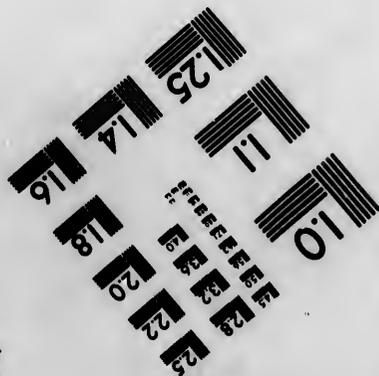
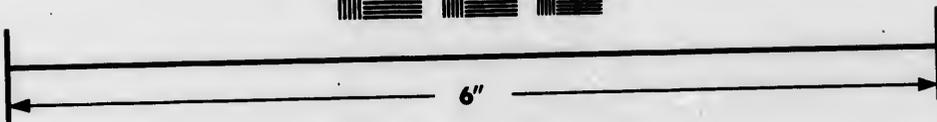
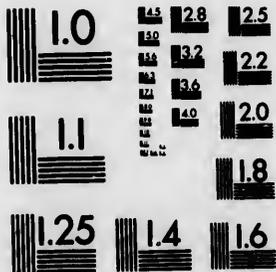


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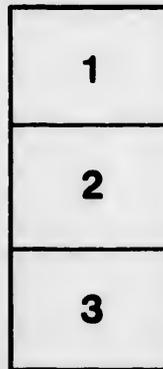
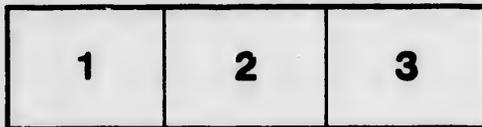
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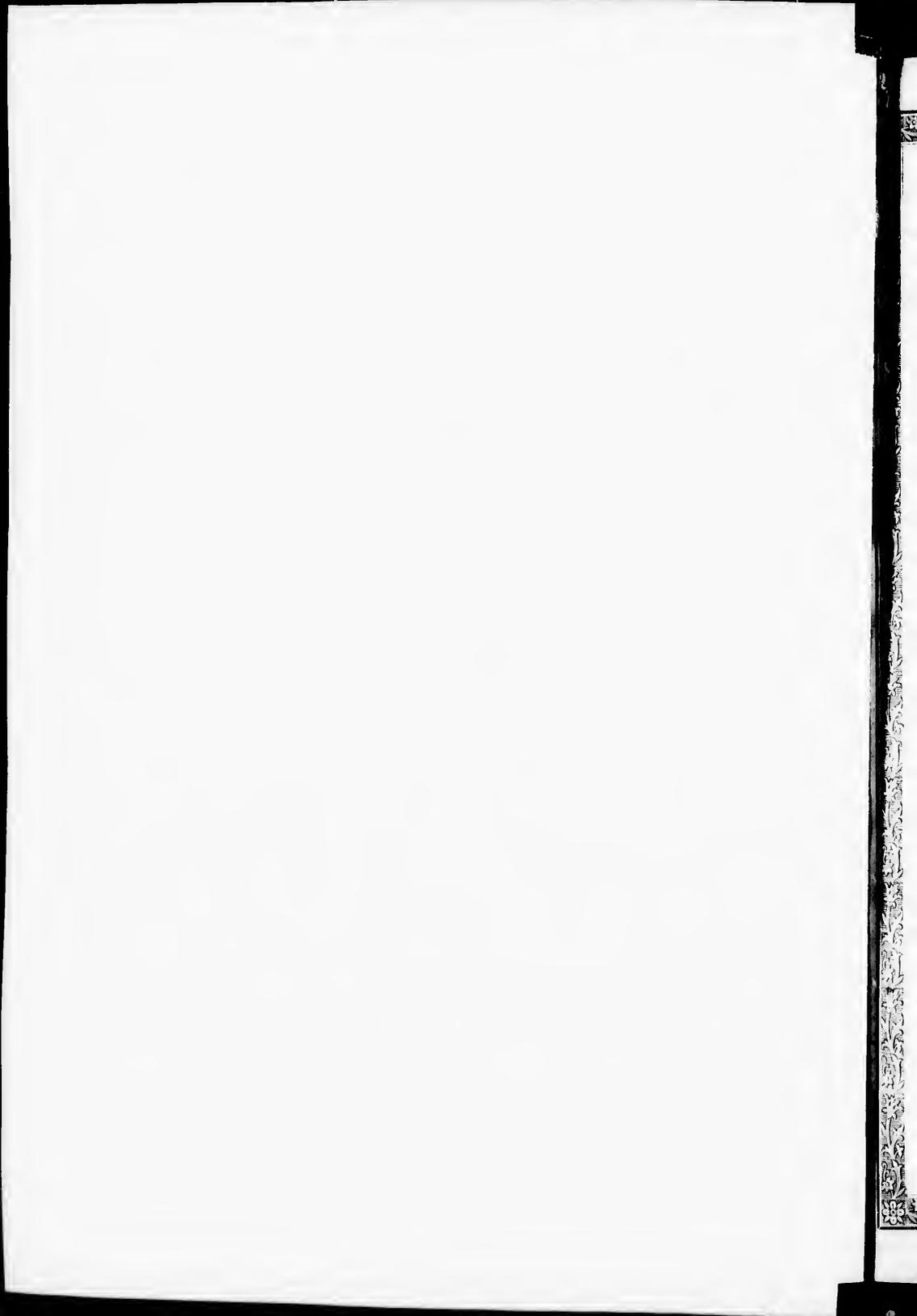
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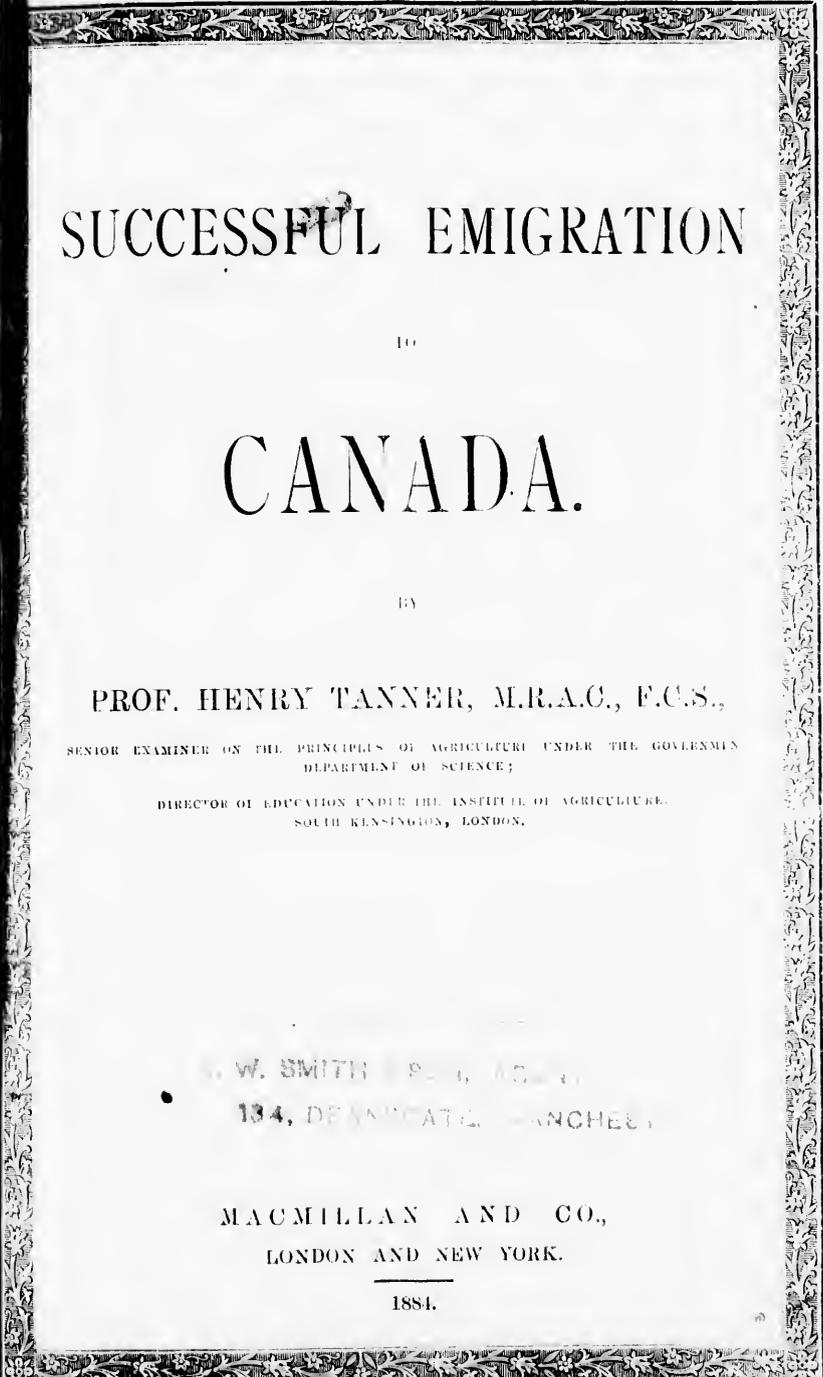
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SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION

TO

CANADA.

BY

PROF. HENRY TANNER, M.R.A.C., F.C.S.,

SENIOR EXAMINER ON THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE;

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**A VILLAGE FOR WORKMEN.
SURROUNDED BY FARMS OCCUPIED BY EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.**

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ACRE	ACRE
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320 ACRE	320 ACRE
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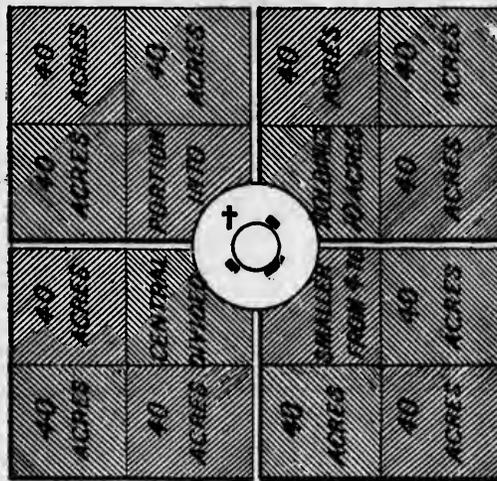
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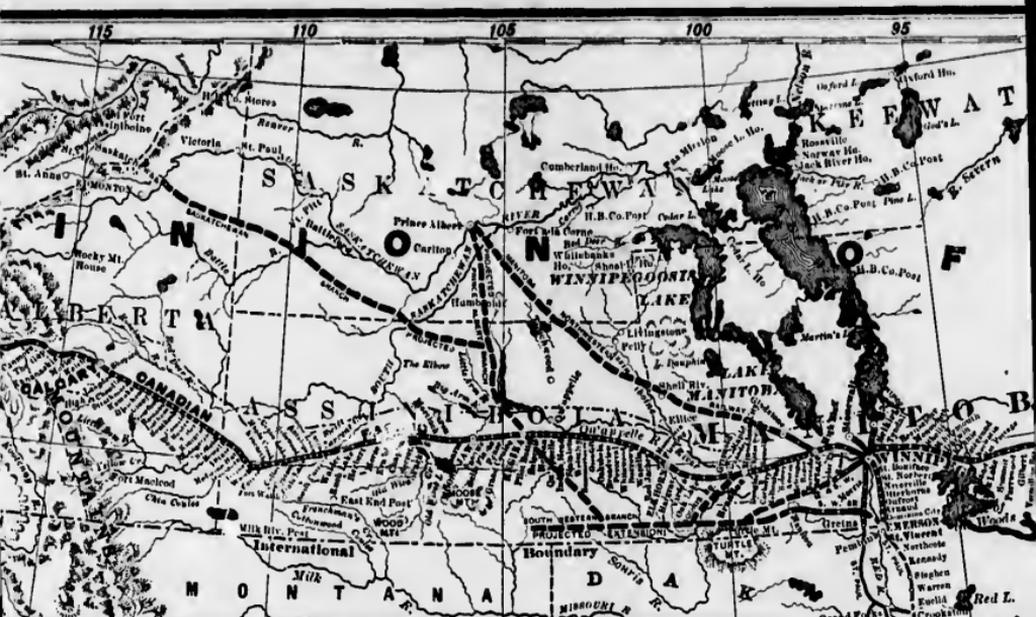
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From Liverpool to Montreal,	3,048
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SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION

TO

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BY

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1884.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTES	3
THE BELL FARM	5
QU'APPELLE VALLEY LANDS	6
ON THE RAILWAY	11
THE INDIAN SETTLEMENTS	15
THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT	17
THE MENNONITE SETTLEMENT	18
THE GORDON-CATHCART SETTLEMENT	20
THE EAST LONDON SETTLEMENT	26
THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT	28
LABOUR	28
CAPITAL	32
VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS	41
ORGANISED SYSTEMS OF SETTLEMENT	44

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SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION

TO

CANADA.

It was with no ordinary pleasure I found that my vacation arrangements permitted me to pay another visit to Canada during the autumn of 1884. I was exceedingly desirous of extending my acquaintance with the capabilities of different portions of the Dominion, and more especially so as I entertained the hope of pointing out the conditions which led to prosperity and success on the one hand, or which resulted in disappointment and loss on the other. My previous observations had led me to the conclusion that by the exercise of good judgment and common sense, a success was within command, but the more I saw of the details of Colonial life the more clear did it become, that very few secured the greatest advantages obtainable under any given set of circumstances. In fact, the settler in relating his or her experience would often remark: "If with the experience I have now gained I had to come over and settle in Canada, I could save myself much trouble and much needless expenditure, and I could place myself in a far better position for future success than I have drifted into. However, we shall get on all right with all the mistakes we have made." It will, however, be my endeavour to draw attention to some of these experiences in the hope that they may be useful to others in securing more comfort and even greater success.

As my previous voyages across the Atlantic had been so thoroughly enjoyable, I had feelings of kindly regard for "the Bridge which had carried me safely over," and I secured my passage by the Allan line of Royal Mail Steamers. I made my voyage out in "the Circassian," and formed one of as merry a group as it was ever within my experience to travel with. When our party dispersed on our arrival in Canada, it was with feelings of sincere regret and with many hopes of renewed association. It is only fair to say, that very much of the comfort and pleasure of the voyage

may be traced to the admirable arrangements for which the Allan line of steamers is noted. I again attended the official inspection of the vessel by the officer appointed by the Board of Trade, when every detail was found satisfactory, not only for the saloon passengers, but also for the intermediate and steerage passengers, of whom special care is taken.

As we pass through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario we soon detect evidences of continued prosperity amongst all classes connected with the cultivation of the soil. I have already detailed at some length the agricultural capabilities of Canada, and I am pleased to say that my earlier observations on these matters have been materially confirmed by my recent visit. Here we have a large number of well-reclaimed farms with good residences, which in many cases rival those seen in England and Scotland. Many of these are for sale at the present time, because their owners wish to take up new lands, and improve them for their grown-up families to settle upon.

In Hamilton—which may be taken as an example of other large towns in Ontario—we have large manufactories which are naturally associated with Agricultural industries. Amongst these, the large bacon factories take an important position. I visited the works of Messrs. F. W. Fearman and Co., and I am pleased to say that the arrangements for preserving the cleanliness of the premises, and the purity of atmosphere, are most complete in their character. The only difficulty they appear to have to contend with, is in getting a sufficient number of bacon hogs to meet the demands of an increasing trade. They could easily purchase 50,000 more bacon hogs annually, if they could get them reared and fattened in the neighbourhood. Although this is admitted to be a very profitable branch of work, when carried out moderately, say 50 to 60 hogs annually, from an average size farm, the supply is not forthcoming to meet the demand. Another very interesting and important manufacture is that of preserving vegetables and fruit. I inspected the Ontario Canning Company's work in Hamilton, and was greatly pleased with the superior processes adopted for the preservation of these vegetable products, which really rank as delicacies in other countries not equally favoured in respect of soil and climate. I was indebted to the Mayor of Toronto for a very satisfactory visit to the implement works of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. Extreme simplicity of construction, as also strength combined with lightness of weight; these points of character are very completely blended in the implements made by this firm, as well as throughout Canada.

On reaching Toronto, I proceeded to the North-west by the Lake route, and my first visit of inspection was paid to

THE BELL FARM.

However impressive a visit to this farm may be to a stranger, I am free to confess that its magnitude impresses the mind still more fully during subsequent inspections. It is very difficult to realize clearly on the mind what it is to drive for twenty miles through crops of wheat, oats, and flax, extending as far as the eye can reach. One piece of wheat we carefully examined measured 1500 acres. It had been sown in two days, and at the time of my visit much of it carried thirty-five bushels per acre of magnificent wheat, which under the bright Canadian sun waved like a golden sea. The working power on the farm consisted of 180 horses and 130 men, these, with 50 self-binding reapers, represented a power to cut, bind, and stook 800 acres per day, each binder cutting 16 acres daily. This power is so arranged that within twelve days the whole of the wheat and oats can be cut, and the spring sowing of the wheat and oats was also arranged so that it could be completed in ten days. It appears almost fabulous to talk of 800 or 1,000 acres of wheat being sown on a single day, and yet this only represents what was done on this farm in the spring of 1884. Every farmer will see the great advantages which must result from the spring sowing being promptly completed. There is one level soil, the growth is even throughout, and the ripening is likely to follow with equal regularity.

We drove out to see the hay-making arrangements, which were being carried on whilst they were waiting for the corn to be ready for harvesting, and here we found from 1200 to 1400 tons of hay being secured. Here, again, the work was simplicity itself, for the natural grass of certain parts of the unbroken prairie having been cut by mowing machines, was allowed to lie on the surface—on the average four or five hours—and then the horse rakes gathered it for the men to load on the waggons and send to the stack. In making the hay-ricks, care was taken to shape the top into a roof-like form, which would throw off the rain without the expense of thatching. A small loss is occasionally made consequent upon defective protection, but that loss is unworthy of consideration in comparison with the large expenditure for thatching, which is avoided.

In the regulation of this great undertaking, there is a rigid discipline observed. An order being given, it must be performed, for its neglect entails dismissal. Without this—almost military—

regularity, confusion would soon reign, and good management would be an impossibility. Major Bell, from day to day, inspects the operations going on upon the farm, and is now aided by one general foreman and four foremen of sections. At eight o'clock in the evening all gather to the telephone, which extends from Major Bell's residence into each of the four sections of the farm. The orders are then given to each sectional foreman, in the hearing of the others. Any doubt is at once cleared up, and all retire to rest subsequently with full instructions for the morrow. No change is permitted without authority from headquarters, which, by the aid of the telephone, is always obtainable, in case of necessity, by night or day.

The colonisation scheme now being carried out by Major Bell possesses one marked peculiarity, for the area of the farm represents 64,000 acres, or 100 square miles, the whole of which lies within its own continuous boundary. There is no intervening land, except one square mile given up for the town of Indian Head, and for the line of railway which passes through the centre of the farm. In May, 1882, Major Bell had free scope for the selection of this unbroken block of land. It was then 200 miles from the nearest railway station. It is a curious fact, illustrative of the rapid development of the Canadian North-West, that his men and teams, with their various requirements for establishing themselves on the selected lands, took five weeks in journeying from Brandon to their destination; and yet within one month of their arrival there, Major Bell went back to Winnipeg in a sleeping car on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY LANDS.

After completing my inspection of the Bell Farm, I proceeded to see the lands which are associated with the lovely valley of the Qu'appelle River. The name has no doubt been given to it in consequence of its frequent "echoes," and the reply, qu'appelle (who calls?), suggests the natural result of many an amusing incident. On the first day I drove through the fertile lands east and north of the Bell Farm, reaching Fort Qu'appelle in the evening. We first passed through the Pheasant Plains, which are remarkable for their productive powers and great agricultural capabilities. I visited here some skilful and enterprising farmers who had come up there from Ontario, and who had secured a well-deserved success. Messrs. McRae and Williamson had selected a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and here [on August 28th, 1884] the harvest was in full swing, and the average yield of wheat was not less than 35 bushels per acre, whilst on 300 acres there were fully

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40 bushels per acre. This larger produce was in some measure due to the system of tillage. Major Bell considers it most economical to break the prairie thin—say three inches—and leave the turf thus ploughed up exposed to the winter frost, so that it can be shaken to pieces in the spring by the agitating harrows going before the seeder. On the other hand the more usual practice is to “break” the land as already stated, and after two or three months, when the turf appears to be dead and ready to crumble, the turf and two or three inches of soil are “back-set” by the plough and allowed to lie for the winter. Major Bell appears to admit the fact of this better cultivation being often preferable, but claims that it does not suit his arrangements at the Bell Farm. In any case the more complete tillage in the present instance contributed to an earlier harvest and a larger produce per acre.

Simple but well-arranged granaries had been constructed upon Messrs. McRae and Williamson's farms. They were about 36 feet long by 12 feet in width and 12 feet to the eaves of the roof. The wheat is delivered direct from the threshing machine into either of two openings, which are made immediately under the ridge of the roof, and here the wheat remains until finally put into sacks for market. On these farms there is some excellent grazing land, and some cattle were about to be purchased for breeding purposes. On enquiring as to the kind of stock which had been determined upon, I was informed that “Shorthorns were being bought as Herefords were too dear in consequence of their being so much in favour.” These farms are most creditable to their owners, being distinguished by good management and their highly productive condition. Not far from this land I passed some very feeble attempts at cultivation, by men who had evidently secured free homesteads from the Government, but had neither capital nor skill to work it satisfactorily. The contrast was rendered the more striking by comparison with the well cultivated farms near them. It will give some idea as to the rapidity with which the lands of this district are filling up if I mention that Mr. McRae informed me that in the summer of 1882 there was scarcely a house to be seen from his farm, and that he could now count over 200 residences.

We drove about 15 miles in a north-westerly direction over the Pheasant Plains. These lands have a gently undulating character. They are occasionally relieved by small natural plantations, known as bluffs, with small lakes, and the soil very generally possesses all the indications of great fertility. We then descended by a steep road to the Pheasant Creek, near which we partook of luncheon in one of those beautiful little valleys which lead down to the

Qu'appelle River. Surrounded as we were by this lovely scenery, we could not fail to anticipate the time when its now complete solitude should give place to human skill, and farm stock would be making good use of the luxuriant grass which year by year grows only to add beauty to the scene, and then make room for the growth of another year. After a short interval sufficient for the rest and refreshment of the party, we worked our way up the hill sides, and continued our course for about ten miles over another table-land district very similar in character to that traversed during the morning. The entire distance of 25 miles had, however, been driven through the lands which had been selected and purchased by the Ontario and Qu'appelle Land Company for colonisation purposes.

In approaching the edge of this extensive table-land the Qu'appelle Fishing Lakes came into sight, and as they extend for a distance of about 25 miles, they added fresh beauty to the scene. We drove down to the side of the lakes and called at the Roman Catholic Mission, and were cordially welcomed by the Rev. Father Le Brett and his colleagues. For a period of ten years this mission has been engaged in its work amongst the various Indian tribes, and amidst much discouragement they have nobly persevered in this good work. The gardens around the mission bear silent testimony to the productive character of the soil, and the favourable climate of the district. My friend, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, who visited this mission in 1882, reported as follows:— "We found here a garden adorned with flowers which would do honour to any garden in Ontario. I hurriedly made a bouquet of at least twenty varieties. There were growing in the garden cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, carrots, beet, onions, vegetable marrows, cauliflowers, &c., all of which were so fine as to lead some of us to say that they were as if grown for an agricultural show." I am pleased to quote this statement, which accurately describes the conditions as I found them at the time of my visit. Very near to the mission the Government are building an Industrial School for the education of some of the children of the Indians, and there is every reason to believe that excellent results will follow this prudent measure. Continuing our journey round the lakes we soon reached Fort Qu'appelle, and were pleased to end an agreeable journey by stopping at the comfortable hotel kept by Messrs. Joyner near the Fort.

On the following morning I determined to drive through the district lying north of Fort Qu'appelle, towards the Touchwood Hills. On leaving the Fort we soon rise from out of the valley to

a magnificent table-land which stretches away to the north through the lands belonging to the Touchwood-Qu'appelle Land Company. I had been prepared beforehand to expect to find much good land in this direction, and this public testimony I found was abundantly justified by facts. Mile after mile, hour after hour, did our drive extend through lands which deservedly take rank amongst the best portions of this fertile district of the Qu'appelle. We drove for about thirty miles through a district which may be described as a grand area of ornamental lands, having a good turf, and well adapted for tillage and mixed farming. We passed some cultivated lands and found the crops excellent, even under rather rough conditions of tillage. The Red Fyfe wheat here also is regarded as the favourite variety, and on some fields there were 35 bushels per acre, while 30 bushels to the acre were not unfrequent. These results were the more surprising to me as the preparation had been so imperfect.

The wild-fruit of this district indicates its suitability for the successful growth of cultivated varieties. Wild strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blue-berries, and cherries were produced in abundance. The wild hop here possesses a vigour of growth, an abundance of bloom, and a high aroma, which leave little to be desired for its perfect growth. Over large breadths of this land wild peas were growing freely amongst the prairie grass, strengthening the feed, and giving additional evidence of the fertility of the soil. This district is well supplied with water, for not only is it very generally obtainable by wells, but numerous lakelets add beauty to the landscape and at the same time improve the lands for grazing purposes.

It was my privilege during my stay at Fort Qu'appelle to be present at the reception given to Sir Hector Langevin, and some specimens of farm and garden produce were collected for the purpose of showing him the capabilities of the neighbourhood. Wheat, barley and oats of very excellent quality were shown, as well as mangel wurzel and other root crops possessing great density and high nutritive character. Some splendid specimens of white fish weighing 8, 9 and even 10 pounds each were exhibited. They had been taken from the Qu'appelle Lakes, on the borders of which Fort Qu'appelle is situated. Each morning I was at the Fort, one fisherman alone brought in about 5 cwt. daily of exceedingly delicious fish of this kind. Game also is plentiful in the surrounding district.

From Fort Qu'appelle I accompanied Sir Hector Langevin to the Edgeley Farm, the property of Colonel Sykes, and we inspected

some of the improvements which are being carried out on that land. There were about 1,000 acres under wheat and 200 acres under oats, and next season it is intended to double the extent under crop. The land belonging to Colonel Sykes extends over about 20,000 acres, but it is not in one block, every alternate section of 640 acres being Government land, which has been taken up by various settlers. It is the intention of the proprietor to improve this 20,000 acre area, and dispose of the same in farms of various sizes. The tillage of the land was commenced by the aid of steam cultivation, but during this summer the "breaking" has been done by cattle and horses instead of steam, and the work is consequently more economically and better done. The general scheme is not as yet sufficiently developed for any satisfactory conclusions to be drawn as to the ultimate measure of success likely to result from the use of steam cultivation; but, as yet, I have not seen any sufficient inducement to commend the use of steam appliances for the early tillages, and especially in a district where coal is at present dear.

From this farm we proceeded to Qu'appelle, which is already an important town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the centre of a flourishing agricultural district. This town is sometimes known as Troy, but there is such a strong feeling in favour of the name Qu'appelle, that there appears little probability of the name being given up. Fort Qu'appelle, which lies about twenty miles to the north, has long had this name, having been an important trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years past, and thereby it has become a central point to which all the trails of the district are directed. The opening up of the North-West by the Canadian Pacific Railway has made the value of the Qu'appelle district more generally known, and for this reason many now seek to claim association with it. It is, however, only prudent to mention that land varies considerably in value in different parts, even of this generally fertile district.

The Qu'appelle River, which gives its name to this district, runs from the southern extremity of Long Lake at a point 22 miles north-west from Regina, and after passing through the Qu'appelle Lakes, finally enters the Assiniboine River, after a run of about 200 miles. Throughout much of its course it follows a deep and winding valley, varying considerably in width, but very generally bounded by bold and frequently almost precipitous hill sides, partially covered by a small woody scrub, which in the autumn of the year presents a very brilliant foliage, like a series of lovely flower beds.

ON THE RAILWAY.

Much as I have been astonished and gratified by the rapid advances which are being made in the opening of the North-west by that gigantic enterprise—the Canadian Pacific Railway—nothing has given me a clearer indication of the inflow of settlers than the history of the One Mile Railway Belt during the last nine months. It should perhaps be explained that the land on each side of the railway—for one mile in width—had been reserved for a time by the Dominion Government, but the railway having sufficiently advanced, so as to leave no doubt as to its requirements, these lands were declared open to the public on the 1st January, 1884. The One Mile Railway Belt extended for a length of about 850 miles, and as it extended to one mile from the line of railway on both sides, it represented a total extent of 1700 square miles. The whole of the Government sections thus set free for settlers were practically taken up within nine months, for in September it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a single homestead of good quality land which had not been claimed. The filling up of this land by the railway side will materially improve the general appearance of the country as soon as the lands are properly cultivated.

The Survey Department of the Government appears determined to keep up the supply of the lands for settlement, as in 1883 no less than 27,000,000 acres were surveyed and mapped. The variation in the value of land, so far as it is influenced by its distance from the line of railway, is receiving the attention of men of capital, who are taking up land for cultivation. It needs no argument to show, that it may be cheaper for a man of capital to purchase land at from £2 to £4 per acre near to a railway station and a market, rather than take up free land at a great distance from business centres. So also the variations in quality should be considered in their influence upon its actual value. As the free lands near the Canadian Pacific Railway are so rapidly becoming scarce it may be as well to state, that lands which can be had as a gift are not always cheap, and lands which have to be purchased are not necessarily dear.

As we rush onwards towards the Rocky Mountains, we see that, as in Great Britain, so here also, we may naturally divide the western grazing lands from the corn districts of more eastern districts and provinces. This division is not marked by any rigid boundary line, neither do we find either course of practice kept strictly within its own particular district. The mixed practice of

raising stock and growing wheat, oats, &c., may be very advantageously carried out over the greater portion of the north-west, every-day experience indicates which of these sections of farm practice may be allowed to preponderate most advantageously. If we bear in mind the essential differences in the requirements of grass lands and cornfields, these will give us useful guidance in our practice.

The experimental farms of this railway company have shown how successfully wheat, barley, and oats can be grown upon some of the most elevated and apparently worst quality soils alongside this railway. This is certainly an encouraging testimony, and one calculated to show that the future of this railway stands upon a firmer foundation than was even anticipated. I must leave to others the pleasing duty of giving some faint idea of the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains, through which I passed to within 25 miles of the Columbia River. It yielded to my mind a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

The agricultural value of this district is necessarily very feeble, but the mineral wealth is exceedingly great ; and when the mining laws in Alberta are made to correspond with those in British Columbia, we shall soon hear more about the treasures which are now so thinly veiled. Some very interesting observations were taken by Professor Glaisher during his trip towards the Rockies, with a view of testing the quantity of moisture in the air of the district. The difference observed between the wet and dry bulbs ranged from 9° to 19° . These observations show a very exceptional dryness of the atmosphere, for whilst the air contains as much water as is necessary for healthy vegetation, its moderate supply favours the growth of the most perfect hard wheats, and it raises the nutritive character of all our farm crops to a very high standard. Its influence upon the climate also demands a passing notice for the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere must be considered, when we attempt to form any opinion upon the very high or the very low readings of the thermometer. One settler of whom I made inquiries as to the climate of the North-west, replied : " If they would smash up all those thermometers, no one would know but that the winters were very enjoyable and the summers most pleasant." It is also a very significant remark which Mr. Hartney makes in giving his farm experience in Manitoba. He says : " It is remarkable, but true, that the only persons I have heard complain much are those who have never spent a winter in Manitoba." The testimony continues unchanged in support of this fact, that with ordinary prudence both are very enjoyable. The outcry to

the contrary from interested opponents is now being very generally taken at its true value.

In passing along the Canadian Pacific Railway, I was much surprised at the increase in the number of elevators, or granaries, at the various stations. They are without doubt a great convenience to the farmers of the neighbouring districts. Some of these are of very large size, having a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. Private elevators are being erected by some groups of farmers, and thus they are able to store their wheat at the railway station, ready for loading into trucks, when the grower is satisfied with the market price. The railway stations are practically the local markets, not only for the sale of wheat, but also for the purchase of implements and live stock. It is curious to notice the large supplies of excellent farm implements which are held in stock at the various railway stations for settlers to select from. I am informed that in the spring of the year these supplies are very large, and that they are renewed from time to time as sales are made. There are also special live stock sales at the larger stations, such as Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie. Hence there is very little difficulty in purchasing good and suitable stock for farm purposes, when the settler has the necessary capital.

Portage la Prairie is becoming increasingly important by reason of being the junction of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway with the Canadian Pacific Railway. This rapid increase of growth is favoured by the high fertility of the lands around Portage la Prairie, which maintain this good character for some considerable distance. I have not, as yet, gone up the North-Western Railway, but report speaks well of much of the land through which it runs, and into which it is about to be extended. Another evidence of popular favour is shown by the fact of the land being so largely settled in advance of the railway. This is explained in some degree by reason of the very general expectation that the Canadian Pacific Railway would take that direction. If the early settlers have in this respect been disappointed, there is reason to believe that the help recently rendered by the Dominion Government, in the shape of a large land grant, will enable the North-Western Railway to be pushed forward with rapidity. Similar assistance has also been granted by the Dominion Government for the extension of the South-Western Railway, westward from Manitou City, through the Souris district. I drove through much of this district in the autumn of 1883, and am not at all surprised at the large number of settlers who have gone into that part in advance of the railway. Everything tends to show that settlement is now going on very vigorously

in Manitoba and the North-west territories, not waiting for the railway to pioneer the way, but dashing on in advance, ready to welcome its approach. The progress which is observable in the more extended occupation of land during the past twelve months is simply astounding. With the rapid increase of railway accommodation which is now being provided, the inflow of settlers will be greatly encouraged, and in two or three years' time there will be a wonderful scarcity of free homestead and pre-emption lands within reach of any existing railway. Even now some districts are already very completely taken up. The moral is obvious: that those who desire Government or Company lands should not needlessly postpone the time for securing them. I have hitherto been very much like one who has inspected and reported upon a rich banquet, of which he has voluntarily pledged himself to remain a disinterested observer. On the issue of this report I shall feel that I am no longer bound to deprive myself of advantages which I recommend others to make use of. I am encouraged in doing so because professional men residing in England, can now as easily enjoy a colonial estate, as a country seat or a shooting box in a distant county. One very marked difference, however, is observable, for the one would be a source of income as well as of pleasure, whilst the latter have now become very expensive luxuries.

On my way through Winnipeg, I was very pleased to visit Silver Heights, the property of the Hon. Donald A. Smith. Here, on the 13th September, 1884, I saw Indian corn—Yellow Dent variety—growing on his land, over ten feet in height, and well loaded with corn, which was rapidly ripening. The potatoes were literally crowded in the soil. One plant, which was raised for my inspection, gave twenty-nine potatoes, all of good size for table use, some being of large size. Three plants were always enough to fill a peck measure, and sometimes two. One-eighth of an acre yielded seventy bushels of excellent potatoes. The adjoining crop of cabbage was marvellously good in quality and very large in yield. I am glad to find that Mr. Smith is having a large breadth of the adjoining land brought under cultivation. The Silver Heights Farm cannot fail to be one of the objects of interest in future years, situated as it is on the rich lands by the side of the Assiniboine. In the gardens around the house I found grapes growing on trellis work, cropping freely and ripening rapidly. Tomatoes were exceedingly abundant, and had been gathered ripe for the three previous weeks. White and red currants, as well as raspberries and plums, had been most abundant. Peas, beans, cauliflowers, celery, asparagus, custard marrows, &c., all kinds of root crops,

such as beet, carrots, parsnips, all flourished under the conditions of soil and climate. In fact, it was one of the most productive gardens for high quality produce I ever visited. As we returned to Winnipeg, from which Silver Heights is distant about five miles, I saw crops on the land of a successful market gardener growing in great abundance and perfection, showing very clearly that the conditions of growth throughout the surrounding district were most favourable. My visit to Silver Heights forcibly reminded me of the words used by my friend and fellow-traveller, John Cameron Grant, who, in his beautiful Canadian "Prairie Pictures" (Longman), says:—

" I have moved far and wide,
 India and Africa, our Island home,
 And European shores; but I confess
 That, in the glories of her summer-tide,
 There is no land, however far you roam,
 That can compete one instant with this land,
 So prodigal in over-fruitfulness,
 So lavish in the bounty of her hand."

THE INDIANS.

During my stay at Fort Qu'appelle, I visited some of the Indian tribes, and it may perhaps be convenient to make some reference to these people at this point, as many persons are somewhat anxious about them, and have exceedingly vague ideas as to their conduct in reference to settlers. It should be remembered that only a few years back the North-west territories of Canada constituted the great hunting grounds of various Indian tribes, who disposed of their furs and other products of the chase to the Hudson's Bay Company, exchanging them for food supplies, clothing, and other necessaries of life. At various times treaties have been made with the several tribes of Indians, and definite tracts of land have been reserved for their exclusive use, and certain payments in cash and food supplies are made to them as compensation for having surrendered their rights in all other lands. The terms of these contracts have been clearly understood by the Indians, and thus fair and equitable arrangements have been made with which they are thoroughly satisfied. Under these treaties the chief of each tribe is entitled to 25 dollars (£5) annually, the four headmen or council to 15 dollars (£3) each, and all the rest—men, women, and children—receive 5 dollars (£1) each. In addition to this, regular rations of food are served out, and any Indian desirous of learning a trade is aided by the Government in doing so. Improved farm implements and live stock are given to them to assist in their culture of the soil.

They generally reside upon their Reserves, but some wander away, especially towards the railway stations. These Indians represent the idle and most degraded specimens of the race, hence they should be regarded as very unworthy representatives of the tribes. Taking the Indians as a class, it may be fairly stated that, with the exception of being guilty of occasional small thefts, they are a perfectly harmless people, recognising the supremacy of the law, and rendering to it a passive obedience. The squaws often work very cheerfully for the settlers who may reside near them, and the bucks will sometimes enter into business engagements, which, as a rule, they observe with strict integrity. Law and good order are maintained, and the very excellent mounted police of the North-west are fully recognised as the representatives of a powerful Government, and are accordingly obeyed. Even in the case of an Indian being taken into custody for some theft, their usual comment may be familiarly translated as: "If Whiteskin do wrong, he punished; if Redskin do wrong, he punished, too." The power and strictly impartial justice of the law is fully recognised. At the present time we may regard the Indians as the peaceful occupants of their own Reserves, within which the great majority live quietly enjoying themselves in hunting, shooting, and fishing. The time will no doubt come when the survivors of the present youthful generation will become more generally useful members of society.

In my visit to Standing Buffalo, the chief of one tribe of the Sioux Indians, I was accompanied by Colonel A. Macdonald and Captain French, the former of these gentlemen being the Indian Agent of the Government, through whom the Indians receive their treaty money. We had a lengthy "pow-wow," at which the chief, Standing Buffalo, and the head men of the tribe were present, and by the aid of the interpreter we were able to effect an exchange of views, especially in reference to their farm work. The Indians of this tribe have

125	acres of wheat,
30	" barley,
17	" potatoes,

under cultivation this year, in addition to garden produce. All the crops were creditable, some were excellent. Much of the work is now done by the bucks, but the squaws assist. In walking over the reserve I noticed some work which was not done as well as the rest, and having drawn attention to it, I was informed that it was "only squaws' work." The change which this indicates is really surprising, because until a very recent date it was considered beneath the dignity of a buck to do anything but sport and fight,

all other duties fell to the lot of the squaws. The Standing Buffalo tribe do not receive as much help from the Government as those Indians who are under treaty, as they have migrated from the United States by consent, and have no actual claim for any assistance. An instructor in farm work is sent to each tribe of treaty Indians, but no instructor has been provided for the Standing Buffalo tribe. During seed time and harvest, however, a man is sent to them to help, and they profit greatly by that guidance. The Indians who are under treaty, especially on the Pasquaw Reserve, are making good progress, and are gradually becoming more industrious and good cultivators of the land. The Indians cannot sell any portion of their Reserves, and hence many of the troubles which have arisen with the Indians in the United States are rendered impossible here. Unscrupulous speculators, who had invested in a few casks of whiskey, could often become the purchasers of large quantities of land in the States; but when the deluded Indians recovered from their revelries, many a secret resolve for revenge was formed. In Canada the Indians are jealously protected by the law, and they are in every way equitably dealt with, hence the content which has resulted from fair treatment.

THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

In giving some account of the various settlements of colonists in Canada, that which was effected by Lord Selkirk naturally takes priority of position. An agreement for a cession of land was made by the Hudson's Bay Company to Lord Selkirk in 1811 for colonisation purposes, and in the following year the first group of settlers were sent over. They came by way of the Hudsons Bay, and landed at York factory, proceeding thence to the Red River. Finding much opposition to their settlement on that river, they went to Pembina, and remained there for a year, when they returned to the district around Fort Gurry, and now known as Winnipeg. In 1815 a further group of settlers were sent over by Lord Selkirk by the same route, and this addition strengthened the settlers in point of number, and imparted new courage for renewed efforts to success. The settlement was then named Kildonan, and it was recently my pleasure to see Mr. Robert McBeth, one of the second (1815) group of settlers, now residing in Kildonan in health and strength, enjoying in comfort the rich lands on which he has so long resided, and happy in renewing the memories of bygone days.

The early settlers had many and great difficulties to contend against; but, amidst all, that which occasioned the most lasting

check to their prosperity, was their limited powers of sale. They could produce all they needed for their own support, and they could barter away produce for clothing, groceries, and other requirements, but as the Hudson's Bay Company only needed certain limited supplies, and as they were the only buyers, the settlers soon discovered that if they grew farm produce in excess of the Company's requirements, it simply represented so much needless labour. Soon after Lord Selkirk's death, the Hudson Bay Company in 1836 purchased the interest which belonged to him at the time of his death, and the settlers continued to struggle along with very varying success, each making the best of his own property. Very few of the original settlers now remain, but the gravestones around St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, record the great ages at which they passed away. Their descendants represent a powerful and wealthy group scattered throughout the Canadian North-west. Settled as they were originally upon the Red River lands possessing high fertility, as new markets opened up they were able to farm their lands to great advantage, and in a few years they accumulated much wealth. In 1881-2, when the Winnipeg Boom was at its height, many sold their property and went to the North-west and re-invested their money most advantageously. There are still some portions of the original settlement held by persons who could not be tempted to part with their homes and lands, even by the offer of large sums of money, and these lands still maintain their character for high fertility. The land in front of Mr. Robert McBeth's house at Kildonan has had wheat grown upon it for fifty years in succession, and there is no perceptible difference in its productive powers. Even now, if they attempt to fallow it, they are sure to get a crop too abundant to be safe. During the Boom of 1881-2, much of the land in this settlement sold at prices considerably in advance of its agricultural value, and the sellers have vacated it for lands in the North-west.

THE MENNONITE SETTLEMENT.

This is a very important settlement, extending as it does over 18 Townships and including 648 square miles of land. It is situated immediately to the North of the International Boundary which divides the United States from Canada. These lands were granted to the Mennonites in 1876 by the Dominion Government, and the contented, industrious, and prosperous condition of the people has well justified the sound policy of the grant. The Mennonites were German speaking subjects of Russia, but rather than violate their religious scruples against entering the army they

determined to give up their homes and their country in favour of some new location in which they would be able to maintain their religious opinions. Some opposition was offered to their leaving Russia, but ultimately they obtained permission to leave, and the original refugees settled partly in Minnesota and partly in Canada. They had maintained a patriarchal form of government amongst themselves for a long period of time, but this was largely interfered with by only a limited portion of different families being allowed to leave Russia. Since 1875 permission to emigrate has not been given to any of the fraternity who are now residents in Southern Russia.

The Mennonites now number about 8000 persons, who are gathered in a number of detached villages. Each village is under the control of one Headman and two Assistants, whose duty it is to carry out the decisions of the majority of householders in all matters relating to the general welfare. All such votes are, however, decided by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the householders who have been naturalised. They may become naturalised by taking the Canadian Oath or Declaration of Allegiance, after three years residence on lands within the Mennonite Reserve. Such a thing as a Mennonite leaving the Reserve—except for some temporary duty—is almost unknown, there have only been two instances, and those left to trade elsewhere with the settlement. The Dominion Lands Act is accepted for the regulation of those entitled to live within this Reserve, and each adult can claim and secure to himself by Patent 160 acres of land for tillage purposes. It often happens, however, that for convenience sake a man cultivates other land than that which he has secured in his own right, and the village convocation determines whether or not this shall be done. When such decision is protested against by the absolute owners of the land, or by the person so directed to cultivate the land, such protest cannot be over-ruled by the village convocation—hence the decisions which interfere with private rights can only be regarded as recommendations. Unfortunately differences do sometimes arise, in consequence of opposing the will of the majority, and in consequence of a weak point in their system a penalty for such opposition is often brought home to the offending individual.

The villages contain the houses, homesteads, and gardens of those who are thus associated, but these are located upon lands which belong to some one person. If he approves of the course decided upon by the majority, the offending party has a twelve month's notice within which he may remove all his buildings and other property, and he may choose any free location within the

Reserve. By preference he selects the village which is the next nearest to his farm lands, or he may in case of difficulty build upon his own farm, and place himself beyond all interference. This is a course he hesitates to adopt, because he sacrifices the many comforts and advantages of association in the village circle. The error which underlies this difficulty primarily arises from the village being built upon lands which belong to one individual, instead of each man having the opportunity of purchasing that portion of the village land he requires for his buildings and garden. This interference with individual independence leads to an increase in the number of villages, so that few of these villages attain to a full development.

Speaking generally of the Mennonites, I may say that I find a great measure of success existing amongst them. Farmers are making money and settling their children comfortably upon new farms. Tradesmen are prosperous, and in some cases wealthy. One of these, who is probably doing a larger business than any one else in the Reserve, informed me:—"I have carried on business here for 9 years, and I never lost a dollar by giving them credit. In hard times I have had proof that they would rather go ragged than not pay me. There have been instances of dealers coming from outside the Reserve, and who pressed their goods—especially farm implements—upon young settlers, and if by any chance they have been unable to pay up prompt, they have put the law in force to recover their debts; but they have invariably lost money. If having over-persuaded the buyer, some moderation had been shown in seeking for the money, the debt and interest would have been paid in full. We have had some cases of sad cruelty, but all are getting wiser now, and rarely purchase from persons outside the Reserve." The prosperity which is evident in their villages has enabled them to establish amongst themselves stores, and other facilities for obtaining their supplies from persons of their own nationality. Just in proportion as that completeness becomes more general, there appears to be an increasing tendency to deal as much as possible amongst themselves. For a long time the German language alone was in use in the Settlement, but many of them can now make themselves understood in English. The recent introduction of the English language into the Mennonite schools will in a few years effectually overcome every barrier to a free intercourse with their fellow Canadians.

THE GORDON-CATHCART SETTLEMENT.

The history of this settlement is well worthy of special record. In the spring of 1883 serious discontent existed amongst some of

the Crofter Tenants on the estate of Lady Gordon-Cathcart. This discontent largely resulted from difficulties occasioned by their being over-crowded upon a property which they were unwilling to leave. Matters became so very urgent in the spring of 1883, when their prospects were comparatively hopeless, that some issue from the difficulty became absolutely necessary. At this time, Lady Gordon-Cathcart offered to assist any of these tenants into more prosperous conditions of life, by advancing the necessary funds for helping them to settle upon the Government lands in the Canadian North-west. The offer made was one of a thoroughly business-like character, which might have been accepted by each and all without their looking upon it as any charitable favour conferred, and yet it could only be regarded by the outside world as a noble act, thoroughly well worthy of the name associated with it. It was arranged that £100 should be placed at the service of each family, in addition to the cash some of them had obtained by the sale of their farm stock. The sum of £100 was advanced under arrangements which provided for its prudent expenditure, upon the understanding that the loan should be secured under the 38th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. In this way an inexpensive, but perfectly safe, security was given for the capital advanced. Eleven families accepted the offer, and excellent arrangements were made for securing their successful establishment upon good land in the Canadian North-west. In my Report of October, 1883, I gave particulars of the admirable scheme under which they were located there, and it was carried out in a manner which was highly satisfactory to all parties. I visited these families in their settlement in September, 1883, and I became an eye-witness of their comfort, their material prosperity, and their gratitude. During my recent visit to that part of Canada I repeated my inspection of the settlement. I found the settlers of 1883 far more fully confirmed in conditions of prosperity than I could have anticipated, for they are happy and successful in their several farms.

The testimony which was sent home by these settlers was looked upon as too good to be true; but, with some doubts and fears, 45 other families have this year followed the example which had been set them, and these are now comfortably located around those who went out in 1883. It is enough to say that these are following upon the same course of procedure as secured success for those who first came out, and in the whole of the North-west we have no better instances of successful assisted emigrants than are to be found within this settlement. It would, of course, be unreasonable to compare their position with that occupied by men having far more capital at

their command; but, with fair consideration for the amount at their disposal, they have done most satisfactorily. After the payments have been made for bringing these families over to the land, about £75 remained for providing food, farm stock, and implements. I find that the following may be taken as fairly representing the usual expenditure of that money, when £75 represented the entire capital at command:—

<i>Crofters' Expenditure (1st season).</i>				£	s.	d.
Registration Fee and Survey Charges	...	...	...	2	0	0
Sow	...	...	...	5	0	0
Cow and Calf	...	...	...	15	0	0
Sundry small Tools—Spade, Shovel, Fork, Hoe, Scythe, Hammer, &c.	...	...	...	2	16	0
Stove	...	...	...	5	12	0
Seed—Potatoes—12 bushels at 80 cents. 9'60	...	...	...	}	3	8
„ Oats—6 bushels at 75 cents. 4'50	...	...	...
„ Barley—4 bushels at 80 cents. 3'20	...	...	...
Share of One Yoke of Oxen between two	...	...	...	20	0	0
„ of Harness for „ „ „	...	...	...	1	8	0
„ of Breaking Plough between two	...	...	...	2	8	0
„ of Harrows between two	...	...	...	1	16	0
„ of Waggon between four	...	...	...	3	16	0
Provisions and Sundry Expenditure	...	...	...	11	16	0
				£75	0	0

By the aid of this expenditure, and by the crops grown in the first season, the crofters were able in October, 1883, to congratulate themselves upon having a 12 months' supply of food in hand, and thus within 8 months from the period of their great difficulty they had attained a position of comfort, and a complete freedom from all anxious care. They realized the change in their position, and gratitude reigned supreme in their minds. Much of the success of these crofters may be traced to the fact that in the labour of the family they possessed a further source of capital. The families very generally possessed more bread-winners than the father, and as the elder children were able to earn good wages in the district, they could contribute to the general capital, and in this way most useful additions were made to the farm stock. We must not overlook the fact that when the children are grown up, and are able to help on the farm, and earn good wages, they represent so much additional capital at command. On the other hand, a man who takes a wife, with a group of little children—who need all her care and attention—such a man stands very much alone in the contest with the work of the farm, and he is, to a very great extent, prevented from supplementing his cash capital by earning wages.

The outlay of capital which has been detailed enables a man to provide food for his family, and to secure other supplies which are necessary for their comfort; but many years must elapse before he will be able, with the simple accumulations arising from that small capital, to cultivate the full area of 160 acres of land in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Every member of the family who is able to earn wages, and thereby add to the capital at command, represents an additional element of strength. It is also evident that when the entire outlay is limited to £100, great economy must be exercised, and there must be no injudicious expenditure. Very great care has been shown in this respect in the case of those who have come to this settlement, and the business-like manner in which the money has been used, after being duly secured, may be regarded as one essential element of success.

In the following Table I have collected the details which were officially reported as the results—calculated as per acre—of their first year's cropping, even when grown under very late sowing—ranging from the 1st to the 28th of June—upon land which had been prepared for the seed by a single ploughing of the turf of the prairie:—

	PRODUCE PER ACRE.		
	Potatoes. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
John Macdonald	350	40	50
Alexander Macpherson	360	—	40
Alexander Macdonald	200	—	56
William Macpherson	200	40	40
Loohlin Macpherson	200	40	40
Donald Macdonald	150	—	35
Roderick Macdonald	350	28	40
Angus McCormick	200	40	40
Average	251	37	42

It will now be desirable to notice the expressions of opinion given by these settlers individually. To make their statement more exact, I shall quote from their own letters, which have been placed at my disposal. I do so with the greater pleasure as I know the writers, and their statements are largely confirmed by my own observations, and other corroborative testimony.

John Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my location, and wish that all my friends and neighbours in the old country had as good a footing as I have here. The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy, and the land good."

Alexander Macpherson writes:—"I am greatly delighted with all I have seen of the country. It is delightful in every respect. The soil is rich black loam lying on the top of clay and limestone sub-soil, plenty of wood, water, and timber, and I wish all my friends were here." In another letter he says—"I planted 6 Bushels of Potatoes, and I got 50 Bushels from them. I put the seed in on 16th June, and they were ripe on the 28th July."

Alexander Macdonald writes:—"I am very well pleased with my farm, also with the climate, and very thankful that I left the poor old country. I am advising my friends at home to come as soon as possible to this beautiful land of the North-west."

William Macpherson writes:—"I understand that the harvest will be rather late at Uist this year (1883), on account of the weather being so wet. It is very different from our harvest here. I got all the crops without a single drop of rain. I had the corn all in and threshed in the end of September. I dont need tell you anything about the place for Donald McCormick left here last week for Uist. You may believe every word he will say to you, for I know he will tell you the truth."

Lochlin Macpherson writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm in every respect, also with the climate. We never saw weather at home like this, and my earnest wish is that all my friends and neighbours in Scotland were here in this beautiful farming country."

Donald Macdonald writes:—"The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy, the weather very good. Make no delay in coming." In another letter he says—"A man that would send 2 or 3 sons to service and sometimes working his lands, would be a rich man here in a short time."

Roderick Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm, and I would not go back to Scotland although I would get £400 and all the property I left."

Angus McCormick writes:—"I am very glad for my change from the old Benbema to the new Benbema in this beautiful far west country, of which we did not know anything until now, the only thing I feel sorry for is that I did not come here in my younger days, but, however, I feel glad to see some of my family in this good country, and hope the rest will soon come along with all my friends and neighbours. The climate is good and healthy, and the land is to any man's satisfaction."

John McRury writes:—"We were afraid about the winter till now, the same as you at home. When the snow begins to fall it will come so light and dry that I cannot notice it on my clothing.

We can work outside every day we like. Though ice on the ponds is about 6 inches, our house is very warm. You heard many times about milk and water frozen inside, but we did not notice any of that yet. I asked a man about the winter a month ago, and the answer he give was, the winter is nothing, and I believe him now. I was out early one of those cold days shooting rabbits. I am always out every day before the sun rises. Deer are about here very numerous. I happen to come upon 6 of them to-day, but I was unable to do any good for I had only small shot in my gun. I am shooting as many rabbits as I like."

Donald Macdiarmid writes :—"There is little trouble in raising crops in this country. The climato is very healthy, far beyond the climate of Scotland. There is land here for the landless, and homes for the homeless, beautiful land of the setting sun."

I have recorded the individual testimony of the group of 1883 settlers, in preference to giving any detailed statement of my own, for the well known reason that "the man who wears the shoe best knows whero it pinches." There is a remarkable concurrence of opinion throughout the entire series of letters. There are no expressions of regret, but a general desire that their friends remaining in Scotland would come over and share their prosperity. It is, however, rather amusing to notice the want of belief which has been shown about some of the reports which have been made respecting this settlement. The original settlers know that if they wrote to their friends, and told them the whole truth, they would not be believed. Those settlers who have come out during the present season (1884), are doing their best to assure their friends at home that there was no deception in the previous statements. One of these new settlers, *Ranald Morrison*, who appears for a time to have had little or no confidence in the reports previously sent home, writes from the settlement as follows :—"I have to tell you about my land. I got 640 acres of land, and I like it. I think it cannot be better, and I am telling you the very truth. This land is like the West End Park, Glasgow. There is timber on my land, and plenty of water also, and plenty of good hay. Now Peter I am telling you the truth. I saw the Benbeenla men"—these are the settlers of 1883—"We were thinking they were telling lies, but they were telling the truth. If you think I am telling lies I will not write more, but take my advice, and come here at once, and all your acquaintance."

One other quotation must suffice. *Roderick McIsaac*, a new settler writing in July 1884, says :—"Now in the first place I am going to state to you the whole truth concerning this country. I never did

see in all Scotland, or in any other country I was in, anything like this country. This is the bonniest place under the sun. The people who came here last year are well off now. I am very glad in this country. I like it very well, but one thing I am sorry for, that I did not get married before I came here, for the women are very scarce here."

Even in the presence of the undeniable success which has attended this settlement, a word of caution ought to be given against the temptation to grasp more land than can be advantageously held. Although there are only 56 Crofter families located on the land, and these have kept themselves as compact as their demands for land, and other circumstances, have permitted, they are now spread over about 250 square miles. The success which has attended Lady Gordon-Cathcart's noble work, precludes the possibility of that work terminating at the present stage. The experiment has been fairly tried, and the result is a definite success. As the facts of the case become better known, so must the movement increase in force until it passes beyond the limits of private benevolence, and can only be grappled with by the Legislature of this Kingdom.

THE EAST LONDON SETTLEMENT.

I approached this group of emigrants, who are located a few miles to the south of Moosemin, with some anxiety, knowing that few, if any of them, had had any experience of farm life, or even of country life. I was, however, very agreeably surprised to find that they had so quickly gained experience, and were not only comfortably located, but exceedingly cheerful with their lot. In common with all emigrants who have not been accustomed to country life, they had to acquire this experience, and they had to learn how to suit themselves to their new occupation. I am, however bound to acknowledge that I have not seen any emigrants from our English towns and cities who have so quickly adapted themselves to their new conditions of life. It should be remembered that these emigrants have suddenly become owners of land, that a reasonable amount of capital had been set aside for their use on the land, by its culture they are raising food for their families, and that they were enjoying the clear bright air of a beautiful park-like district. Many had already become skilful in shooting wild ducks, prairie fowls, and hares, and it is but natural to suppose that such conditions of life, so utterly opposed to everything within their experience in the east of London, should cause them to be happy, healthy, and prosperous.

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One woman to whom I spoke respecting her healthy-looking boys, said, "Ah, sir, they can run about here and play without being a trouble to anybody; they can amuse themselves from morning till night, and some day they will be little farmers." Other emigrants were proud to show me their newly-grown potatoes and other garden produce, and others were highly proud to talk of having a cow or a pig. Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, had sent them a present of garden seeds—flowers and vegetables—and I am sure the members of that firm would have been delighted if they could have seen how these people valued their gift, and the growth of so many old friends.

It was on the 8th of September, 1884, that I visited this settlement. All the emigrants I saw had either finished, or were finishing, their houses for winter. Generally speaking they had done so by building up a double thickness of turf. Their potatoes were being raised and stored, and most of the men were going off to help in getting in the harvest and threshing the corn on the Assiniboine Farm near Elkhorn. In each case land had been prepared for the growth of wheat next season, but in the meantime a supply of oatmeal and fuel will practically represent their requirements, for with the produce of the gun, the garden, and the cow they will live well. The general scheme of this settlement largely corresponds with that carried out upon the Gordon Cathcart Settlement; each family having been assisted by a loan of £100, which has been secured upon the lands they hold under the Dominion Government. The conception and organisation of this settlement originated with Sir Francis de Winton and the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, vicar of St. John's, Bethnal Green, London, the colonists being chiefly selected from his populous parish. The necessary capital was advanced for the purpose by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other friends, and thus 18 families have been successfully transferred to Canada. During the winter preceding their departure the heads of these families received special instruction, including that of an ambulance class, which has proved exceedingly useful to them. Mrs. Huleatt also most kindly made arrangements for their being taught bread-making and a system of cooking suitable for colonial life. This instruction has not only been directly useful, but it prepared them for learning many local habits and practices which would otherwise have been learnt by a dear experience. Then again the care taken of these emigrants after they were placed upon their lands, and the general assistance rendered to them has been exceptionally liberal. In fact all these details were only reasonable and proper requirements of the scheme, which, under the circumstances of the case,

were necessary for securing a satisfactory result. Herein has centred the exceptional success these emigrants have secured. I see nothing to fear for the future prosperity of these emigrants, for if they progress as they have hitherto done, they are sure, under judicious guidance, to become successful cultivators of a rich and generous soil, with conditions of happiness and prosperity before them, of which they could form no approximate conception in their wretched homes in London.

THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

An especial interest naturally attaches to the Jews located here by the London Mansion House Committee. Like the Mennonites, they have found a new and happy home in Canada, and a freedom from all persecution and injustice. They consist of various nationalities, for the settlement contains the families of

- 10 Polish and Hungarian Jews,
- 10 Austrian Jews,
- 9 German and Russian Jews.

They are located from 18 to 30 miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the Pipestone Creek and Moose Mountain. The successful organisation of this settlement is largely due to the kind and active care of Mr. Wurtheim, of Winnipeg, who has very prudently expended the funds provided for these emigrants. They have had practical instruction in farm work given to them by Mr. Thompson, and right well has he discharged his duty. A breadth of 320 acres of thoroughly good land has been secured for each of these 29 families, and various kinds of houses have been fitted up for them, some being properly framed houses, whilst others are turf or log huts. About 5 acres were put under crop for each family during the present season, and preparations have been made for sowing more land next spring. In this settlement we have another instance of the great importance of rendering help and guidance to settlers who have no practical knowledge of farm work. It is actually necessary to secure the general well being of the settler and his family, and it adds to the security of the loan by which the settler is placed upon the land, and enabled to carry on its profitable occupation.

LABOUR.

The cost of labour is at all times an important consideration for those who intend to farm largely, and the very high wages

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which are so commonly—but erroneously—quoted as being paid in Canada, whilst they have caused disappointment amongst the workmen, have checked capitalists from going there. The rate of wages has been steadily and advantageously reduced, but they are still quite large enough to enable workmen to prosper. Excessive wages are not good, for these keep out of the country that capital which advances the workman's lot, but those payments are best which enable both to prosper. To a good farm labourer the great inducement should be the fact that whilst he can live comfortably on the same wages as are usual in England, he can rise to conditions of greater prosperity, and he need have no fear of being unable to support himself in comfort as old age advances. The ease with which he can secure land for his own use and benefit, enables him to promote the comfort and welfare of his family, as well as make a provision for his future. During harvest and threshing time this year farm labourers have received at the rate of 25s. weekly in addition to their food. Permanent workmen have received the same for the summer months, and in the winter they will have 18s. weekly. Much more work is being done for this remuneration, than we are accustomed to see in the old country. There are two circumstances which favour this result. The climate is bright and inspiring, so that men can work with but little fatigue, and the same result is also favoured by the better food they receive. As good or bad fuel is to the boiler of the steam engine, so is good or bad food to the workmen. Those who know how our agricultural labourers are often fed, cannot wonder at the weary performance of labour we sometimes notice, and especially in our moist climate. When men are well fed, and have to labour under bright and cheerful conditions of climate, they can do very much more work with far less fatigue to themselves, and hence the difference which is so generally observable.

Up to the present time young unmarried men have had the preference in the North-west, because they can be more cheaply housed, that is, "berthed." So long as the farmer is so generally obliged to be content with the very limited accommodation of the log hut, it can scarcely be expected that married labourers and their families can be provided with better quarters. Putting up cottage accommodation for the number of men which are required upon a farm, is an excellent investment. A cottage with a good garden and the run of a cow, would enable a married workman to do thoroughly well, with twenty shillings weekly in addition all the year round. The cost of labour would be largely decreased by such cottages, the workman would be more prosperous, and he would have a future

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before him full of hope for himself and his family. No doubt this want of accommodation for married labourers may be traced to the fact that the majority of those farming land in the North-west have not as much capital at command as they need. Emigration to Canada can scarcely be said to have been evenly balanced hitherto, for if one-half of the expenditure which has been made to take workmen to Canada had been made use of in a manner calculated to encourage an inflow of men of capital, it would have been better for those who have gone to that colony, and it would have more fully advanced the material prosperity of Canada. Now that more persons with sufficient capital are taking up land in the North-west, we may fairly anticipate better opportunities for married labourers. I would impress upon such occupiers of land, the many economical and social advantages arising from this provision being made for married farm labourers.

This will probably be as convenient a time as any for drawing the attention of those who are so benevolently assisting emigration work, to the immense importance of making a judicious selection of persons for this purpose. It would economise the funds they are willing to expend, and it would secure far more encouraging results if they would realize the fact that whilst good farm servants have a very much better chance of doing well in Canada than at home, those who are not up to the work have a much harder time. Canada does not want our "incapables," and we do that colony an injustice by sending any of this class to them. She is, however, ready to welcome and to offer conditions of prosperity to all who are worthy of her favours. To the industrious and competent workmen for whom that colony can find employment, she offers a future brighter and more hopeful than any which they can secure in our over-crowded country. Those who can employ themselves upon the land, and who are really prepared for that class of occupation, can be received without any limitation to their number, and they will do well. At the same time it should be remembered that farmers in Canada will no longer pay good wages to incompetent workmen.

Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, smiths, wheelwrights, harness makers, and men of this class who are up to their work, can also be received in any number, for the rapid development of the country will find such men abundant employment, and wages ranging from 6s. to 8s. and in some cases 10s. a day. Manufactories of various kinds are springing up in all parts of Canada, and in consequence persons having a knowledge of any useful manufacture, may find very unusual advantages in Canada. It is desired, as far as it can

be accomplished, to produce within Canada all those manufactured products for which her varied soil and climate give her the raw material. The deposits of coal and mineral wealth indicate that Canada will soon take high rank by reason of her manufacturing capabilities. For these reasons skilled workers in any of our manufactories should not overlook Canada, for it may be that she has special advantages to offer. As regards the mining industries, it may be stated that the development of the mineral wealth of Canada will yield many and great advantages to those who are willing to take part in it.

The inflow of youthful immigrants has been a double blessing to Canada, for whilst her people have gained much, those who have been planted in that colony have, with few exceptions, secured a happy future in life. This work represents one of the most hopeful sections of Assisted Emigration. The chief scene of action has necessarily been in the older provinces of Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec. As yet I have only been able to visit two of the several Homes which has been established in Canada. I was pleased to inspect Dr. Stephenson's Home, in Hamilton, under the guidance of W. E. Sanford, Esq., of that city, who has taken much care in the distribution and oversight of the boys and girls sent over to that Home from different parts of England. I am glad to know that they are doing well. Within a mile of this Institution we have the Shaftesbury Home for boys who have been trained in farm work on Bisley Farm, Surrey. Their Canadian Home is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, who are exceedingly well qualified for that position, and under their watchful care the boys are gaining great credit from their employers. I cannot commend them more highly than by saying they are doing their part in keeping up the high reputation of the parent institution. It was entirely beyond my power to visit the Toronto Home for Dr. Barnardo's boys, or the Homes for Girls established by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson respectively. In Quebec Province also a very great work of a similar kind is being carried out for placing Roman Catholic children amongst settlers holding that faith. I was gratified to receive a very favourable report of these boys after their recent inspection.

One general and consistent testimony is given as to the complete manner in which one and all of these groups of children become blended into the families of their employers. It is worthy of note that although these children were all free agents, having full power of leaving their situations, the cases are exceedingly rare in which there is any necessity for their guardians to intervene on

their behalf. This is the more satisfactory as all these boys and girls are kept in regular communication with their respective homes. In the case of the girls it is especially satisfactory to know that by sending them out to Canada at the early ages of from 12 to 16 much trouble has been avoided, which at one time caused considerable anxiety. As the residences of the settlers in the rural districts of the North-west improve in their accommodation, so will these children find their way amongst them, but until such improvement takes place the work should be extended there with caution. We must not, however, deceive ourselves by thinking that the success attained in the past justifies—or even encourages—a more rapid transit of these boys and girls through their several Homes in England. Hitherto attention has been given to train them somewhat carefully in habits of life conducive to their future prosperity, and the success secured has largely corresponded with this care. New habits of thought and new principles of action cannot be firmly planted in the mind without much persevering care and prolonged attention. I know the temptation which exists in England to let our thousands upon thousands of worse than useless boys and girls rush through our various institutions too rapidly, even in the desire to make room for others. So long as proper care is taken in giving these boys and girls a suitable preparation, so long we may wish this good work every success, but the measure of success will be determined by the quality of the material sent, rather than by the supply being large.

CAPITAL.

The enquiry is often made—What capital is required for farming land in the Canadian North-west, and what return may be fairly expected under good management? To this I shall endeavour to give a distinct reply. I have already given an example of able-bodied crofters entering upon 160 acres of land successfully with a capital of £75. In my Report of October, 1883, I gave one of many instances of working men commencing to hold 160 acres of land without any capital, other than their own labour, which they bargained away from time to time in exchange for ploughing, seeding, and harvest help rendered upon their own land by their employers. If we extend the enquiry we shall find every gradation of capital, from that of labour alone, up to £4 in cash per acre. A good deal of attention has been given to the utilization of small and insufficient capitals; but I think it a matter of great importance to look at the position of affairs from another stand-point, and show the manner in which a full amount of capital may be advantageously

employed. Before doing so, I will quote from the published hand-books a statement of account which is commonly adopted for showing the results arising from the use of a small capital of about £150. I do so in order that these results may be fairly contrasted with the advantages resulting from the use of large and sufficient capitals.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
<i>First Year :—</i>	£		£
One yoke of oxen ...	37		
One cow	7		
Plough and harrow ...	7		
Waggon	16		
Implements and sundries	15		
Cooking stove, &c. ...	5		
Furniture	12		
Provisions... ..	50		
	149		
<i>Second Year :—</i>		<i>Second Year :—</i>	
Food and implements ...	60	Twenty acres wheat ...	96
<i>Third Year :—</i>		<i>Third Year :—</i>	
Implements and stock ...	100	Forty acres wheat ...	192
<i>Fourth Year :—</i>		<i>Fourth Year :—</i>	
Stock and implements ...	120	Seventy acres wheat ...	335
Receipts over expenditure, in addition to the value of stock and implements on farm	194		
	£ 623		£ 623

The increase in the value of a settler's land should also be taken into account, for any one taking up a free homestead really increases his capital by any increase in the value of his land, caused by his own improvements, and by the increase of settlement around him. It is well known that as settlement proceeds the neighbouring lands increase in value. Thus we frequently find men of this class selecting free homesteads, improving them, and having secured their patents, they sell the land with considerable profit, and migrate to other free homesteads with a greatly enlarged capital.

I will now proceed to give details of the expenditure made upon three farms of 160, 320, and 640 acres respectively during the spring and summer of 1884 by good practical farmers, who had proper capital at command. I have added the further requirements for each of these farms for implements, which, according to

the judgment of these three farmers, will be necessary in the spring and summer of 1885.

FARM STOCK PURCHASED.	FARM A. (160 Acres).			FARM B. (320 Acres).			FARM C. (640 Acres).		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horses	80	0	0	172	0	0	600	0	0
Oxen	40	0	0	40	0	0	—	—	—
Pigs	4	0	0	6	0	0	—	—	—
Cows... ..	12	0	0	15	0	0	280	0	0
Waggons	15	0	0	16	0	0	60	0	0
Ploughs	15	0	0	25	0	0	90	0	0
Harrows	3	12	0	8	0	0	25	4	0
Small tools, &c.	2	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0
	171	12	0	292	0	0	1075	4	0
<i>Purchases to be made:—</i>									
Self-binding Reaper	60	0	0	65	0	0	250	0	0
Seeders	12	0	0	12	0	0	36	0	0
Mower	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0
Rake	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
Sleigh	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
	103	0	0	108	0	0	317	0	0
Cost of house and farm { buildings }	100	0	0	300	0	0	340	0	0
Total expenditure £	374	12	0	700	0	0	1732	4	0

With a convenient supply of horses and farm implements, and with men employed to carry out the work, the cost of cultivating an acre of wheat may be very safely calculated at the following charges:—

	£	s.	d.
Breaking and Backsetting	0	16	0
Seed	0	8	0
Sowing and Harrowing	0	4	0
Harvesting and Threshing	0	12	0
	£2	0	0

On good land, and with good management, from 25 to 30 Bushels may be safely relied upon, which, with a price ranging from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per Bushel, gives a return of about £4 per acre for the entire quantity of wheat grown. It is more than probable that in each of the three farms already referred to, about 80 per cent. of the land will be sown with wheat in the second year. We may, therefore,

extend our calculations one step further, so as to show the profit arising from the growth of wheat in each of these cases:—

Farm.	Acres in Wheat.	Cost of Wheat.	Value of Wheat.	Profit.
A	130	£ 260	£ 520	£ 260
B	260	£ 520	£ 1040	£ 520
C	520	£ 1040	£ 2080	£ 1040

The cost of growing the first crop of wheat should be added to the capital, because the expenditure has to be made before the crop can be secured. I have calculated in the foregoing statements that all the work is done by hired men. If the farmer does any portion of the work, it would diminish the expenditure and increase the profit; but these calculations will be more generally useful if we continue to assume that all the labour is paid for. We are now in a position to determine the full amount of capital employed upon these farms.

Farm.	Extent.	Implements and Stock.	Cost of Tillage.	Total Capital.
	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A	160	374 12 0	260 0 0	634 12 0
B	320	700 0 0	520 0 0	1220 0 0
C	640	1732 4 0	1040 0 0	2772 4 0

He who has sufficient capital to cultivate his land thoroughly well can certainly command a large interest on his capital, as I shall hereafter more clearly point out. If the growth of corn should be decreased, in order that a system of mixed farming may be adopted, this change would, by prudent management, tend rather to increase than to decrease the general profits. There are consequently many and great inducements for the investment of capital. But we must remember that the remaining 20 per cent. of the land—which was not calculated upon in the above statement as yielding any direct profits—this land will by its production of milk, meat, poultry, and vegetables, decrease the costs of the household to a very small amount, and the abundant supply of game will also tend to economise the cost within the house.

Dealing as we are in these matters of finance with most important interests, and it may be for the welfare and happiness of many, I have thought it desirable to check these statements by information obtained from another source. Through the kindness of Major

EXPENDITURE IN THIRD YEAR.					£	s.	d.
Outlay as in Second Year	...	...	...	...	270	0	0
Extra Cost of Threshing	...	...	...	...	12	8	0
					£	282	8 0

We may now bring these statements of expenditure into contact with the receipts for the same period.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
<i>First Year :—</i>	£ s. d.	<i>First Year :—</i>	£ s. d.
As per statement ...	665 8 0	1000 bushels wheat, at 80 cts. per bush.	160 0 0
		450 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel ...	36 0 0
<i>Second Year :—</i>		<i>Second Year :—</i>	
As per statement ...	270 0 0	3500 bushels wheat, at 80 cents per bushel	560 0 0
		500 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel ...	40 0 0
<i>Third Year :—</i>		<i>Third Year :—</i>	
As per statement ...	282 8 0	4750 bushels wheat, at 80 cents per bushel	760 0 0
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure ...	378 4 0	500 bushels oats, at 40 cents per bushel ...	40 0 0
	£ 1596 0 0		£ 1596 0 0

Major Bell calculates that after the third year, although the capital invested upon the farm has been re-paid, the annual receipts and expenditure may be calculated upon as in the third year, showing a clear annual profit of over £500. Results such as these are far too important to be passed without applying to them even a further test, and I have therefore taken the data given in connection with Farms A, B, and C, so as to place them in contrast with each other as well as with the Farm D.

£	s.	d.
84	0	0
36	0	0
32	0	0
36	0	0
15	0	0
40	0	0
7	0	0
20	0	0
70	0	0

FARM A.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year	634	12 0	Second Year	520	0 0
Third Year	260	0 0	Third Year	520	0 0
Receipts in excess ...	145	8 0			
£	1040	0 0	£	1040	0 0

FARM B.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year	1220	0 0	Second Year	1040	0 0
Third Year	520	0 0	Third Year	1040	0 0
Receipts in excess ...	340	0 0			
£	2080	0 0	£	2080	0 0

FARM C.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
First and Second Year	2772	4 0	Second Year	2080	0 0
Third Year	1040	0 0	Third Year	2080	0 0
Receipts in excess ...	347	16 0			
£	4160	0 0	£	4160	0 0

Thus in each and all of these cases, in which there was sufficient capital at command, we have a very satisfactory uniformity in the general results, which goes far to explain the immense success which is commonly observed in Canadian farming when a proper amount of capital is employed. These results closely confirm the statements made in my previous Report, in which, after referring to some excellent farms around Brandon, I said:—"In all these cases the profits on two years' cropping would repay the purchase of the property and also the outlay for the improvements."

It is, however, desirable, whilst showing the great advantages of having a full amount of capital, to avoid throwing any unnecessary discouragement upon men having smaller sums at their disposal. These persons are bound to take a longer time in attaining

the same result. In the cases named we have seen the accumulation of profits soon making the receipts greater than the expenditure. Such results are quickly gained, because all the arrangements are thoroughly complete. If the arrangements are less perfectly organised, proportionately more time has to be given for securing any given result. There is, however, one great satisfaction—for if the desired result be delayed, matters roll on comfortably in the interval, and if some patience has to be exercised, it is not demanded under trying circumstances.

The high percentage which is obtainable upon capital prudently invested, and the small demand for house expenses, will leave a considerable sum free, year by year, available for some new investment, or for the repayment of the capital in case of its having been borrowed. We are thus compelled to consider, whether a man should limit the extent of land he holds, so that he can forthwith cultivate the whole in an efficient manner, or whether he ought to have more land at his command upon which he may invest his accumulating profits. There will be no difference of opinion amongst practical minds upon this point, for it is accepted by all that as land is cheap an additional extent ought to be secured so as to admit of extended operations. The enquiry rather resolves itself into a question of degree, on which, however, opinions will differ. My own opinion is that a man, who is farming with borrowed capital, fully sufficient for 160 acres—say £650—may prudently take double that quantity of land, in the reasonable expectation of completely stocking 320 acres, and of paying off the borrowed capital. If, however, he possesses from £600 to £700 capital he may prudently give himself a larger margin for expansion. In such a case he might take an additional 320 acres of land provided he can postpone his payments in the purchase of such land, so that they shall come within one-third of his annual profits. A man having borrowed capital at his command for 4 or 5 years certain, may fairly take 50 acres of land for each £100 lent to him; the longer the time he can retain the loan the greater is the quantity he may successfully work, and if the capital is his own he may take 75 acres for each £100. On the other hand the shorter the period for which the loan is at his service, the more compact he should keep all his operations.

In securing land to admit of such extended operations, he should always be guided by the golden rule, that, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." That portion only of his land which can be thoroughly well cultivated, should be brought under the plough. The remainder should be kept as unbroken prairie, and be used as

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grazing grounds, or as lands for making hay. This will be steadily encroached upon by the ploughs as the cultivating power of the farm increases.

It will be evident from the foregoing statements that a man who enters upon 160 acres of land with only £75 of borrowed capital, will have to work very zealously for several years—7 to 10 years—before he can get his land fairly stocked. It is true that men are doing their best with ten shillings per acre, and even less—supporting themselves by the produce of the land—but they continue to labour year after year in completing the requirements of their farms. In other words, the profits they make have to be invested upon the farm as additional capital, but each succeeding year shows better results, and ultimately the land will be fully stocked and properly cultivated. Any re-payment of capital during this period, must be a check upon the attainment of the high result aimed at. I must not be understood to suggest that this long continued effort is of necessity a troubled condition of life. On the contrary, if the emigrant can have the loan of the capital for several years he will no doubt realize his hopes by increasing his capital from 10s. per acre on a farm of 160 acres up to £2 per acre, and be comfortable in his own home whilst he is doing it. But what shall we say of those who are endeavouring to accomplish this result for 320 acres, or even 640 acres. I venture to think that the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act are in such cases improperly used, even when the legal conditions are observed, and that the land is thus being locked-up in a most undesirable manner.

I have already pointed out how important it is that wages should be earned by this class of settler and brought in to supplement their small capitals. The marked success of the Gordon-Cathcart settlers must be largely traced to their ability to work, and to the facility with which they obtained good employment. This element of success should never be lost sight of, because it shows the impolicy of land—which might be occupied by employers of labour—being uselessly locked-up by men who want employment, and who thereby keep their best friends—their would-be employers—at a distance from them. We recognise the fact that able-bodied settlers, who have a proper acquaintance with farm work, can maintain themselves in comfort on the land, but we also know that when they can supplement their small capital by earning some wages, they make more rapid progress, and secure more comforts. Neither must we lose sight of the many difficulties which arise from families of this class being so scattered, especially in relation to education, medical care, church services, supplies to and from stores. Take

the case of the 56 Crofter families spread over 250 square miles, and we can readily understand that even their patience and endurance is often severely taxed in consequence.

We may, however, view the position of emigrants of this class from another stand-point; for I am satisfied that their comfort and prosperity may be materially increased by adopting a modified course of procedure. I feel the greater confidence in recommending such a course, as we have clear evidence of its advantages already existing in Canada. In the village system of the Mennonites, we see the advantages of associated homes, and by adopting the alterations which their experience has shown to be desirable, we have a practical guide for locating workmen under conditions of immediate comfort, and progressive prosperity.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

The first variation I suggest is, that a smaller quantity of land than 160 acres should be taken up by each workman. The quantity of land which he can advantageously work will be determined by the cash at his disposal, and his personal ability for work—conjointly these represent his available capital. As a general rule where £100 has been lent to an emigrant who is an able-bodied agricultural labourer, he will find 40 acres of land abundantly sufficient for him. In such cases the division of the land may be conveniently carried out in the manner indicated in the 16th clause of the Dominion Lands Act. This quantity of land will be found sufficiently large to permit a workman devoting to it any portion of his time, or, if he specially desires it, he can give up all his time to the work. This quantity of land will give him year by year a surplus of farm produce for sale, yielding a profit of from £30 to £50, and it will at the same time enable him to raise young stock for ultimately undertaking the profitable holding of 160 acres of land. In the meantime such a workman may make his family thoroughly comfortable, and he would be steadily becoming more and more prosperous, for whilst he would have quite as much land as he can make use of, he would not be preventing employers of labour settling around him.

The question of house accommodation is the next matter for consideration. In the several settlements already referred to very little of the loan capital has been devoted to building the house. A turf house, or else a log hut has been generally constructed by the united labour of the family. As a rule such a hut gives very insufficient accommodation for maintaining the decencies of life in the family, and much which we condemn in the housing of the poor in

England, is re-produced under these settlement schemes. I am therefore bound to recommend some substantial contribution towards the building of the home. In like manner any systematic fencing-in of the lands of these settlements is rarely attempted because of the expense it involves, but no one can doubt that it is most desirable that it should be done. This assistance for house and fencing may in the present instance be limited to about £40.

I have already detailed the best example of the expenditure for farm stock bought for working the land upon the Gordon-Cathcart Settlements, but it will be seen that at best it only gives a man half a yoke of oxen and half a plough, which many settlers do not know how to make use of, and he has the further difficulty of not getting these until late in the season. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the emigrant if in systematically organising the settlement, arrangements were made for ploughing and sowing 10 or 15 acres of his land by contract in advance of his arrival. A cow with a calf, a pig, and some poultry might also be secured by the time he reached his land, and this expenditure in farm stock and crop would place him in a condition of immediate comfort, and he would be able, without delay, to give up his time for employment elsewhere. His live stock and crops would then yield food for his family from the time of his arrival, and the surplus produce of the land at his first harvest might be advantageously expended in purchasing additions to his farm stock.

The general outlay for each family, upon this plan, would be—

Expenditure in bringing the family to the land	...	£25
Expenditure for house and fences	... ..	40
Tillage of land and live stock	... ..	35
		<hr/>
		£100
		<hr/>

During the first year the emigrant should only be required to pay interest on the loan, which would represent about half a days' work in each week, but a fair start having been secured for him in the manner proposed, the annual interest and one-fourth of the entire capital could be easily repaid out of the £30 to £50 profits of the second harvest. Each subsequent harvest would provide for the annual payments, meanwhile the workman would be increasingly prosperous on his small farm, and within five years the loan and interest would be easily repaid. It may be raised as an objection to this reduction in the extent of land, that it interferes with the present mode of securing £100 upon the land. No practical difficulty however need arise, for any portion of the advance which cannot be

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secured upon the land may be separately secured upon the stock, crop, and buildings. But the advantages of the plan are many and great. The emigrant will be promptly and comfortably located, and the education and medical care of his family can be provided for from the time of his reaching the village settlement. He will also be placed in a very favourable position for meeting the interest on the loan and for its regular re-payment, so that it may be used for others to follow him. This regularity in the re-payment of the interest and loan, I regard as of the utmost importance, and we ought therefore to be most careful that the settlement system which is adopted, should favour and permit of these payments being made with regularity. If we place a man in such a position that he is constantly anxious to invest his profits in farm supplies, which he actually needs, we thereby tempt him to become irregular in his re-payment of his loan and interest, for every payment will be felt to be a material check upon his progress.

Besides this group of men who have a capital consisting both of cash and skill, there was others who have only their labour to aid them into a better position. For such men still smaller portions of land are most desirable. In fact, the point to be aimed at would be so to divide certain sections of land, that men could gradually advance from 4 acres to 10 acres, thence to 40 acres, and onwards to 160 acres. It may be that this could be better done by the owners of landed property rather than by a Government scheme, but I have more confidence in the latter than in the former. In either case it need not involve any loss, but it may actually be a source of profit to the landowner, whilst being of immense advantage to men who have no capital to commence with. These men form a class quite distinct from those who have been assisted by loans. They claim consideration, because at present they are compelled to go without land, or else take up far more than they want, thereby locking up land from men of capital who would make a good use of it. Whilst on the one hand it is most undesirable that land should be so largely held by these men, it is of the utmost importance that they should have some land. By the possession of land every labourer would be able to make provision for advancing years, and be able to secure the necessaries and comforts of life in old age without being dependent upon anyone. To accomplish this object a ladder is needed, by which men can advance step by step from having very small farms to larger holdings of land, just as their powers increase for using them advantageously.

Village settlements capable of meeting these varied requirements will be most successful if they are dotted about the country

W. SMITH & SON, AGENTS,
 13A, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

amongst farms held by men of capital. They should not be grouped closely together. In fact these villages might well be made the centres of a properly organised occupation of the land, such as I have prepared plans* for, in which employers may be grouped around villages of prosperous, well-to-do workmen. The arrangement of these village settlements will be largely determined by local requirements, which cannot be dealt with in detail on this occasion. There are, however, certain important requirements which should be provided, besides the land required for each villager. Within these village settlements there should be a village green, as nearly central as possible, which should be permanently reserved for public uses, such as the erection of schools, churches, and for like purposes. Arrangements such as these would also enable a workman not only to engage in farm work, but if he had any other trade, he could often utilise this with advantage. I remember meeting on the open prairie an assisted settler, who had been a blacksmith before he went upon the land, and he expressed to me his regret at being located eight or ten miles away from any regularly settled land. Under other circumstances he would have earned many a pound for himself, and have been specially useful to farmers around him. Village settlements, such as I propose, would secure for a prudently selected emigrant workman, a comfortable and happy home, with steady employment, education, and medical care for his family, opportunities for Sunday services, the advantages of association with friends, and the further convenience of having stores near at hand for the purchase and sale of food supplies and other necessaries; and last, but not least, his land would give him a reliable and plentiful supply of good food for his family.

ORGANISED SYSTEMS OF SETTLEMENT.

I have already made reference to the desirability of land being occupied by men of capital, and under more organised systems of settlement. Many and great advantages would result from the adoption of prudently concerted arrangements. Much of the objection which is felt against emigration may be traced to the breaking up of old associations, which might be largely avoided, if groups of friends were located near to each other. Instead of a man emigrating alone, there is no reason why he should not make himself one of a group having kindred requirements, and who would establish an agreeable association amongst

* One of these plans is given on the back of the Map at the commencement.

themselves when they reach a new colony. As it is we too often see a settler drifting about under the conflicting advice of interested persons, until some purely accidental circumstance induces him to secure a certain section of land, and often without a friend to help him he prepares himself for "roughing it." It is probable that he then sets himself to work to get a log hut built, and through his entire ignorance of the district he usually pays two or three times as much as he need have done. After all he secures accommodation remarkably suited for the so-called process of "roughing it." Having secured a miserable residence, with equal want of forethought he then seeks for a water supply, and a failure in the first attempt is frequent, sometimes also in the second trial, a very fitting introduction to a bad system of domestic arrangements.

It may be useful to realize something of the log-hut life, and for this purpose I will take a typical example of a hut which I visited in one of my prairie drives. This log-hut belonged to two young men of good English families, who had settled upon their land about four months before the time of my visit. The logs of which the walls were built had been placed one upon another in the usual manner, so as to enclose 12 ft. x 16 ft., and the crevices between the logs had been filled with mud-plaster, which retained much of its original colour. Projecting inwards from the level of the eaves of the roof were two rough floors, which formed the two sleeping spaces, and between these there was an intervening space of about 4 ft. in width, through which access could be obtained to either of their beds of dry grass. A cooking stove occupied the centre of the hut, and the various pots and pans were found in the condition in which they were left after repeated previous duties. Two guns and the clothing of the two young men were hung about on the walls in great variety. The gentlemen themselves, fresh from their labours in the field—clothed in a manner which would have astonished their friends at home—joined us soon after we had inspected the hut. We were asked to dine with them, but we had seen too much of the culinary arrangements to do so, and they joined us in partaking of the luncheon supplies we had taken with us. They were full of hope and zeal, they were working hard and successfully; but what parent could have approved of the painful experiences of this so-called "roughing it?" Occasionally these young men had to drive to the nearest town, and stay a few days, to get properly cooked food, after which they would return to work again, bringing with them a fresh store of provisions. Other young men when they go to their towns, under similar circumstances, are often tempted to stay too long, and spend more money than they

can spare. Who can be surprised at it? We may admire pluck and prudent forbearance; but we must bear in mind that their troubles arise from their own want of care and good judgment. The true cause should be clearly recognised, and then the evils will be avoided for they are absolutely unnecessary.

I could not refrain the thought how bitterly their lady-friends at home would have criticised their wretched domestic arrangements, and would have found abundant evidence to illustrate the truth of that natural law which teaches us "It is not good for man to be alone." It may, however, be asked—Ought women accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life to be induced to live under such conditions? Certainly not; but the remedy consists in avoiding those conditions, which are equally unfit for women and for men. Once let decent and reasonable conditions of life be secured, and a man will soon find that the comforts of home make him better able to undertake his daily duties with increasing satisfaction and success. The solution of this difficulty lies in the direction of facilitating the supply of proper houses, so that if a young man enters upon the occupation of land, before other circumstances permit of his marriage, he may, at any rate, be able to have a married labourer residing in his house, whose wife can see that his house is kept in decent order, and that proper care is taken in the preparation of his food.

I met with a happy illustration of a better system of life in the case of a bachelor who adopted a very prudent and successful policy. He contracted with a good tradesman to put up a comfortable framed house after a proper supply of water had been found. A married workman—who had long been in his father's employment in England—subsequently resided in one portion of his house, and the whole of the surroundings constituted a scene of comfort. It formed a very striking contrast which left no doubt on my mind as to the plan which is best calculated to promote a man's material prosperity. I was much interested in the various details given to me of his bachelor life. His farm, poultry yard, and garden gave him a good variety of food. Venison he had no difficulty in securing, for a moderate compensation induced the Indians to bring him a supply from time to time, and as the flesh was kept frozen he had no necessity for hastening its use. Prairie fowls and wild ducks he shot and purchased in considerable numbers early in the winter. He also obtained fish from a neighbouring lake, and all of these were kept frozen until they were required for use. His home was thoroughly comfortable and well appointed, and worthy of being

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rendered still more complete. This winter, 1884-5, he visits his friends in the old country for the purpose of bringing a bride back with him to share as bright a colonial home as she could well desire, whilst his own success in business has been most satisfactory. Domestic arrangements such as these bring credit to a district and induce others to come and enjoy similar happiness and prosperity. The miserable log-hut system of bachelor life on the other hand brings discredit, for many a young man having capital gets into bad habits of life and fails to secure a success, he then returns to his native land and furiously condemns the country in which he made his mistakes. The opponents of Canada know full well how to parade such facts to her disadvantage, and those who are jealous for her honour can only look upon these wretched instances of "roughing it" as in every way unnecessary and most undesirable. It may be said that there are good and comfortable log-huts to be found, in which every reasonable provision is made for the comforts and decencies of life. This, I cheerfully admit; but these points of character obviously remove them from those one-room huts I have made reference to, and which are only too well calculated to degrade and ruin many worthy young fellows of whom their mother country is proud, and towards whom the eyes of many are hopefully turned.

In order that Emigration may be carried out with comfort and assured success, it should not be left to shape itself as it were by accident. The Government Immigration Agents and the Land Guides, I have before spoken of in terms of well-deserved commendation. They discharge their respective duties admirably, but something more is needed than comes within the sphere of their duties. To secure the fullest success to emigrants systematic arrangements are necessary which shall locate workmen near to the employers of labour, and shall bring all within a reasonable distance of the general conveniences required for the comfort of home life. In the selection of land other things are necessary besides choosing a good soil. He who would make his position in a new land, not only profitable to himself, but comfortable for his family and well calculated to advance their well-being, he must select his land with due consideration to the surrounding circumstances. I would recommend that a Village Settlement—such as I have already described—should be made the centre of a properly organised system. In this village, workmen, tradesmen, store keepers, schools, church services, medical requirements could be arranged for. Around the village farms of various sizes may be grouped. It may very truly be said

that these conveniences are provided around most of our railway stations. But we have now to deal with lands which are 5, 10, 15, or more miles off, and these are the parts on which regular settlements become more than ever necessary, and mutually advantageous.

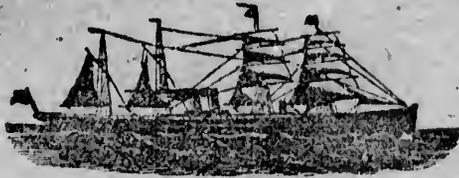
We must also remember that emigrants who intend to take up lands for tillage purposes may be very generally divided into two groups. We find some who would willingly pay for proper houses and farm shedding being put up, if they knew how to proceed safely with the work; and there are others who have no money to spare for the purpose. Feeling the immense importance of assistance being rendered to these groups of emigrants, I have opened up communications with the object of removing some of the existing difficulties, and I am greatly encouraged to anticipate a satisfactory result. I have, in fact, already secured important promises of help which, when more complete, will be duly notified to the public. During my recent visit to Canada I have been more than ever convinced of the importance of further assistance being given to the more wealthy class of emigrants, and especially young men having capital at their command, who desire to find a safe and reliable course in making their investments. When these requirements are provided—and I know that the Dominion Government are giving to this matter their best consideration—then we shall find the inflow of wealth will be greatly encouraged. We shall also have organised groups of our upper middle class forming concerted settlements in Canada, securing thereby a transfer of friendly associations to new scenes, and amidst conditions of prosperity. Emigration thus conducted will carry the joys of home into a country in which that happiness will be brightened and rendered more permanent. For the attainment of these objects I shall continue to labour, and if I can in any way assist either capitalists or workmen into more prosperous conditions of settlement, then I shall feel that my second visit to Canada has not been in vain. The more I see of Canada, the more highly I appreciate the great inducements she offers both to capital and to labour, and the more highly do I prize the true and genuine kindness and courtesy which Canadians are so ready to bestow.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTH WEST.

The "All Rail Line," North of Lake Superior to Winnipeg and the far West, will be ready for traffic about the time the navigation opens to Quebec, in the Spring of 1885, and the Emigrants will have Sleeping Cars from Montreal to their future homes, and such despatch and accommodation generally, as they have never had before.

Hitherto Passengers to Manitoba have been obliged to travel either via the Lakes or by the long, tedious, and expensive route via Chicago, but from April next they will be able to step into the Canadian Pacific Train at Montreal and go right through to Winnipeg without changing cars, and in about half the time it would take by the old routes; besides this great advantage, Emigrants over the New Route will have no trouble with their baggage, which will be checked and sent forward by same train as themselves; and as the railway runs through British Territory all the way, there will be no Customs overhauling after the Passengers leave Quebec.

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The voyage to Quebec has distinguished recommendations as compared with the other routes to the American Continent. From land to land the average passage is not more than six days. Once within the Straits of Belle Isle, ocean travelling is over, and hundreds of miles the steamer proceeds, first through the Gulf, and then through the magnificent River St. Lawrence. This is an immense advantage.

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