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# THE HARD WHEAT BELT

## Swan River, Gilbert Plains and Dauphin District.

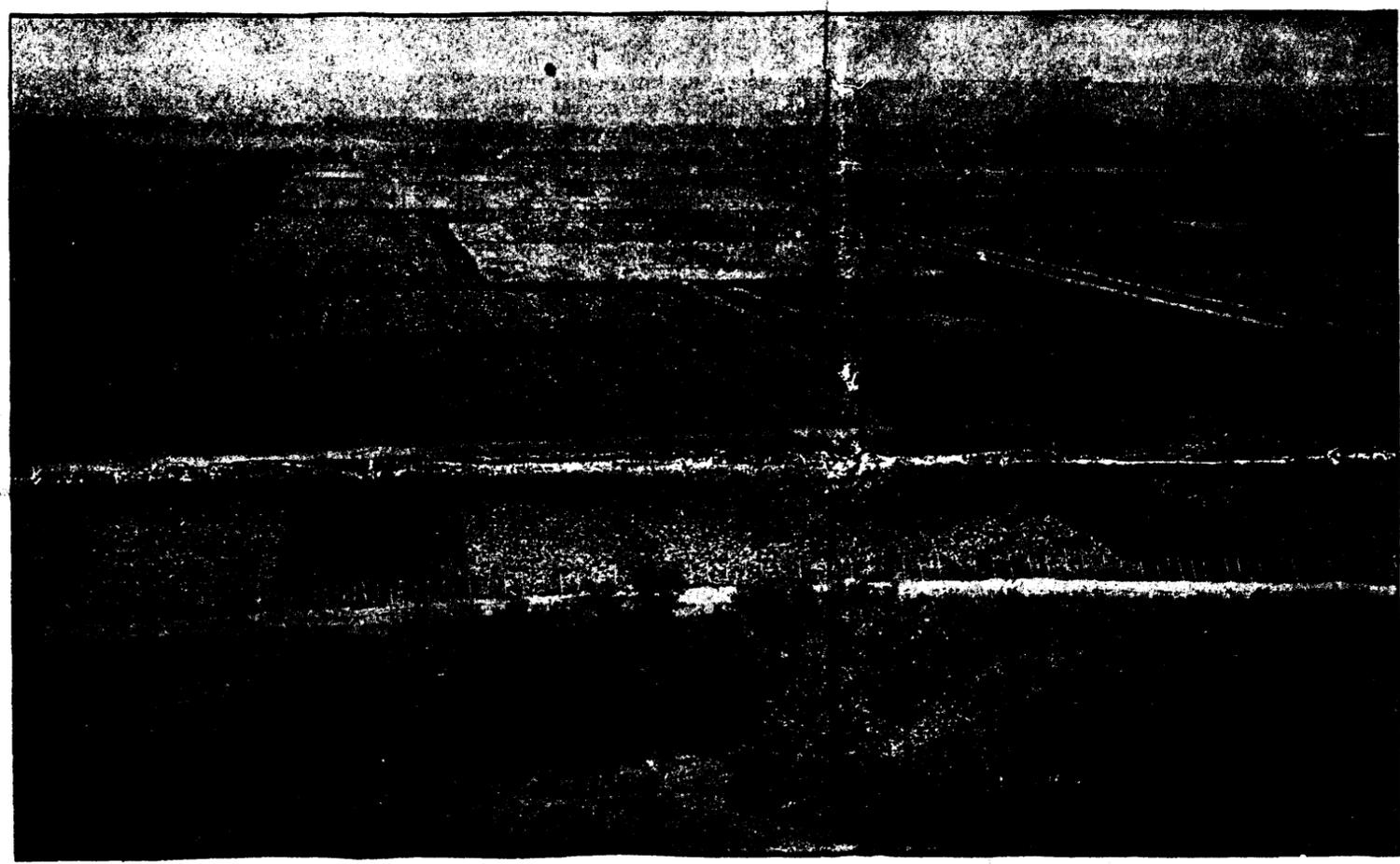
At the present time a great many enquiries are made for information about the Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River Districts. The rush of settlers for the past two years has nearly filled up the available homesteads in the Dauphin and Gilbert Plains districts. A few home-

The soil in the Swan River district is similar to that in the Dauphin district. The elevation in range 28 is 1160 feet the same as the gravel ridges twelve miles west of Dauphin station. It is equal in every way to the Dauphin district for settlement and is admitted, by all who know, to have a greater area in one block, fit for settlement than the Dauphin district proper has. It is protected on the west and north by the Porcupine Mountains which reach an elevation of 2500 feet, while the Swan River valley is from 860 to 1400 feet above the sea level. On the south and east are the Duck Mountains which also reach an altitude of 2500 feet. The Swan river district is therefore a valley or plateau between two mountains. These mountains are covered with forests of timber. The valley is well

### A STATEMENT AND INFORMATION OF THE SWAN RIVER DISTRICT.

FROM MAY 1ST TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1898.

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Number of Homestead Entries taken  | 290                   |
| Homesteads Purchased   | 8                     |
| Squatters on Homestead Land  | 111                   |
| Homesteads applied for   | 86                    |
| Homesteads for Doukhoborts in tp. 34-34; 35-34; 36-33 and all in rge. 29 | 111                   |
| Total  | 606                   |
| Number of Squatters on surveyed homestead land:                          |                       |
| In Tp. 34, Rge. 29-21  | In Tp. 35, Rge. 28-20 |
| “ 34, “ 28-45  | “ 36, “ 25-3          |
| “ 35, “ 26-7   | “ 37, “ 27-3          |
| Total  | 99                    |
| Number of Squatters on unsurveyed homestead land:                        |                       |
| In Tp. 34, Rge. 27-1   | In Tp. 37, Rge. 25-4  |
| “ 37, “ 25-2   | “ 38, “ 27-7          |
| Total  | 12                    |



SOME TEST PLOTS ON BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDICATING THE SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS MADE TO HELP THE FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA.

steads may still be obtained, although somewhat remote from the railroad. Desirable railroad lands can here be purchased at from \$3.00 per acre upwards, payable in ten annual instalments. During the past season the Winnipeg and Great Northern Railway was extended from Sifton station, on the line between Dauphin and Winnipegosis, in a northwesterly direction to the gravel ridge at Fork river; thence following the ridge northward to a point two miles north of the North Duck river. The rails have been laid to this point, and a regular weekly train service given. In 1899 the road will be extended northward some four miles, thence due west about twenty miles crossing the Rolling river; thence north crossing the Swan river and thence north east about equally distant from the Porcupine Mountains and Swan Lake. Present surveys indicate that this is the route to be taken. This road when completed will give a splendid service to settlers in all parts of the Swan river district. The object of the detour in the line (20 miles due west) is to secure a suitable and easy crossing of the Swan River. Even at this point, the river is 125 feet wide and the banks 25 feet high, From this point northward the river has a fall of 200 feet in 30 miles.

watered by rivers, the Swan river being the largest. All the streams have timber belts along the banks which supply logs for building purposes and also firewood. The district already surveyed includes Township 34 in Ranges 28 and 29, Township 35 in Ranges 26, 27, 28 and 29, Township 36 in Ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Township 37 in Range 27. No doubt surveys will be pushed rapidly the coming season, when it is expected that the greater part of the district will be homesteaded and many sections of railroad lands purchased and settled upon. The settlements will extend northwards along the line of railway until all the land fit for settlement, from the foot of the Porcupine Mountains to the shores of Swan Lake, will be occupied. A colony of the Doukhobors is locating in Townships 34, 35, and 36, Ranges 29, 30 and 31; three townships in Manitoba, two in Assiniboia and four in Saskatchewan. A number of settlers have located in the Swan River district the past season. What has been done can best be learned from the following report of the Dominion Lands Agent, Mr. H. Harley, who has been located in the district during the past summer:

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Homesteads applied for:                                    |                    |
| Mr. Fred Ford, Minnesota, tp 36, rge 29                    | 32                 |
| Mr. B. O. Monsees, Missouri, tp 37 & 38, rge 27            | 24                 |
| Mr. Joseph Kinsky, Bohemia, tp 34, rge 29                  | 14                 |
| Mr. M. Abrahamson, London, Eng., tp 34, rge 29             | 16                 |
| Total  | 86                 |
| Number of Hay Permits issued                               | 4                  |
| Number of Homesteads that will be open for entry for 1899: |                    |
| Tp. 34, Rge. 28-20   | Tp. 37, Rge. 27-24 |
| “ 35, “ 28-19  | “ 35, “ 26-31      |
| “ 36, “ 28-44  | “ 36, “ 26-23      |
| “ 35, “ 27-15  | “ 36, “ 25-30      |
| “ 36, “ 27-36  | “ 36, “ 24-65      |
| Total  | 307                |

The total population, December 1st, was 208; of this number 25 were married women, and 68 children. The population for the homesteads taken and applied for is 1417, (the Doukhoborts not included). Sixty-five per cent. (65%) of the new settlers are Canadians; the next highest in numbers are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, Icelanders, Welsh, Danes, Belgians and Swedes. Settlers that have taken up homesteads, who are still in Ontario, 62; in the States, 4. Persons that have applied for homesteads, who are still in the United States, 56.

# MANITOBA CROP REPORT.

## 47,345,664 Bushels of Grain.

Dairy Products Valued at \$409,455.26.  
New Buildings Valued at \$1,469,740.

The information contained in this bulletin as to the actual yield of the various kinds of grain, and the conditions generally existing during harvest and fall, is compiled from the returns received from regular correspondents of the Department made under date of December 1.

The Province is divided into districts as follows: The North Western District comprises the municipalities of Shell River, Boulton, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Ellice, Shoal Lake, Strathclair, Harrison, Clan William, Archie, Minota, Oak River, Blanchard, Saskatchewan, Odanah and Lake Dauphin District.

The South Western.—Wallace, Woodworth, Daly, Elton, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Sifton, Pipestone, Glenwood, Oakland, Arthur, Winchester, Morton, Turtle Mountain, Riverside, Cameron and Whitewater.

The North Central.—Rosedale, Lansdowne, Westbourne, North Cypress, North Norfolk, Langford, Portage la Prairie, St. Francois Xavier, Woodlands, St. Laurent, Posen and Ochre River.

The South Central.—South Cypress, South Norfolk, Dufferin, Morris, Montcalm, Rhineland, Stanley, Pembina, Lorne, Louise, Argyle and West half of Macdonald.

The Eastern.—Gimli, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Pauls, Springfield, Kildonan, St. Boniface, Assiniboia, Tache, Richot, De Sula berry, Hanover, La Broquiere, Franklin, Rosser and East half of Macdonald.

The following tables give a summary of the yields of the various crops of the province:—

### WHEAT.

| DISTRICT            | Area in Crop. Acres. | Yield per Acre. Bushels. | Total yield. Bushels. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| North Western ..... | 122,670              | 19.3                     | 2,366,180             |
| South Western ..... | 595,134              | 13.5                     | 8,034,309             |
| North Central ..... | 305,224              | 19.6                     | 5,982,390             |
| South Central.....  | 374,614              | 19.                      | 7,117,666             |
| Eastern .....       | 90,660               | 20.                      | 1,813,200             |
| Province .....      | 1,488,232            | 17.01                    | 25,313,745            |

### OATS.

| DISTRICT            | Area in Crop. Acres. | Yield per Acre. Bushels. | Total Yield. Bushels. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| South Western ..... | 83,162               | 34.7                     | 2,885,721             |
| North Western ..... | 168,882              | 28.8                     | 4,863,801             |
| North Central ..... | 89,155               | 37.7                     | 3,361,143             |
| South Central.....  | 112,000              | 35.8                     | 4,045,400             |
| Eastern .....       | 67,625               | 35.5                     | 2,152,187             |
| Province .....      | 514,824              | 33.6                     | 17,308,252            |

### BARLEY.

| DISTRICT            | Area in Crop. Acres. | Yield per Acre. Bushels. | Total Yield. Bushels. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| North Western ..... | 15,400               | 26.                      | 400,400               |
| South Western ..... | 32,454               | 22.5                     | 730,215               |
| North Central ..... | 31,302               | 28.                      | 876,456               |
| South Central.....  | 51,334               | 29.2                     | 1,498,952             |
| Eastern .....       | 27,568               | 28                       | 771,904               |
| Province .....      | 158,058              | 27.06                    | 4,277,927             |

### FLAX, RYE AND PEAS.

|                              |            |          |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Flax.....                    | 350,000    | Bus.     |
| Rye .....                    | 63,860     | "        |
| Peas .....                   | 31,880     | "        |
| Total grain crop of Province | 47,345,664 | bushels. |

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### POTATOES.

| DISTRICT            | Area in Crop. Acres. | Yield per Acre. Bushels. | Total Yield. Bushels. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| North Western ..... | 2,200                | 177                      | 389,400               |
| South Western ..... | 5,400                | 144                      | 777,600               |
| North Central.....  | 3,880                | 205                      | 795,400               |
| South Central.....  | 3,750                | 152                      | 570,000               |
| Eastern .....       | 4,561                | 158                      | 720,638               |
| Province.....       | 19,791               | 165                      | 3,253,038             |

### ROOTS.

| DISTRICT            | Area in Crop. Acres. | Yield per Acre. Bushels. | Total Yield. Bushels. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| North Western ..... | 1,400                | 364                      | 509,600               |
| South Western ..... | 2,240                | 311                      | 696,640               |
| North Central ..... | 605                  | 369                      | 223,245               |
| South Central.....  | 2,022                | 235                      | 475,170               |
| Eastern .....       | 2,181                | 260                      | 567,060               |
| Province.....       | 8,418                | 292                      | 2,471,715             |

### WHEAT.

In the August bulletin the estimated wheat yield was 25,913,155 bushels, that is about 600,000 bushels in excess of the actual yield now given. There is no doubt but that if the season for harvesting and threshing had been favorable, the actual yield would have considerably exceeded the yield estimated in August, for the conditions of the crop improved from 1st August until harvesting commenced. The unfavorable weather for stacking and threshing, so exceptional in this province, continued for a month, and in some parts of the province for six weeks. This was during the last ten days of September and nearly all of October. The wheat yield suffered loss in extra handling of stocks to dry the same, in taking down stacks that were damp, in discarding wet or damp sheaves, from tops of stacks and it is well-known that for a month or six weeks when but little progress was made in stacking or threshing, farmers fed hogs and poultry on wheat sheaves, as feed was scarce and the threshing season long over due.

Present returns indicate the wheat actually threshed for export, seed or feed. The damage to wheat on account of wet weather is variously estimated from 1 to 33 per cent. of the crop. The majority of reports from the North Western District indicate that there was but little damage, not exceeding 5 per cent. depreciation of the whole crop. Much of the grain in this district grades No. 1 hard. In the South Western, North Central and South Central districts, the damage is estimated at from 1 to 10 per cent, averaging 7 per cent. of the value of the crop. The Eastern district suffered the greatest damage. Reports estimate a depreciation in value of from 2 to 33 per cent., average 20 per cent. The Eastern district was delayed in threshing after reasonable weather set in on account of the land being soaked with water, so as to render moving of threshing machines almost impossible until ground was frozen; in other parts of the province this difficulty was not so great. Considering the season it is pleasing to note that a considerable quantity of wheat will grade No. 1 hard. Grain that was subjected to continued rain for four or five weeks in stock and some of the stacks, is generally reported as losing a grade, and in some cases two grades. The reports of damage done, current during the critical period when threshing and stacking were delayed for weeks, were based no doubt upon the uncertainty as to whether favorable weather would come so late in the year to enable farmers to clear up their summer's work before winter set in, but to the many erratic conditions of the weather during this exceptional season was added a few fine weeks in November, which enabled farmers to complete their threshing, with the result that a favorable showing is, after all, made for the year. It is hardly necessary to say that those who are acquainted with all the facts, will never for a moment attribute the failure to secure crop at the usual time to the indolence or want of enterprise on the part of farmers. The delay was solely on account of the unfavorable weather.

The movement of the wheat crop of Manitoba for the current year has been a month or six weeks later than usual. On the 30th November

5,433,170 bushels of wheat or its equivalent was exported, and about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were held in interior elevators awaiting shipment.

### OATS AND BARLEY.

As oats and barley are principally required for home consumption, and do not form a product from which the direct revenue of the farmer is considered in any degree comparable to that of wheat, there is not so much attention given to the yield and condition of these cereals. Oats and barley suffered depreciation on account of the wet weather in the same manner as wheat but there is an ample supply for the Province. The quality may be given as mixed. Some correspondents report grain "light and weedy;" many others report "fair," "good," and a few "plump and heavy."

### POTATOES.

The potato crop is light this year. Farmers only calculate on raising sufficient for their own use, feeding any over supply to stock. In the Winnipeg district, where considerable quantities are raised to supply the Winnipeg market, much difficulty was experienced in gathering the crop on account of the continued rains during the time of digging.

### LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—The number of beef cattle exported from the Province this season was 12,525, of which number over 7,500 came from the North Western part of the Province, tributary to the line of the M & N. W. Railway. There were 9,500 stockers shipped to the North West Territories to be fattened and 20,000 shipped to the United States.

Hogs—The number of hogs shipped to British Columbia by the C.P.R. was 5,100. The number received by Winnipeg butchers and packers was 18,000. Total 23,100. Customs returns show that 1,919,784 pounds of pork were imported to Winnipeg from the United States to supply the demand of markets supplied from Winnipeg.

A few years ago farmers in Manitoba doubted the advisability of engaging extensively in the hog industry, believing that an over supply would soon glut the market. To prevent this undesirable condition of the market, Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co. enlarged their pork packing plant to a capacity of 500 hogs per day, and with cold storage facilities and refrigerator transportation recently adopted, prepared to ship products direct to the Old Country markets, developing trade as necessity required.

It is to be hoped that the farmers of Manitoba will in future avail themselves more extensively of the facilities now offered for trade in this product.

### POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS.

|                              | Turkeys. | Geese. | Chickens. |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| North Western District.....  | 3,325    | 3,040  | 13,680    |
| South Western District.....  | 10,530   | 2,970  | 35,100    |
| North Central District ..... | 5,920    | 1,680  | 20,960    |
| South Central District ..... | 6,000    | 3,840  | 25,920    |
| Eastern District .....       | 5,680    | 2,480  | 32,000    |
| Province.....                | 31,455   | 13,010 | 127,660   |

This table shows a marked decrease from the number disposed of by farmers last season. Reports indicate that many chickens and turkeys were destroyed this season by wolves. Some correspondents state that farmers use the poultry raised for their own tables. It is evident from the quantities of poultry now being brought into the Province from the East that this branch of farming is being neglected for the time being in Manitoba.

### STOCK IN PROVINCE.

From the last revised assessment returns by municipal clerks, the following statement is compiled:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Number of Horses in the Province ..... | 101,836 |
| " Cattle .....                         | 227,097 |
| " Sheep .....                          | 32,053  |
| " Swine .....                          | 69,648  |

The number of horses increased 1,562 during

(Continued on Page 3).

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the year, and the number of cattle increased 5,322, but the number of sheep decreased 3,500, and the number of swine decreased 5,300. These figures are taken from the assessment rolls compiled early in the year, and from the statements of correspondents it is learned that the number of sheep and swine at present in the province is much less than at the time these entries were made. The high price of wheat last year and in the early part of the present year, and the scarcity of coarse grains, were fatal to the hog industry.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

The season has been a most favorable one for all parties engaged in the manufacture of cheese and butter. The industry, however has had some difficulties to contend with. One of the chief difficulties was the policy pursued by country merchants. In many places very high prices were paid for dairy butter (in trade); some have been known to pay 16c and sell the same at 12c. This is a serious mistake on the part of the merchants, as it has a tendency to increase the output of dairy butter, which is not wanted in large quantities. The prices this year have been exceptionally good. While it shows a decrease in the amount of creamery butter made, the price is such that it brings the value up to an increase over last year. The cheese output, so far as figures have come in, has decreased. Fully a million of dollars of farm produce will be brought into this country from other provinces, every dollar of which Manitoba farmers should produce.

The following is a summary of production and prices :-

| Butter.         | Pounds.   | Price. | Value.       |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| Creamery .....  | 965,024   | 18.9   | \$179,494.46 |
| Dairy.....      | 1,151,620 | 13.94  | 160,593.52   |
| Total.....      | 2,116,644 |        | \$340,087.98 |
| Cheese, factory | 800,000   | 8.67   | 69,367.28    |

Total value of dairy produce.. \$409,455.26

## HARVEST LABORERS.

By the August Bulletin it was estimated that 3,500 laborers would be required to assist in the harvest fields. Over 5,000 hands came from the east in August. Although the labor market at a few points in the province became somewhat congested for a few days, yet all secured employment and before harvest and threshing were completed it was impossible to supply the demand for more men.

## FALL PLOUGHING.

The total area of fall ploughing is 607,720 acres. From the August Bulletin the area of breaking is reported as 134,905 acres and the summer fallowing as 268,830 acres. This makes a grand total of 1,011,455 acres prepared for the crop of 1890. This shows a decrease of over 300,000 acres, from the figures of last year.

## HAY.

Over 40 per cent. of the reports received state that the amount of hay secured is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the coming winter. This means a general shortage throughout the province. In the majority of cases the reason given for the short hay crop is the excessive rainfall which flooded the hay meadows and made it impossible to secure the usual supply. In other districts, however, owing to the rapid settlement of the land, hay meadows are being drained and farmers who in former years depended entirely upon the native grasses for their hay supply, find that source of supply being gradually cut off. Again, in districts where sufficient supply of hay was secured, much of it has been destroyed by the excessive rainfall during the month of October.

In this connection attention might be directed to the cultivation of Brome grass. Experiments at the Brandon Experimental Farm show that this grass is exceedingly well adapted for fodder purposes in this province, being hardy and producing a heavy crop for several seasons, without re-seeding.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

The estimated expenditure for farm buildings of all kinds is as follows :

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| North Western District..... | \$ 266,000 |
| South Western ".....        | 391,500    |
| North Central ".....        | 261,280    |
| South Central ".....        | 358,960    |
| Eastern ".....              | 192,000    |
| Province.....               | 1,469,740  |

In 1897 the expenditure was \$935,310. The increased expenditure this year is an index of the prosperity of the farming community.

An expenditure in the way of buildings that has special interest to the farmers of Manitoba, as it bears directly on the prosperity of the live stock industry of the province, may be here noted. The firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares has erected an abattoir in Winnipeg at an estimated cost of \$75,000, for buildings and all equipments. The abattoir has sufficient capacity to handle 400 cattle, 400 sheep and 400 hogs per day.

## WEATHER.

The weather during the time for cutting grain was somewhat catchy. Farmers worked at a disadvantage, but hoped for the usual fine weather for stacking and threshing. In this they were disappointed for the latter part of September and the month of October were wet beyond anything experienced in the province during the past twenty years. Much delay and extra expense were incurred thereby. Reports from all parts of the province say that there is more moisture in the ground now than has been for years at the commencement of winter and prospects are that next year our lands will contain enough moisture to give the seed a start at once instead of lying dormant until June rains come, as was the case the present season.

## RECORD OF RAINFALL, 1898.

| STATION             | April. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
|---------------------|--------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Aweme.....          | .27    | .23 | 2.54 | 2.99 | 3.15 | 1.18  | 2.85 |
| Belmont.....        | .18    | .00 | 3.15 | 4.17 | 2.21 | .71   | 3.00 |
| Beaver Creek.....   | .50    |     | 3.43 | 2.60 | 1.33 | .84   | 3.16 |
| Brandon.....        |        | .61 | 3.49 | 5.53 | 2.26 | 2.30  | 2.87 |
| Cartright, N.....   | .54    | .00 | 4.12 | 2.04 | 1.44 | .78   | 3.57 |
| Cartright, S.....   | .32    | .20 | 2.92 | 2.78 | 1.42 | 1.21  | 2.45 |
| Deloraine.....      | .14    | .05 | 3.03 |      | 4.04 | 1.41  | 1.88 |
| Elkhorn.....        | .27    | .87 | 2.48 | 3.33 | 1.16 | .89   |      |
| Foxton.....         |        |     | 1.97 | 1.52 | 1.55 | 1.43  | 2.16 |
| Gretna.....         | .00    | .70 | 6.78 | 1.55 | 2.21 | 1.00  | 2.87 |
| Greenwood.....      | .48    |     | 2.95 | 2.53 | 3.86 | 1.57  | 4.26 |
| Hartney.....        | .78    | .20 | 4.26 | 5.22 | 3.92 | 2.37  | 2.21 |
| Hillview.....       |        |     | 2.65 | 6.75 | 3.99 | 2.13  | 2.15 |
| Lundyville.....     | .86    | .24 | 2.63 | 4.64 | 1.27 | 2.23  | 3.34 |
| Manitou.....        | .71    | .10 | 2.85 | 1.85 | 1.36 | .67   | 4.63 |
| Morden.....         | .65    | .70 | 6.40 | 1.65 | .83  | 1.90  | 3.50 |
| Norquay.....        | .83    | .34 | 5.20 | 3.06 | 1.68 | .98   | 2.32 |
| Pilot Mound.....    | .40    | .62 | 3.42 | 2.92 | 1.25 | 1.04  | 5.10 |
| P. la Prairie.....  | .49    | .73 | 3.75 | 1.96 | 2.58 | 2.26  | 2.08 |
| Rapid City.....     | .00    | .37 | 2.29 | 5.60 | 2.71 | 2.45  | 3.41 |
| Rathwell.....       | .77    | .29 | 6.72 | 2.76 | .96  | 1.03  |      |
| Russell.....        | 1.00   | .04 | 3.08 | 1.93 | 2.95 | 3.54  | 1.48 |
| Selkirk.....        | .06    | .72 | 4.48 | 1.98 | 3.15 | 1.48  | 5.06 |
| Shoal Lake.....     | .00    | .10 | 1.25 | .85  | .00  | 6.20  | 1.00 |
| Souris.....         | .36    | .60 | 3.08 | 3.60 | 3.87 | 2.16  | 2.10 |
| Winnipeg.....       | .98    | .89 | 6.10 | 1.77 | 2.15 | 2.49  | 5.59 |
| Turtle Mount'n..... | .26    | .15 | 2.84 | 4.60 | 2.45 | 1.79  | 3.50 |
| Rosebank.....       | .95    | .23 | 7.04 | 2.77 | 1.22 | .78   | 4.58 |
| Oak Bank.....       |        |     |      |      |      |       | 5.73 |
| Average.....        | .4     | .37 | 3.72 | 3.07 | 2.11 | 1.73  | 3.22 |

Total for the seven months April to October... 14.6

## TIMELY INFORMATION

For Settlers Coming to Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

Many men are now anxiously considering whether it would be advisable for them to go to Manitoba or the North West Territories, and they are asking the question: "What could I do to make a start?" To such the following information will be most opportune, for it explains in plain language conditions as they exist, and directions for guidance that will be most serviceable to all.

### YOUNG MEN.

Young single men who come in March, April or May, with less than \$25, looking for positions as farm laborers, will find a list of applications from farmers in all parts of the province who want hired help, at the Department of Agricul-

ture and Immigration, Government Buildings, Winnipeg, in charge of Hugh McKellar, chief clerk, or at the Dominion Immigration Office, Higgins Street, Winnipeg, in charge of W. F. McCreary, Commissioner. These applications state what kind of men are wanted, either men with little experience or practical farm hands. The wages offered vary from \$5 to \$25 a month, with board and washing included. The applications are carefully examined and a selection made in accordance with the suitability of the applicant. A letter is written to the farmer to be delivered personally by the applicant on arrival at his destination. An order for half rate transportation is given on the railroad company that will take him to the station nearest his future home. Such orders are honored by the C.P.R., the N.P., the M. & N. W. and the L.M. Ry. & C. Company.

The young man is advised regarding the conditions in which he will be placed and the work he will have to do, what wages are likely to be in the harvest time, and that continuous work at fair wages is preferable to high wages for a few months and then to be thrown out of employment. He is specially advised that with most farmers in the province there is but little work to be done in the winter months other than to care for horses and a few cattle, and get wood from the bush for summer use, and that it is much wiser for him to stay for the winter with a farmer, in a comfortable home, where he is at no expense though the wages be only a few dollars a month, rather than go to the city or town expecting to get a job, oft times spending his summer's earnings before he again gets located with a farmer the following spring. This condition of the farming community will, of course, change for the better from time to time, as farmers engage more in stock raising and dairying, branches of farming that promise ample remuneration to those who engage in the same, on account of the cheapness with which coarse grains and hay can be raised.

There are opportunities, however, on the approach of winter to join camp outfits that go to the bush in various parts of the province to cut firewood, or get out ties and saw logs. Experienced axemen make good wages at this work and return in the spring to labor on farms.

Any careful young man can from the beginning earn and save enough each year to make payment on say 160 acres of land at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, as payments spread over ten years, and in these cases would be \$60 and \$100 respectively each year.

### LABORERS REQUIRED DURING HAYING, HARVESTING AND THRESHING.

It is a well recognized fact that farmers with full equipment of teams and up-to-date implements can sow a greater area in the spring than the same force can possibly harvest. There is therefore a special demand for farm laborers in August, September, October and part of November, to take off crops and complete threshing the same. For the past two seasons over 5000 harvest hands come each year from eastern provinces to assist in this work. Cheap transport is given by railway companies to Manitoba and the N. W. T. and return, so that those coming earn enough to pay for transportation and still have a fair wage on returning to their old homes in the east. This demand for men in the harvest time is likely to increase as the area under cultivation increases. These men come in two or more excursion parties and scatter over the province and N. W. T., securing situations for themselves without any assistance. It however the labor market becomes congested at any points, telegraph wires soon inform railway officials and men are moved to points where they are still wanted.

Again there is a demand each season for strong bodied men, accustomed to hard work on railroad construction. The probability is that there will be railroad construction each year for many years to come, for as new settlements are made railroads must follow until all parts of the N. W. T. fit for settlement will have a network of railways as in Manitoba. These men secure employment from railway contractors or railway officials.

# The Hard Wheat Belt.

THE HARD WHEAT BELT is published monthly. Subscription price fifty cents per annum or five cents per copy. All communications should be addressed to the publishers,

THE WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

JANUARY, 1899.

## Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River District.

(Continued from Page 1)

Persons that have applied for homesteads, who are still in England, 16, and in Bohemia, 14.

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Number of acres of land broken | 170 |
| Horses now in the district     | 184 |
| Cattle                         | 247 |
| Sheep                          | 26  |
| Mules                          | 2   |
| Donkeys                        | 1   |

Ploughing was carried on this Fall until November 4th.

The Government tents were erected on May 13th, 1898. They were greatly used and appreciated, and were occupied every day without a break until November 13th, 1898.

I have learned from T. A. Burrows, Esq., the Railway Land Commissioner, that 250 quarter sections of Railway Lands have been applied for to purchase from May 1st to December 1st, 1898.

The Railway Company have laid the track to within about 20 miles from here, and will run a weekly train (every Monday), from Portage la Prairie to the end of the track.

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| The distance from here (Dauphin) is | 92 miles  |
| To Portage la Prairie               | 212 miles |
| To Winnipeg                         | 268 miles |

There is very much need of a bridge being built across the Swan and Rolling rivers by next spring.

The three warmest days during the past summer were:  
July 12, the thermometer registered 97° in the shade  
Aug. 18, " " 85° "  
Sept. 27, " " 90° "

The following was the temperature from November 21st to December 20th, 1898.

| NOV.   | 8 A.M.          | 1 P.M.          |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21     | 15° below zero. | 10° above zero. |
| 22     | 10° "           | 14° "           |
| 23     | 15° "           | 32° "           |
| 24     | 3° above zero.  | 15° "           |
| 25     | 13° below zero. | 6° "            |
| 26     | 8° above zero.  | 25° "           |
| 27     | 10° "           | 34° "           |
| 28     | 12° "           | 20° "           |
| 29     | 2° "            | 20° "           |
| 30     | 4° "            | 18° "           |
| DEC. 1 | 7° below zero.  | 37° "           |
| 2      | 2° "            | 22° "           |
| 3      | 1° above zero.  | 34° "           |
| 4      | 6° "            | 30° "           |
| 5      | 13° "           | 20° "           |
| 6      | 10° "           | 18° "           |
| 7      | 2° "            | 15° "           |
| 8      | 2° below zero.  | 6° "            |
| 9      | 15° above zero. | 25° "           |
| 10     | 20° "           | 33° "           |
| 11     | 11° "           | 22° "           |
| 12     | 14° below zero. | 8° "            |
| 13     | 10° "           | 4° "            |
| 14     | 10° "           | 16° "           |
| 15     | 12° above zero. | 24° "           |
| 16     | 10° "           | 32° "           |
| 17     | 27° "           | 34° "           |
| 18     | 4° "            | 26° "           |
| 19     | 14° "           | 40° "           |
| 20     | 27° "           | 37° "           |

The wheat, oats and barley, although sown late, ripened and did well. The vegetables and roots grew splendidly. Mr. C. Henderson planted potatoes on June 24th, and they ripened; they are using them this winter.

The Methodists, Presbyterian and Church of England, hold religious services in the district.

The first frost this fall was on Sept. 8, very light  
The second frost " " " 9, .6 degrees  
The third " " " 19, .2 degrees

We had a heavy snow storm on October 2nd. Snow fell to eight inches on the level, but disappeared in a few days, then we had fine weather afterwards.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(signed) H. HARLEY,  
Sub. Land Agent.  
Swan River, Man.

Mr. Harley is located on the Favell river, sec-

## THE HARD WHEAT BELT.

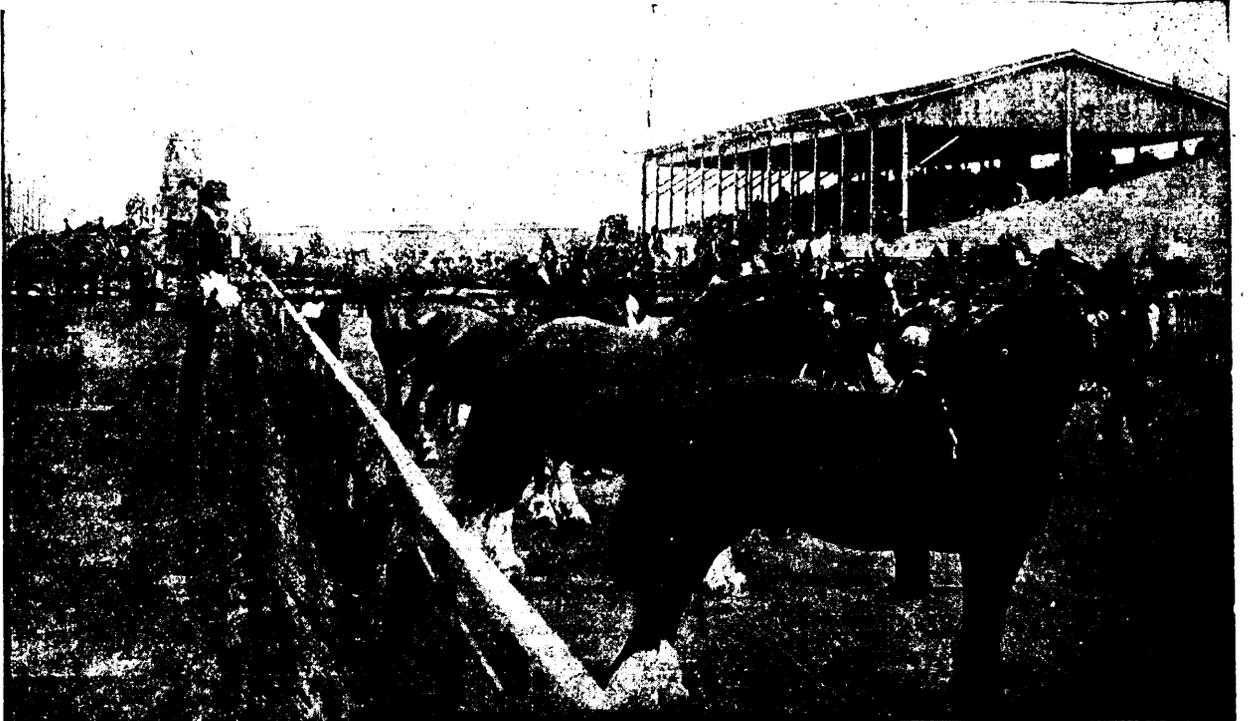
tion 11, township 36, range 26, about seven miles east of the intended railway crossing of the Rolling river. He will be in charge of this office during 1899. Settlers can obtain from him all needed information as to vacant homesteads, and after selection make entry for the same.

A quantity of hay has been put up during the past summer by settlers, but Mr. Harley anticipates a scarcity in the spring. Grain and potatoes for seed and feed, will have to be taken in by rail. A regular stage line runs from the land office to the end of the track connecting with train service. This piece of road will likely be bad in the spring, but not worse than was experienced in the older parts of the province before the advent of railroads.

The influx of settlers will likely commence this year in March before roads break up. For information about railway lands in Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River Districts, write to Theo. A. Burrows, M. P. P., Land Commissioner, Dauphin, Man.

### Lands in the Vicinity of Winnipeg.

Special attention has been directed, with good effect, to the farming districts in the vicinity of Winnipeg, during the past season, by a neat pamphlet issued by a joint committee representing the city council of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Winnipeg Retailer's Association. Many purchases have already been made in this district, that for many years has been overlooked. The best land in the province [



HORSES AT WESTERN MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR]

can be obtained here and at prices so low, and on such easy terms, as to be a matter of surprise to investors. The following is the announcement made in the pamphlet, copies of which and all other information relative to the district can be obtained by writing to W. F. McCreary, Esq., the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, referred to therein:

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSPECTION OF LANDS.

Arrangements have been made by a committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Retailers' Association, that a list of lands open for sale in the Winnipeg district, showing location, improvements, (if any), price per acre, terms on which they will be sold, title of property, etc., shall be open for inspection and public information in the office of the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg, in charge of a competent official of the Dominion of Canada. A Government Land Guide also will, when it is possible, conduct intending settlers to inspect such properties as they may desire to visit in the Winnipeg district. Inquiries made by mail will be answered to the best of the ability of the officials, though such answers can never be so satisfactory as the information afforded in a personal interview."

Quoting from this pamphlet, on the "Markets"

January, 1899.

of Winnipeg, and the "Lands in the district," it says:

#### MARKETS.

"One of the first advantages an intending settler in a new country should carefully look after is the proximity to a ready market for his produce, and in this respect the district around Winnipeg is the most favored in the western part of Canada. To have a city of 45,000 population within one, two or three hours' drive of home, is, of itself, an advantage, that in western Canada can only, at the present time, be found in the Winnipeg districts. Winnipeg being the commercial metropolis of Canada west of Lake Superior, and the railroad centre as well, the farmer, in addition to receiving a large local market here gets the lowest freight rates prevailing in the prairie country to the Eastern Canadian and European centres of consumption, which in a word, means the highest cash price for all that his farm produces.

But it is not in selling alone that the Winnipeg market offers special advantages. In the city the farmer can purchase his household necessities, his clothing, machinery, implements, lumber, general building materials, and other supplies as economically in most respects as in the older cities of the Dominion, and in no other city of Canada, having the same population, can the purchaser of merchandise find a more varied stock of goods of every class from which to select. In short, for either sale or purchase market, few if any of the cities of 50,000 population, offer such advantages as are to be found in the

Manitoba capital. But in addition to the local market of the city, it should be noted that immediately to the east of Winnipeg district exists the large and ever increasing market of the gold mines of the lakes of the Woods and adjoining regions."

#### LANDS.

"The lands of the Winnipeg district comprised within a radius of twenty-five miles around the city, are well situated in what is known as the Red River Valley. South of the International line in the United States, the lands in this same valley are considered to be the most fertile in the Western States, improved lands selling there at prices reaching to \$30 and \$40 per acre, Superior quality of uncultivated land may to-day be purchased within twenty-five miles of Winnipeg at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, according to location; and good lands for stock raising purposes at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre. When the Winnipeg district lands are brought under cultivation, they will soon be valued as high or higher than those to the south of the International line already improved. Settlers taking up land here at the present time will reap a rich reward for their foresight within a very few years. That many American farmers in Minnesota and Dakota are quick to perceive this situation is evidenced by the large numbers of them now

selling their improved farms in those States, and purchasing the uncultivated land in the Winnipeg district. The farmers already settled in this district are prosperous and contented; indeed some of them have succeeded so well that they are amongst the wealthiest agriculturists of the Province. Such a large area naturally has a variety of soil, and peculiar features. Land here may be had ranging from the finest, with a rolling surface and a great depth of black loam, to low-lying sections, and others covered with brush and timber.

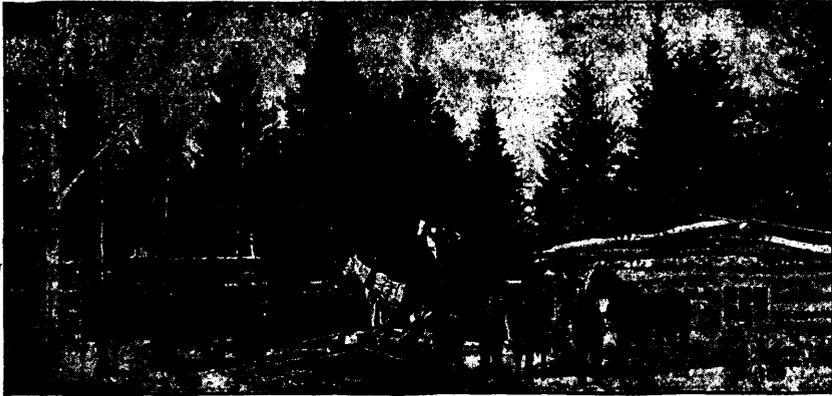
lines will be extended to you." The settlers replied "Give us a railway and the settlers will soon occupy all the vacant lands and make a branch line a safe investment."

1898 has been a banner year for many such settlements as five different districts of Manitoba have been supplied with branch lines.

The Manitoba Government has given much assistance in this work. Mr. J. A. Macdonell, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in Manitoba, sums up the railway construction of the past year as follows:—

Winnipeg, a distance approximately of twenty miles; extension of the Southwestern to the Lake of the Woods or Rainy River—if the former be chosen, seventy-five miles; if it be decided to go around the southwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to Rainy River, the length of construction will be in the neighborhood of 125 miles. If the season is favorable about 100 additional miles will be constructed on the Dauphin line, carrying it to the northern limit of the province, and beyond. Construction of the Belmont branch will be continued to Hartney or a point on the Souris river in that vicinity. Other extensions are also being considered by the Northern Pacific, the particular location of which it is not at present possible to indicate."

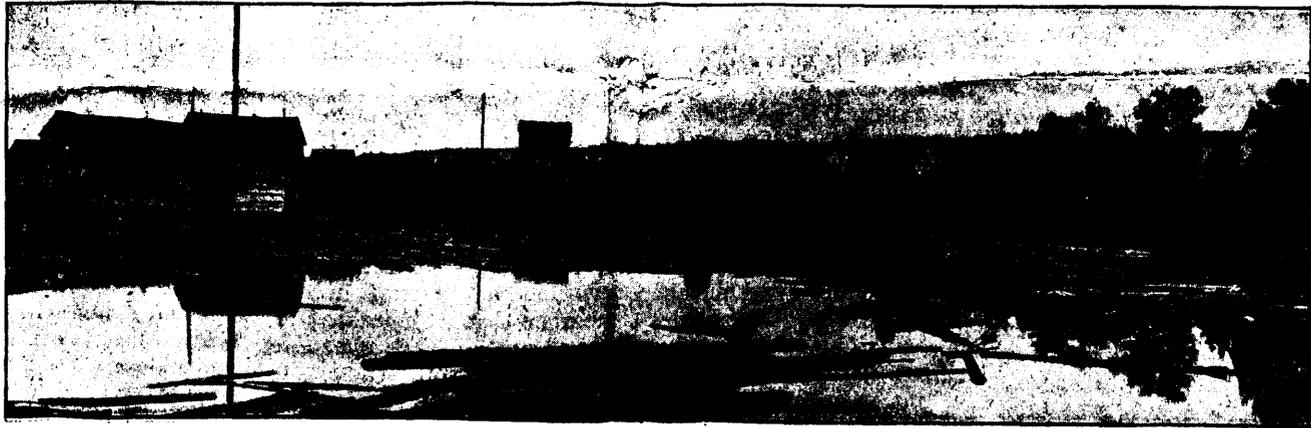
Settlements along the branch lines are fast filling up. There are still many homesteads to be taken, especially on the Pipestone extension, and on the extension of the Stonewall branch, north and east of Foxton, as well as on the line of the South Eastern railway. These new lines are a great benefit for colonization purposes, for new settlers were passing our doors to the far west, where they could locate on line of railway, rather than go out 15 or 20 miles from railroad, although not more than 50 or 100 miles from Winnipeg. It is now different where these branch lines are extended, for all are in direct communication with Winnipeg, and farmers so situated have market privileges that make their lands exceedingly valuable. Winnipeg is already reaping the benefit of the branch lines by the increase of trade and by reduction in prices of fuel, and already investments are being made by mill men and capitalists with the object of locating mills on the line of the South Eastern and Rainy River Ry., or in Winnipeg to supply lumber to the province. The farmers of Manitoba are ready to engage extensively in erecting buildings. The first comfortable house, erected on the homestead 15 or 20 years ago, is now too



FIRST YEAR IN MANITOBA.

In the early days of Manitoba, the Dominion Government reserved large blocks of land in this district for division amongst the natives of the country, with the result that little free grant land was available to settlers when they first rushed into Manitoba, and the tide of immigra-

The railroad mileage constructed this year is the Dauphin extension from Sifton, fifty-five miles; the South eastern to Marchand, forty-six miles; Rockwood extension on the Stonewall branch, twenty miles; the Pipestone extension to the boundary of the province, three miles of



SAW MILL NEAR BIRTLE, MAN.

tion thus flowed past to more westerly parts of the province. These lands have, however, nearly all fallen into the hands of private owners, and of the uncultivated acreage, it is safe to say that fully 500,000 acres, scattered throughout the whole district, may now be purchased by incoming settlers at the low prices quoted above.

It cannot be contradicted that with the superior advantages possessed by their proximity to the largest city in Canada west of Lake Superior, these lands are the cheapest to be had in Manitoba. Indeed it may be stated as a fact (and investigation is solicited) that these lands are selling at from one-half to one-fifth the price per acre asked for similar lands in many districts in Manitoba remote from any considerable local market."

### RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Nearly 180 Miles Added to Manitoba Lines this Year.

Previous to 1898 Manitoba was fairly supplied with railways. Outlying districts, however, where settlement had been made fifteen and even twenty years ago, found it a great hardship to team grain from twenty-five to fifty miles to the nearest station. Further settlement was retarded and farmers located in these districts were becoming discouraged. Railway companies said "Fill up your district with settlers and branch

track and seventeen miles of grading; Belmont-Hartney extension, forty-six and one-half miles; switch connection between N. P. and C. P. R., one-quarter mile; making in all a total of 178 3/4 miles. The probable extensions of next year are:

small; fortune has smiled on the owners so that larger houses, commodious barns, large granaries to hold wheat, if necessary, without selling direct from machines, is the order of the day. One of the greatest boons to encourage farmers in these



SCENE IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

The C.P.R. Pipestone branch from the end of track at present, fifty miles to the Moose Mountains; the continuation from Toulon, the end of the present Rockwood branch, to Gimli on Lake

enterprises will be a liberal supply of cheap lumber, and there is no doubt but this will be supplied in the near future by means of the South Eastern and Rainy River Railway,

(Continued from Page 3)

## FEMALE HELP.

It is impossible to supply the demand for female help throughout Manitoba and N. W. T. If it were possible and applications were asked from those desiring help, a thousand applications would be received in a brief period of time. As it is, applications are frequently received and the only reply that can be given is: "We regret that nothing can be done to supply you as we have no one applying for a situation." The wages for such female help in farmers' homes would vary from \$6 to \$10 a month. These servants would be, as it were, one of the family and would receive the kindest of treatment. The experience of many farmers' wives has been that their servant girl is most likely, before many years pass, to get married to a neighboring farmer and become mistress of her own home. The servant girl now her own mistress, engages a servant, if one can possibly be secured, to be in turn robbed of her by a bachelor neighbor. And so the settling of Manitoba and N. W. T. goes on. The young women who came from Scotland in the early summer of 1898 in charge of Miss Livingstone, some sixty in all, have done exceedingly well. A number of them, it is said, are now married and have comfortable homes of their own. There is room for hundreds more of smart, industrious house-keepers. The Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, in charge of Miss Fowler, is always open and ready to welcome new arrivals until they are rested and obtain situations.

## A MARRIED MAN.

It is generally easy to find a situation for a married man without children, when husband and wife are both willing to engage in work; the husband as farm laborer, the wife to assist in the housework, or in many instances they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the house-keeping. It is not so easy to find a situation for a married man with two or more children as, at present, few farmers have a second house on farm to accommodate such a family, and the farm house is not large enough to accommodate two families. A careful, industrious married man, after one year's experience in Manitoba, often gets a situation to manage a farm for a resident of a town or village, everything being supplied to work the farm, the owner either paying him wages or giving him a share of the crop, which in most years amply pays for labor. This experiment generally leads to the laborer gaining control of stock, etc., until he rents the farm for a share of the crop to be handed over to the owner when threshed. Many men in this way have in the course of a few years saved enough to start on a homestead or purchase land for themselves.

## A YOUNG MAN SINGLE WITH LESS THAN \$250.

It is hardly possible for a young man with less than \$250 to start farming on his own responsibility. He could not purchase and pay for team, implements, seed and necessary food to keep him until he could raise a crop. Buying on credit, his debts would burden him for years. Better far to work for wages for a year until he learned the value of things here as well as the methods of farming. In all probability he would before the end of the first year get an opportunity to purchase a quarter section of land in a desirable situation by making a small cash payment, and by purchasing a few head of cattle, be prepared in two or three years to start for himself.

## \$500.

This would enable a young man to rent a farm and make a start the first year for himself, but even this man would be wise to add a year's experience to the cash in hand. Of course a newcomer with \$500 could homestead 160 acres at once, and put up a house thereon, as well as do the other necessary homestead improvements during the required six months residence, and then go out to the older settled parts of the province during the other six months of the year, which would tide him over a second six months on homestead. In three years his homestead of 160 acres would be his own and he would have gathered about him cattle, horses, etc., sufficient to give him a fair start.

## \$1000.

Any single or married man, with or without family, can make a fair start with \$1000 capital. He can either homestead or purchase land making payment on instalment plan to cover a period of ten years. A small house would be required also some out buildings for horses, cattle, swine and poultry. A wagon, plow and harrows would be purchased and pioneer work done until the ground was ready for the first crop. A couple of months could well be devoted to working out in harvest and threshing, earning some money to help him over the winter.

Anyone coming to the province or N. W. T. who has from \$500 to \$1000 cash would do well to rent the first year, for these parties generally come in the spring, and if they are forced to build a house, etc., to accommodate them at once, they lose the opportunity of putting in a crop that year whereas if they rent they can at once commence seeding and making things comfortable. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable thereon, and the owner is often willing to supply seed and sometimes implements, taking share of crop in return or the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres and after seeding have two or three weeks to look about and select a permanent home. When haying and harvesting come in, he can arrange with a neighbor to exchange work for use of mower and even for use of binder, without buying the first year. If crop promises extra well, he can purchase these for himself.

## \$1,000 TO \$2,000 OR UP TO \$5,000.

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

## \$5,000 OR OVER.

It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place \$1,000 in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

## PURCHASING LAND.

Now as to purchasing land: 1st.—A settler should never purchase without a personal inspection. He should remember that it may be his home for the remainder of his life, and if he is satisfied at first with the location, soil, water, timber, etc., he is encouraged from the beginning to improve it. 2nd.—The nearer one is to a railway station as a market, the more valuable the land is, and the more it will increase in value in future.

All other things being equal, 320 acres of land not more than 5 miles from a station valued say at \$10 per acre, 320 acres from 5 to 10 miles would be valued at \$7.50, and from 10 to 15 miles from station, \$5 per acre. Yes, land can be purchased cheaper than this, but the above is a comparison of value with respect to location from market.

## CONSULTING FRIENDS.

If the intending settler has any friend or acquaintance in Manitoba, he should by all means write to such an one advising how he is situated and what he would like to do, either in the way of securing a situation, renting a farm, or purchasing one, and in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred he will get the information wanted. He should then arrange to purchase ticket through to the friend's station, and place himself in his friend's hands to assist him in locating. Hospitality in Manitoba is of the true kind. Settlers here are pleased to see others locating in their midst, for a closer settlement means better roads, better schools, better towns, better markets, cheaper goods, cheaper railway transportation.

If intending settler knows no one in Manitoba or the N.W.T., purchase ticket to Winnipeg only, and on arrival there call on Hugh McKeellar, or W. F. McCreary, as already advised, when every assistance possible will be given to locate him, whether he is single or married, without much

funds, with moderate means or with considerable funds.

Information at Winnipeg can be received about homesteads, lands for sale by railway companies, lands for sale by private companies, near Winnipeg and in all parts of the Province. This information can be obtained free of charge. The settler, being advised by government agents regarding any locality in which he may think of settling, must, after thorough investigation, use his own judgment in making the selection.

## Manitoba Wheat and its Products

Much has been said about the quality of the wheat grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which to day has a world wide reputation as "No. 1 Hard Wheat."

There are millions of acres here still open for settlement or purchase, all ready for the plow. The soil and climate are specially adapted for wheat growing, and the yield per acre for the past ten years has averaged from 18 to 20 bushels.

Of the flour manufactured from this wheat, the following article from the American Journal of Health, the American authority on matters of Sanitation and Hygiene, is well worthy of note, for this authority fearlessly asserts in its columns that "No proposals for the publication of paid matter in the reading columns of the Reports will be considered at any price, as the interests of readers alone are consulted."

The article is as follows:—

## PURITY IN FLOUR INDISPENSIBLE.

None of the many articles which make up the household food supply is of more vital importance than flour. This may seem a self-evident proposition. Yet it happens that it requires to be repeated over and over again because even thoughtful people seem to forget it. Only the other day an eminent German Hygienist addressed a warning on this subject to the housekeepers of the Fatherland. "It is strange indeed," he said, "to find people who are fastidiously careful in other respects willing to accept, without question or examination, almost any flour that is offered them. Do they realize the danger that lies in such indifference?"

This is the same spirit in which the American Journal of Health has for many years addressed its readers. Flour is used in almost every culinary process; it is indispensable in the preparation of food; it forms what may be called a general basis for the dietary. Therefore, it might seem inconceivable that it should receive from so many housekeepers such secondary consideration as it does.

Health cannot be preserved in a household which uses persistently an inferior grade of flour. Housekeepers need to be told what are the best grades in order that they may escape the consequences of mistakes which occur through ignorance. Mistakes caused by willful carelessness, however, will bring their own punishment. We are constantly examining the various brands on the market and have found none more eminently worthy of confidence than "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour," offered by W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal, Canada. The method we follow in testing a brand of flour is to secure a sample of it as if it were required simply for household use, to submit this to a chemical analysis, and then to adopt the report made by our own experts. It is impossible for any one not connected with the staff of this journal to be aware that an examination is being made, and when we publish the facts to the world they form a statement which cannot be contradicted truthfully by anyone. No consideration prevails with this journal excepting the welfare of its readers, nor do we seek to serve any interest whatever but theirs. We endorse "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour" for the reason that it is nutritious in a high degree on account of its large percentage of gluten; that it is free from an undue percentage of starch and so does not dispose to indigestion; that it has a distinct uniformity of high quality; that it does not sour; that it produces bread which is both white and light. These are the distinctive characteristics of a first-class flour, and their absence denotes the inferior kind. The stomach will inevitably suffer from poor flour, which is

(Continued on Page 7).

the dearest in the long run. Sour bread ferments in the stomach, and finally dyspepsia results. Go on eating sour bread, and you will become an incurable dyspeptic. And bread, biscuits, piecrust, etc., made from inferior flour are unpalatable as well as injurious. The reinforcement of nervous force—in short every physical benefit to be derived from good flour may be ensured by the use of "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour." Remember that there are all kinds and grades of flour, retailed at all sorts of prices. You get what you pay for, and the best kind is the only really economical kind. No more superior flour than "Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Flour" can be found on the market. It deserves the housekeeper's patronage for the reasons we give. We desire to see it used because it is excellent; not for the sake of its man-

amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the new conditions:

160 acres at \$3.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$71.90 and nine equal instalments of \$60.00.

160 acres at \$3.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$83.90 and nine equal instalments of \$70.

160 acres at \$4.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$95.85 and nine equal instalments of \$80.00.

160 acres at \$4.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$107.85 and nine equal instalments of \$90.00.

160 acres at \$5.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$119.85 and nine equal instalments of \$100.00.

160 acres at \$5.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$131.80 and nine equal instalments of \$110.00.

160 acres at \$6.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$143.80 and nine equal instalments of \$120.00.

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**—If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price

a half section, a homestead and C. P. R. quarter, and then drove back to Edmonton on Thursday, after camping out on Wednesday night again, and took up the land. I stayed in Edmonton on Friday and bought household effects, etc., and hired the same team on Saturday to bring me out again. The driver helped me cut down logs and put up the house, only charging two dollars per day for himself and team. So now I have a comfortable house and a well seventeen feet deep, with splendid water. I have built by the main trail (road allowance four rods wide) in the middle of the half section. I have about 75 acres of land fit for the plough, and about as much more by a little clearing. A creek called Cungeon Creek flows through the other end of my place. It runs all the year round. I used that water till I sunk the well. I would have built there but I wanted to be in the centre of the farm. I also have a grand lot of timber and about 50 acres of slough and hay land. I am 33 miles from Edmonton and 15 miles from Le Duc, on the Calgary and Edmonton railroad. There are several neighbors round about here I saw a neighbor digging a cellar preparatory to building a house, the day I came land hunting, and he had dug 2 1/2 ft. before striking clay, a beautiful black loam. He said he could easily spare two feet of loam off his land. We do no backsetting—only needing to disc-harrow the land as it is so nice and

loose. We shall not be very successful in raising grain until the land gets worked out quite a bit, as it is so rich that the straw grows so rank and keeps growing so long.

The cattle are rolling fat; it does a person good to see them. Mixed farming pays well here. Cattle are very dear here. I bought a cheap cow for \$35, a week ago, to supply me with milk, and that was \$10 dearer than at Glenboro. Oats are worth 30 cents a bushel here and wheat about 3 cents less than in Manitoba. Butter is 15 cents the year round at LeDuc and eggs are worth 12 1/2 cents per doz. now.

I certainly agree with the people here when they say this Northern Alberta is the best part in the world. It has good land, good pasture, good water, good timber, and from what I have seen and heard I do not believe that the frost bothers so much or any more here than in Manitoba. I would not farm anywhere between Medicine Hat and Red Deer on any account for myself as the land is sandy. It is beautiful for ranching. On my way here I often saw herds of between 3,000 and 5,000 head of cattle sheep and horses all along the line, herded by men on horseback.

Well, Editor, I shall be pleased to give any information I can to intending settlers. I am on N. W. quarter of sec. 1-49-27 (west of the 4th meridian) and N. E. quarter of Sec. 2 49-27.

FRANK CLIFFORD,  
Le Duc, Alta, Oct. 20th.



A MANITOBA HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

ufacturer, but for that of the large public we seek to serve.

B. F. ALLEN, M.D.

### Railway Lands,

Reference has been made to the railway lands for sale in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories. As the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has the largest area of such lands at present available for settlement and as prices and terms of payment for lands held by other railway companies, are somewhat similar to the C. P. R. prices and terms, the following may be given as general information to parties desirous of purchasing said lands:

#### C. P. R. LANDS TERMS OF PAYMENT,

For the greater convenience of purchasers, the company have adopted the following terms of payment:

The aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments as shown in the table below; the first to be paid at the time of purchase, the second two years from the date of purchase, the third in three years and so on.

While the second instalment becomes due in two years from date of purchase, interest on the outstanding purchase money is payable in one year except in the case of an actual settler who breaks up at least one-sixteenth of the land within that time. No rebate of interest is allowed on hay lands.

The following table shows the

will be allowed equal to ten per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

Purchasers paying any instalment, or more, one full year before the date of maturity, will be allowed a discount on the amount of the instalment or instalments so paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

Further information and sectional maps showing lands for sale in any district, can be obtained by writing to L. A. Hamilton, Esq., C. P. R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba. New settlers on arrival at Winnipeg, can find Mr. Hamilton in his office in the C.P.R. station. Every C. P. R. agent in Manitoba and the N. W. T. can give information about lands in his immediate vicinity.

### NORTHERN ALBERTA.

**A Rich Soil.—Freedom from Frost—Good Country for Mixed Farming,**

After leaving Glenboro, on Friday, the 23rd September, I arrived at Edmonton on Monday evening about 8 p. m. I hired a pony team on Tuesday morning and drove out about 33 miles south-west of Edmonton, as the driver being well acquainted with the country, recommended that part. We camped out on Tuesday night and looked over the land on Wednesday. I selected

### THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

#### HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Eleven-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide good lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres more or less.

#### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or to Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

#### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' residence and cultivation, during which time the settler may not be absent, with the permission from the Minister of the Interior, more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

should be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

#### INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

### THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

#### CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up Farm Land in Manitoba or the Canadian North-west Territories, in order to

secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian North-west Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian North-west at a very low rate, which may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

"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 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 North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council."

#### CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will no longer have to be encountered.

#### CANADIAN AGENCIES IN THE U. S.

There are about 150 Agents of the Canadian Government now at work in various parts of the United States, disseminating information with regard to the resources and attractions of Western Canada as a field for settlement. Following are the names and addresses of a few of these agents, who are always most ready and willing to answer enquiries, whether personal or by letter:—

M. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan.

D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Michigan.

James Grieve, Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

J. S. Crawford, 214 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Benjamin Davis, 154 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

C. J. Broughton, 1223 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois.

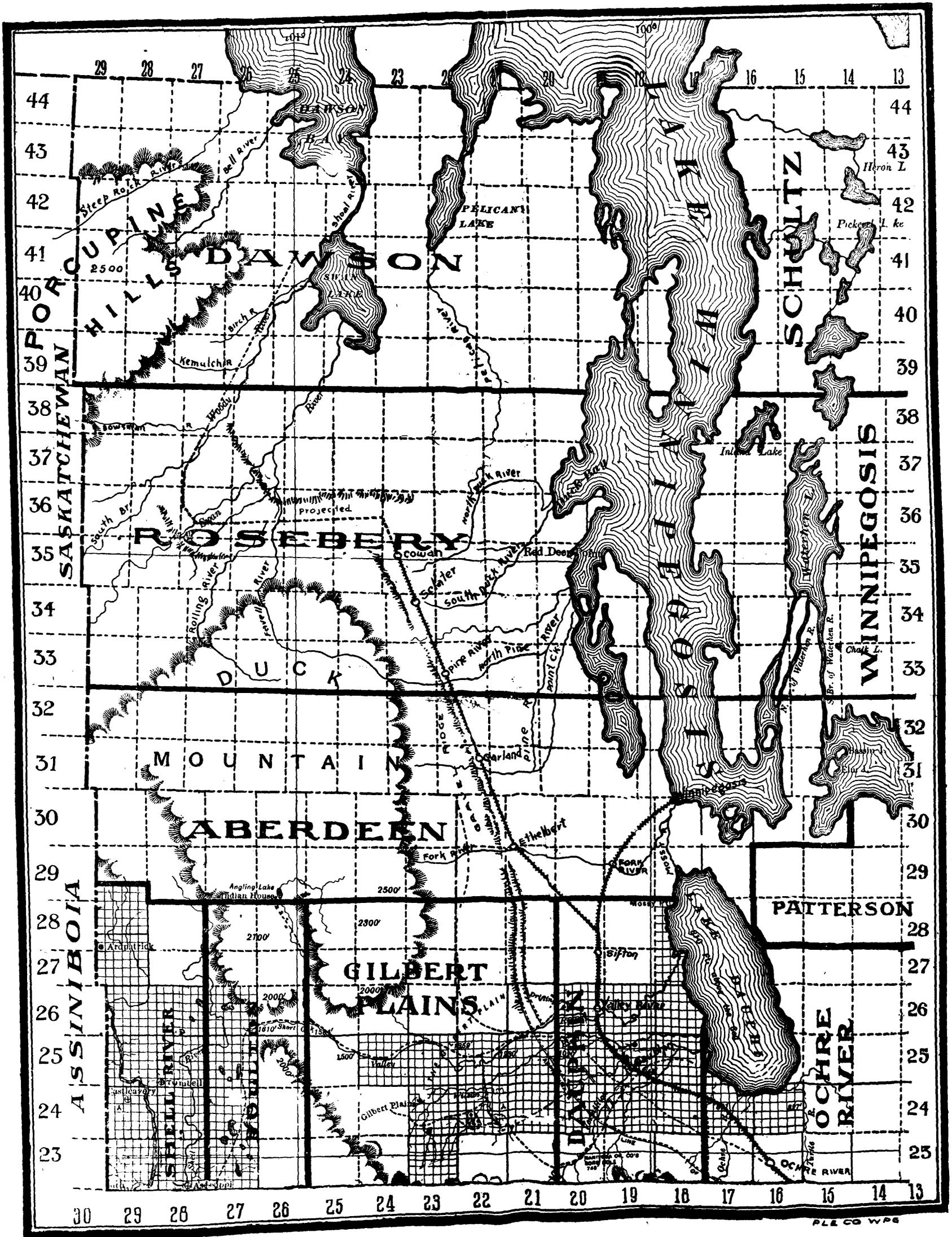
W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota.

J. H. M. Parker, 502 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minnesota.

William Ritchie, Grafton, North Dakota.

N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.



**SWAN RIVER, GILBERT PLAINS and DAUPHIN DISTRICT**

For full information apply to Hon. Thos. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg ; W. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg ; W. D. Scott, Manitoba Immigration Agent, 30 York St., Toronto ; or to any of the Canadian Agencies in the U.S., a list of which will be found on Page 7. Hints for intending settlers will be found on Page 3.