can readily

find employment at high wages. Of course, in a few years, the labourer of to-day becomes a worker on his own account, and then an employer, whilst his children are likely to be both socially and financially as well circumstanced as any in the country.

The following cut from one of the London daily papers shows how great is the demand for labour:—

LABOURERS WANTED IN MANITOBA.

"The Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, has instructed Mr. McMillan, the Agent in England of the Manitoba Government, to make every possible effort to induce agricultural labourers to go to Manitoba next year. During the year just closing the grain crop in Manitoba has been unprecedentedly large, and as the acreage under crop has also increased considerably, it appears that farmers were unable to gather the harvest as quickly as desired. Whilst farm labourers get from £4 to £5 per month—and board and lodgings—working the year round, at special seasons, such as haymaking and harvest time, they are paid as much as £7 to £8 per month. During the last three years the demand for men has steadily increased, owing to the much larger acreage under crop, and the Manitoba Government has decided to do everything possible to meet this demand in future."

Women are very much needed. Several thousands of good women would be a great blessing to the country. Domestic servants are in demand, and can readily obtain from £25 to £35 per annum. Cooks and specially-qualified servants command as much as £50 per annum. Then waitresses in hotels, private boarding-houses, etc., are much sought after. The demand is always greater than the supply. The explanation is, perhaps, to be found in this fact, that women are seldom in the Province long before they are married to some of the prosperous young fellows already settled there.

There is no great opening for women as private governesses or companions, or in what are sometimes described as the lighter callings; but those who, in the Old Country, have been in such situations may go to Manitoba and engage in some of the occupations referred to in the preceding paragraph, resting assured that if they do capital prospects await them both in the present and in the future.

WORDS OF ADVICE.

To those who decide to go to Manitoba it is important to know when to go. One can scarcely make a mistake in arriving there any time between March and September. Later than this, and during the winter months, settlers from Europe are not recommended to arrive unless they are going to friends.

Leaving England between the middle and end of March, those who intend to engage in farming, either on their own account or by working for others, will arrive there just as the season's work commences.

The cost of a through ticket from Liverpool to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, via Quebec is:—Steerage, £6 9s. 4d.; Second Cabin, £8 15s. 4d.

To Brandon 133 miles further west, the rate is 8s. 3d. more, and so on in proportion, to more distant points.

Above rates are liable to change, but local steamship agents can at any time quote through rates. Upon landing at Quebec, the passenger can step into sleeping cars, drawn alongside the steamer, and go on to places in Manitoba without change. An agent usually accompanies the party on the train to look after the comfort of the passengers.

It is not advisable to take a large outfit, as most of the necessaries of life can be purchased in Manitoba at prices not very greatly in excess of those paid at home. Some woollen underclothing and socks, flannel shirts, and tweed suits will always come in useful.

Luggage is charged by measurement on the Steamer, and by weight on the Railway.

On the Steamer the free luggage allowances are:—For Saloon Passengers twenty cubic feet per adult, for Second Cabin Passengers fifteen cubic feet per adult, and for Steerage Passengers ten cubic feet per adult, children half allowance. Ten cubic feet is equal to a box about 2ft. 6in. long, 2ft. wide, and 2ft. deep. Five cubic feet is equal to 2ft. 6 in. long and 2ft. in width and 1 ft. in depth. Luggage in excess of the free allowance is charged at the rate of 1s. per cubic foot.

Luggage wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk or bag, which the passenger will take into the sleeping compartment. Packages required during the voyage should not be more than fifteen inches high.

Luggage not required should be packed in strong boxes, well secured, and marked "not wanted." It will then go into the hold of the vessel.

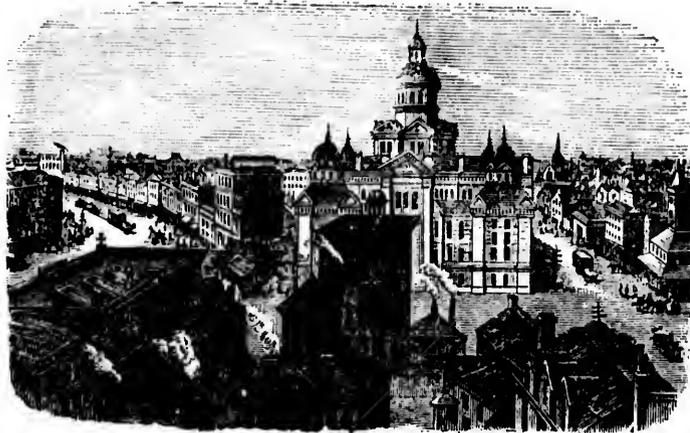
When the Canadian trains are reached, the officials will give the passenger a brass check for each piece of luggage, which goes on the same train with the passenger, and at the end of the journey he simply presents the check and takes his luggage. There is no trouble with it en route. Settlers going to Manitoba are allowed to carry 300 lbs. of baggage free. Upon arrival in Canada the Customs Officials examine the baggage, but that is not by any means a troublesome ordeal.

Settlers are not supposed to take in goods for sale, but any ordinary quantity required for personal use will be allowed.

The following is an extract from the Customs Tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

SETTLERS' EFFECTS. viz.—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale—provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-west territory by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

If the passenger when passing through Liverpool, or prior to starting on the journey, will call or write to the office of the Manitoba Government at 33, James-street, a great deal of valuable assistance and useful information can be given on all these points, and letters of introduction given to reliable men in Canada.



VIEW OF WINNIPEG.

Upon arrival in Winnipeg the passenger, even if going direct to a point further West, will usually have a few hours to spare before the departure of the Western train. During that time he should not fail to see the City. At any rate he should be sure to visit the Intelligence Office of the Manitoba Government at 686, Main-street, about two minutes' walk from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. In that office he will find one of the most complete collections of Western products to be seen in Canada. Farm produce of all kinds direct from farmers in all parts of the country, manufactures, minerals, etc., etc. The office is open to the public, and conveys to the visitor in a few minutes a very good idea of the capabilities of the country.

In the office are also kept records of available free homestead lands; lands for sale by companies and private individuals, and farms to rent.

Lists are also kept of situations vacant in all parts of the country, and the agent in charge will do his best to assist newly arrived settlers in locating comfortably. There is no charge of any kind.

Those who wish to stay in any of the towns or villages for a time will find very comfortable hotels, with charges for board and lodgings from 4s. per day and upwards, inclusive. By the week lower rates are given. For those who prefer not to stay in hotels, comfortable quarters may be obtained in private boarding houses, at somewhat lower rates.

For the convenience of new arrivals who cannot afford to stay at hotels, and who wish to look round for a day or two in order to get settled, free accomodation is provided in the extensive immigrant reception rooms at Winnipeg and Brandon. Competent agents are in charge to look after the requirements of those who use the buildings, and to give them necessary advice.

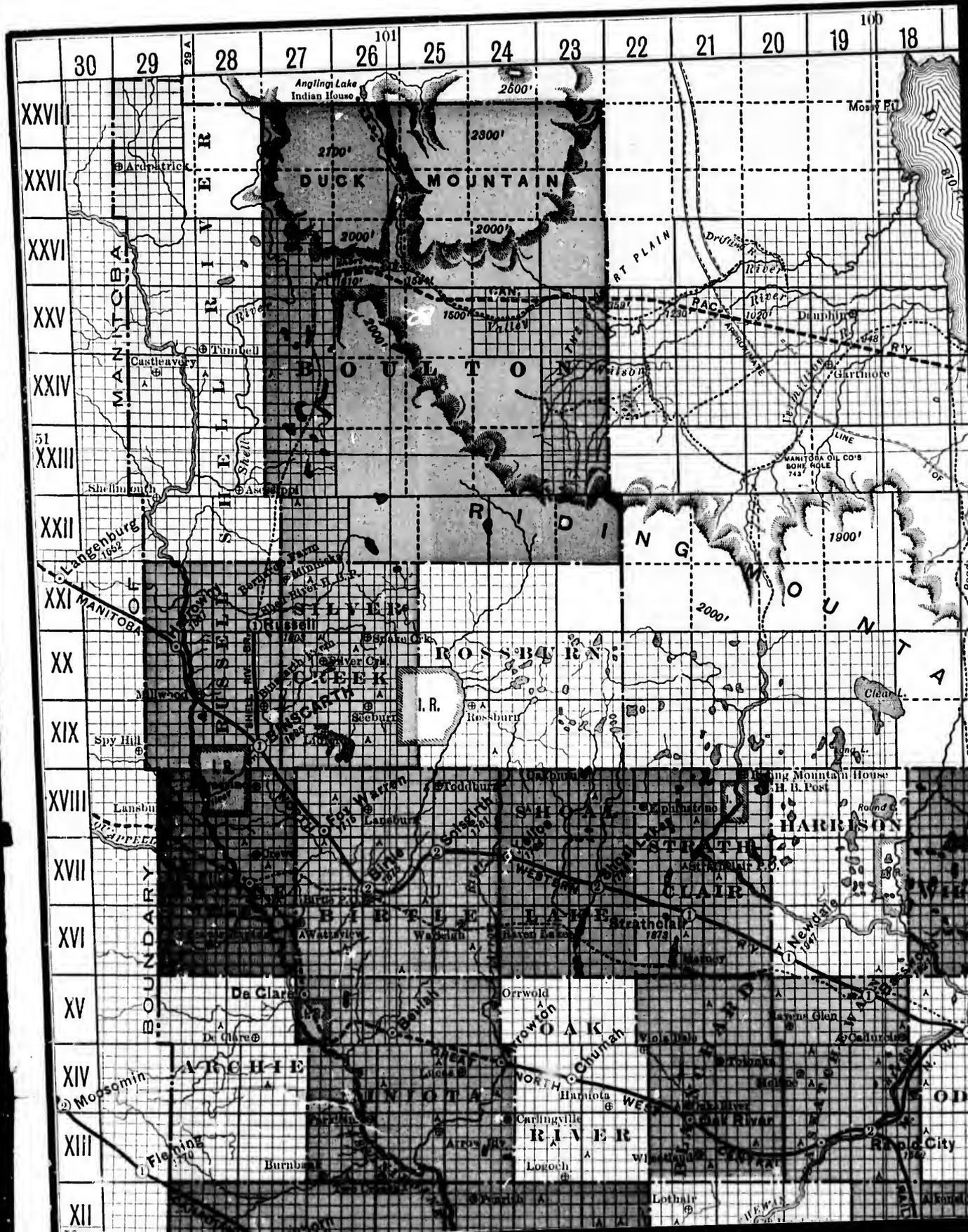
CONCLUSION.

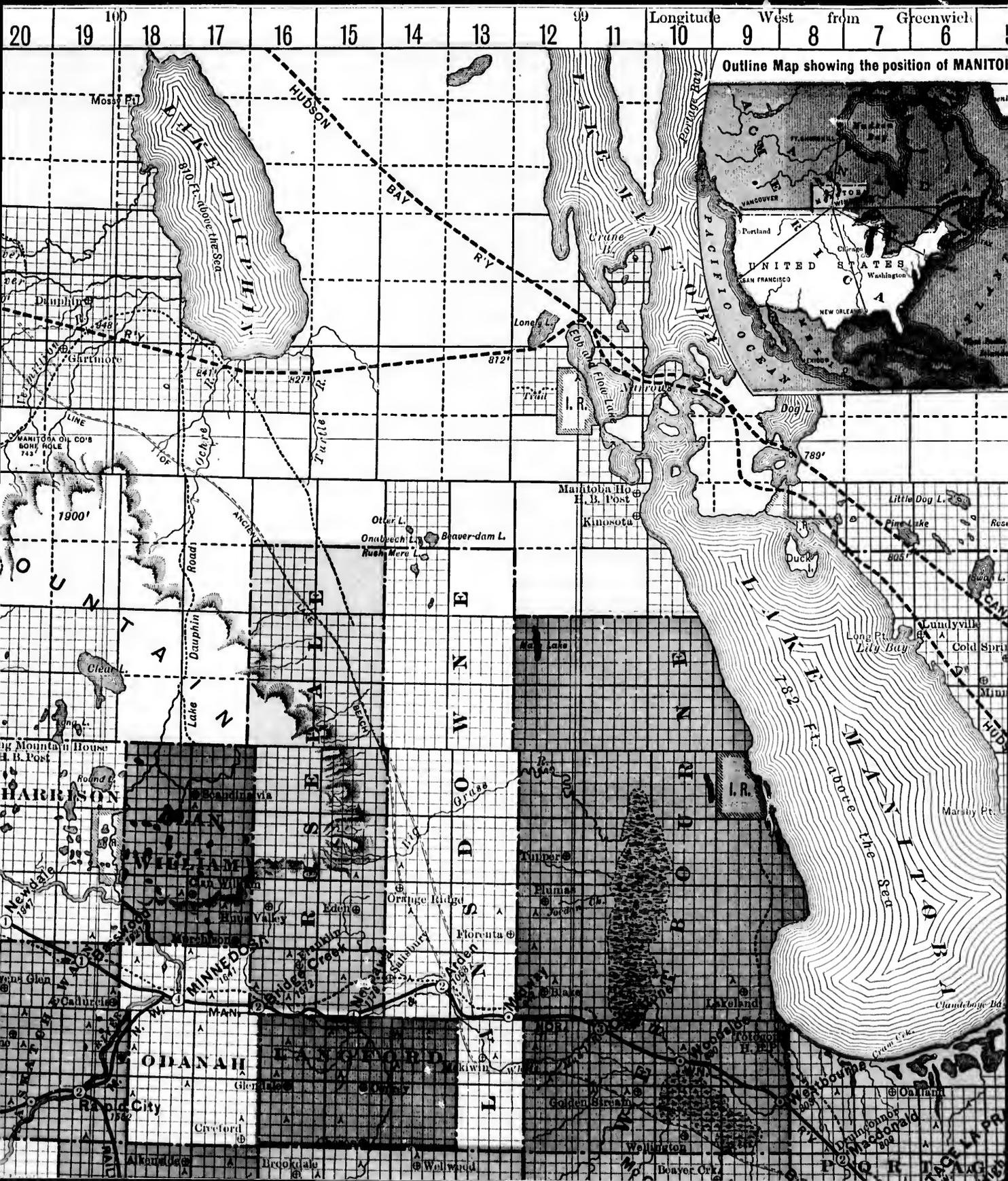
Since much of the foregoing matter was prepared the extraordinary crop of 1891 has again demonstrated to the world the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba.

That 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels of grain should be produced by the comparatively few settlers already there, is something of which we may justly feel proud, and is without a parallel in the history of any new country. The Americans, for some years, in order to boom their own territory attempted to disparage Manitoba, but now, with their usual astuteness when a good thing is in sight, they are anxious to take advantage of it, and last year several thousands quietly crossed the border and settled in Western Canada. For the last three or four years thousands of young farmers from Eastern Canada have been annually moving westward and settling in Manitoba, where they find that with less expenditure of time and money, they can accomplish more than they can do at home.

What Canadians and Americans are doing in this respect, Britons may with advantage do also.

Those who intend going to Manitoba should do so without delay, as the country is rapidly filling up. In making this change there is but little doubt the great majority will immensely improve their position. Manitoba, with one of the healthiest climates in the world is but 10 to 12 days distant from England, so that the transition simply means one from *Great* to *Greater* Britain, living still under the same flag, under the same laws, and practically amongst the same people as those in the mother land.





Outline Map showing the position of MANITOWISH WATERS



Mossy Pt

Dauntless

Gartmore

MANITOWISH CO'S BONE ROLE

1900'

Big Mountain House

HARRISON

William

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

810' Ft. above the Sea

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

HUDSON BAY

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

13

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

12

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

11

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

10

Uchire R.

1900'

Round Pt

Newdale

MANITOWISH

ODANAH

Rapid City

Manitowish

Manitowish

7^E 8^E 9^E 10^E 11^E 12^E 13^E 14^E 15^E 16^E 17^E 18^E

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MAP OF

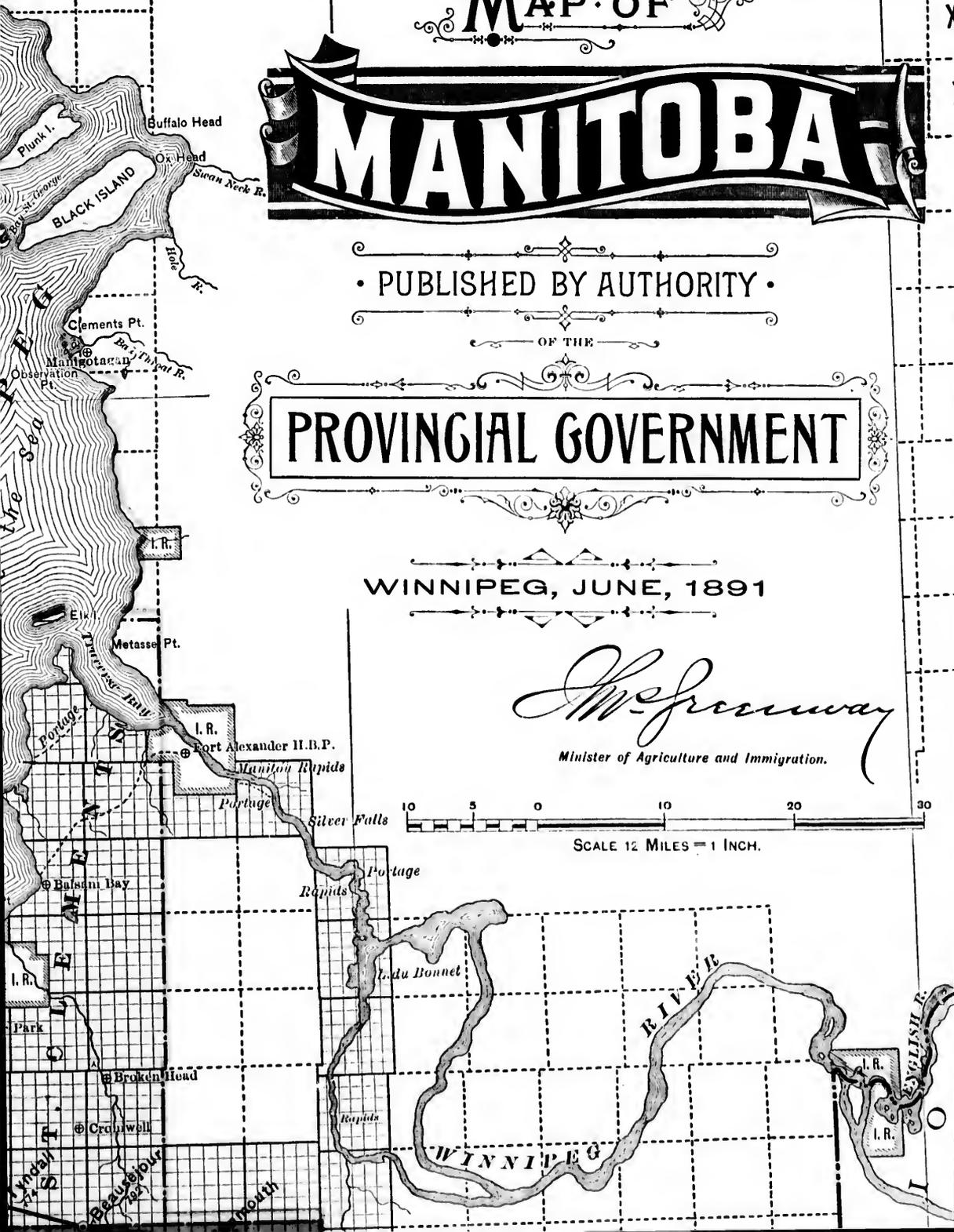
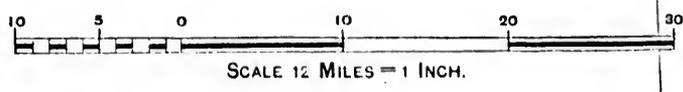
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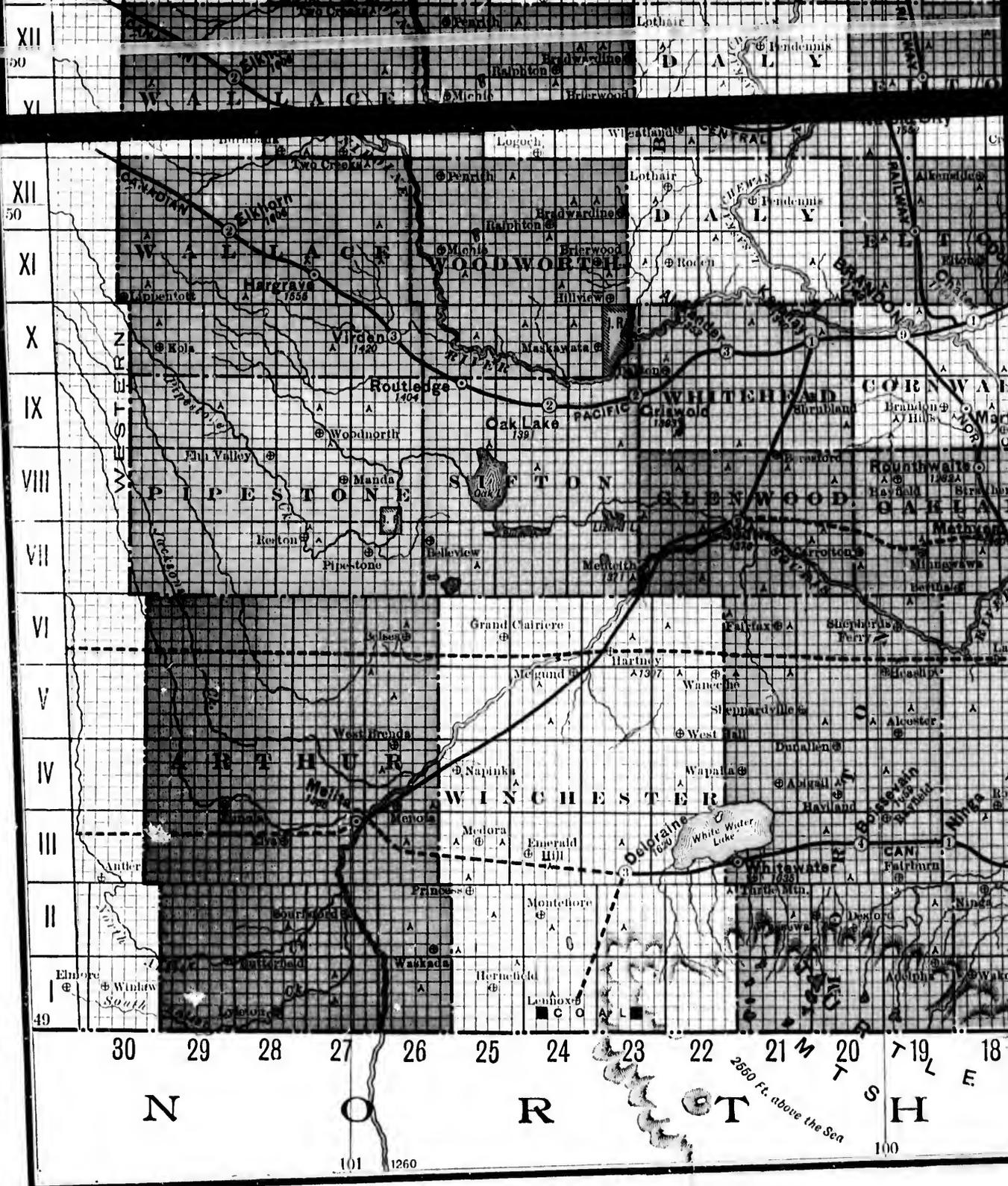
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OF THE

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1891

W. J. Fryer
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.





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N O R T H C A R O L I N A

