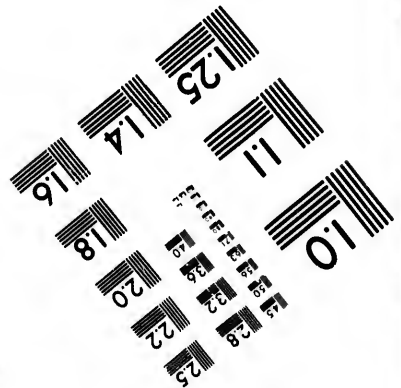
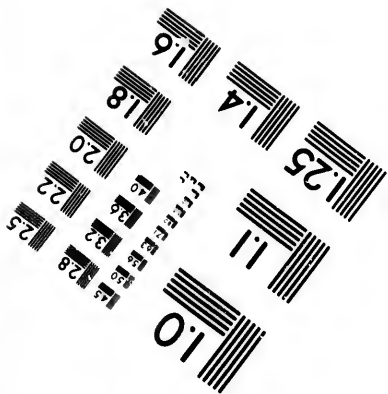
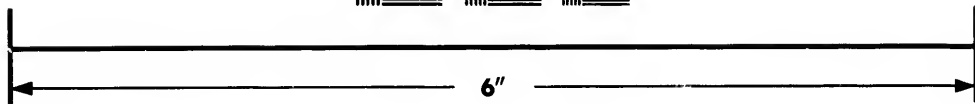
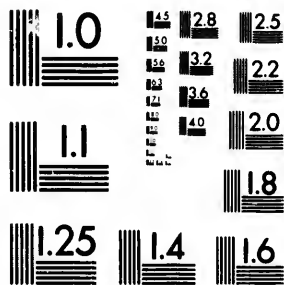


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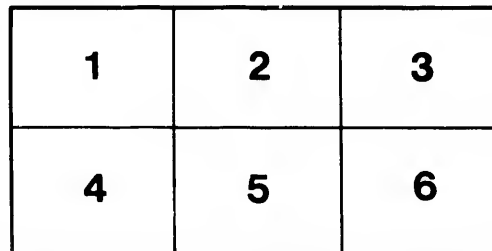
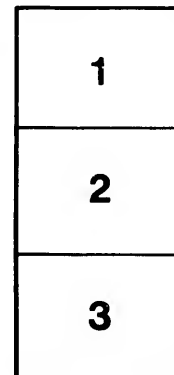
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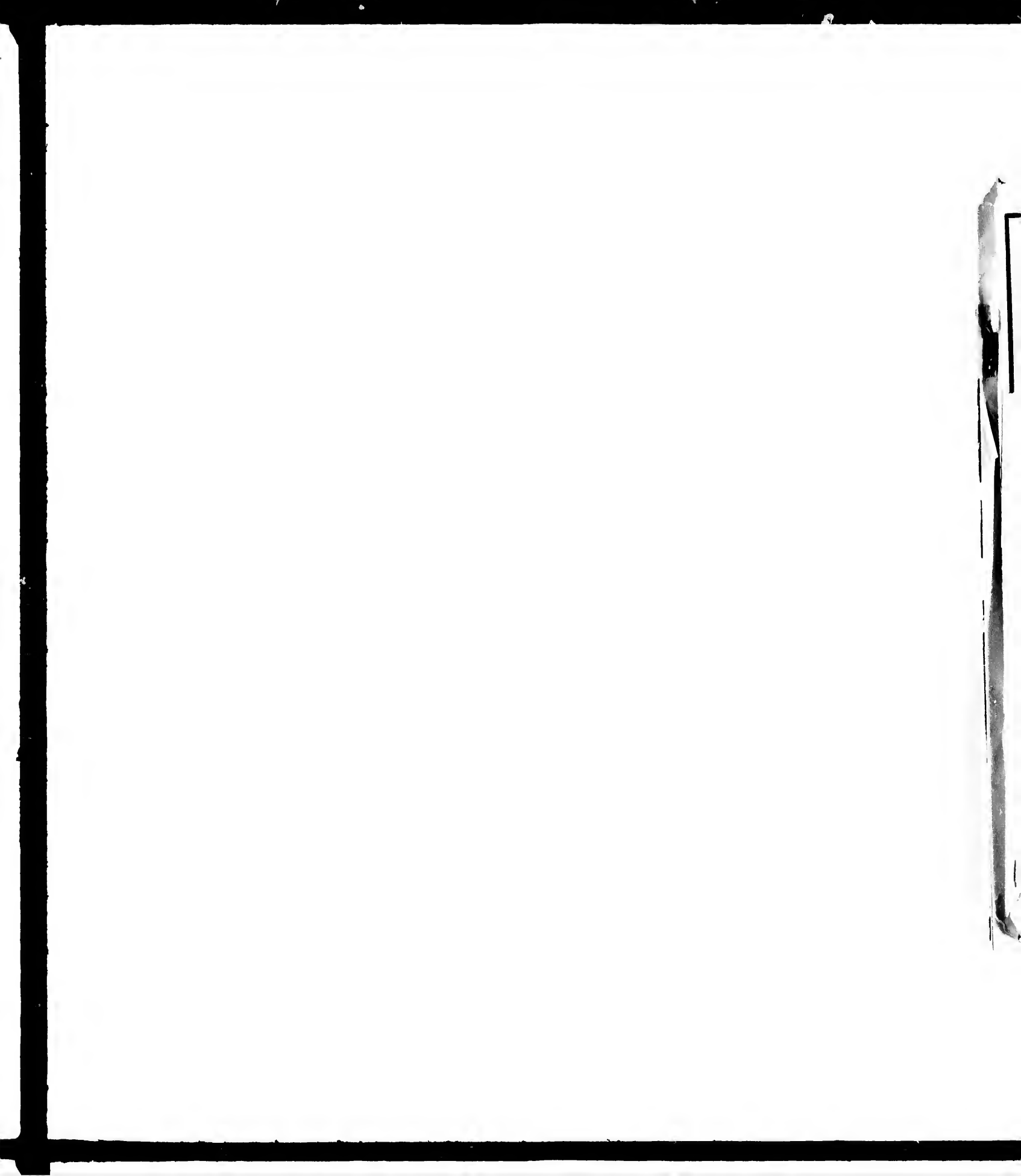
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FREE HOMES

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IN

MANITOBA

AND

THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

ALONG THE LINE OF

The Canadian Pacific Railway. *company*

“I would never advise any man hastily or lightly to leave the old country, yet, if he once makes up his mind to go, I honestly believe that nowhere will he will find a healthier life, a friendlier welcome, or a better home, than in British North America.”—*Lord Carnarvon's address at Highclere, November 9th, upon his visit to Canada during the past Autumn.*

The “*Times*,” on October 4th, 1883, at the close of a lengthy article on Canada, remarks:—“Given a vast and rich country, with an energetic population communicating its energy to every settler who sets foot upon its shores, and a railway traversing the land from one end to another, nothing short of the superhuman would seem able to stop the Dominion from a career of prosperity.”

“Manitoba appears especially adapted as a field for the practical, hard-working, stalwart young farmer, who has a few hundred pounds in his pocket and would know how to spend it to the best advantage.”—*From the Report of Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., to the Royal Commission on Agriculture.*

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MANITOBA

AND

The Canadian North-west.

A CHAPTER OF GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE time has long since gone by when it was a question whether the man of limited means, with a family and but poor prospects in the Old World, could better his condition by going to the New World and striving to build up a home and a competence for himself and his family. There is no longer any question as to his being able to do so; it is certain that any man who is able and willing to work, and who has any experience or adaptability for agricultural pursuits, can, in the course of a few years, build up a better and more prosperous future in Canada than he can in the over-populated districts of England, Scotland or Wales. Thousands have tried the experiment during the last quarter of a century and practically proved its success by securing comfortable homes in a comparatively short time, and thousands are yearly following in their footsteps encouraged by their success, and frequently helped by remittances from those who have done so well as to be able not only to support themselves comfortably, but to assist others who were left behind. The question now-a-days, therefore, is not whether to come to Canada or not; but when to come and how best to get there, and this chapter is intended as a guide to those who have determined to try their fortunes in the largest, most important and most flourishing colony of the British Empire. First,

Who should come to the Canadian North-West.

It must always be borne in mind that Canada is essentially an agricultural country. Although we have immense forests, prolific fisheries and almost inexhaustible mineral wealth, still our rich soil, splendid pasture-lands and magnificent wheat-producing prairies are the very backbone of the country, and agriculture is yearly becoming more and more its staple industry; therefore the "tillers of the soil" are the class who are most needed here, and who are most certain of achieving success by steady industry. The agricultural resources of Canada are practically limitless, for in the vast prairies of the North-West we have a region capable of producing the finest wheat in the world, which far exceeds in extent all the wheat producing territory of Europe combined; and almost the whole of this bounteous heritage is as yet untouched by the plough or harrow, and awaits the hand of man to burst forth into smiling crops of plenty. To the Farmer, then, Canada offers the greatest inducements; but there is also scope for the labourer, the mechanic and the artisan; and the demand for these latter will increase as the country grows in prosperity, and its manufactures become more thoroughly developed.

How to Come.

The journey from England, Scotland, Ireland or the Continent through to Manitoba usually takes about fifteen days. You can purchase "through tickets" to points in Manitoba by any of the ocean steamers running to America, and on landing in Canada or the United States you can go by all rail, or by part rail and part lake, to Manitoba. There are several routes about which full information can be obtained on application to any steamship agent. Next spring (1884) the Canadian Pacific Railway will be in a position to take passengers from Montreal right through to the Canadian North-west as far as the Rocky Mountains. Close connection will be made at Montreal with all lines running to Quebec, Halifax, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other seaports in the United States. This will be the shortest, most direct, and cheapest route to the North-west.

The Steerage.

has lost nearly all the horrors which it entailed twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the trip had to be made by sailing vessels. The passengers had to furnish and cook their own provisions, and were huddled together like sheep in a pen without the slightest attempt at either decency or comfort. Now the various steamships bringing passengers to Canada have large and convenient steerages divided into compartments, by which the necessary separation of the sexes is secured. The company furnishes three good meals a day consisting of meat, vegetables, bread and butter, coffee, &c., and there are a number of attendants to look after the comforts of the steerage passengers besides a doctor to attend to their ailments. A separate sleeping berth is provided for each passenger.

A Settler's Camp near Broad View. Breaking the Prairie.



The Time to Emigrate.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate is in the very early spring for all classes of agriculturists. The agricultural labourer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed-time in Canada; and the agriculturist who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of

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the season's operations. The agriculturist who goes to Manitoba may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or, again, if the agricultural labourer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months; and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point.

The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In Manitoba and the North-West the summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land; or, as it is commonly called, "land-hunting," for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house, and make his preparations for living over the winter; and, if he has means to do this, he may make his start with great advantage in the spring from being on the spot.

Common labourers, and railway labourers, or navvies, may find work during a good part of the open months—that is, in spring, summer, and autumn; and a great deal of work is now done in winter time by this class of labourers, particularly where rock-cutting and blasting are necessary. Labourers of this kind will, as a rule, find their services most in demand in the open months, while the demand for them in the winter will be much more limited. It is better, therefore, for labourers of this class to come during the summer.

As respects mechanics connected with all the building trades, the same remarks apply. Very large numbers of buildings will be erected in Manitoba and the North-west, for some time to come, in consequence of the rapid extension of railways, the necessary building connected with them, and the very rapid settlement which is taking place in the North-west. But it must always be borne in mind that the same rule applies there as in other countries, namely, that the supply of and demand for labor regulates the rates of wages. It is therefore, impossible, to give any definite idea on this point, except that up to this time the earnings of mechanics have been good, and farm laborers generally have been in active demand.

About Buying Tickets:

Generally, the intending emigrant will do well to put himself in communication with the nearest agent of the steamship line by which he has made up his mind to sail. He will usually get all information from such agent regarding the rates of passage, steamship, outfit, and deposit to be made for securing his passage.

An emigrant is generally advised to take his ticket to his destination, if that is fixed, as he will thereby be saved from the trouble of getting another ticket at the port of arrival.

The prices of all ocean passage tickets are, as a rule, very widely advertised in the newspapers, and by means of handbills, etc. Emigrants should avoid trusting touts and bad characters who very often loiter about shipping offices; and should take care only to have dealings with the regular agents of the steamship companies or the agents of the Government.

Agriculturists in search of land, and especially those going to the North-west, should be very careful how they receive the glowing representations which are made to them by agents of land companies who will waylay them at many points on their journey, and particularly in passing through some of the Western States. An emigrant bound for Manitoba should persevere, in spite of all representations or misrepresentations, in going to see for himself.

During the Passage.

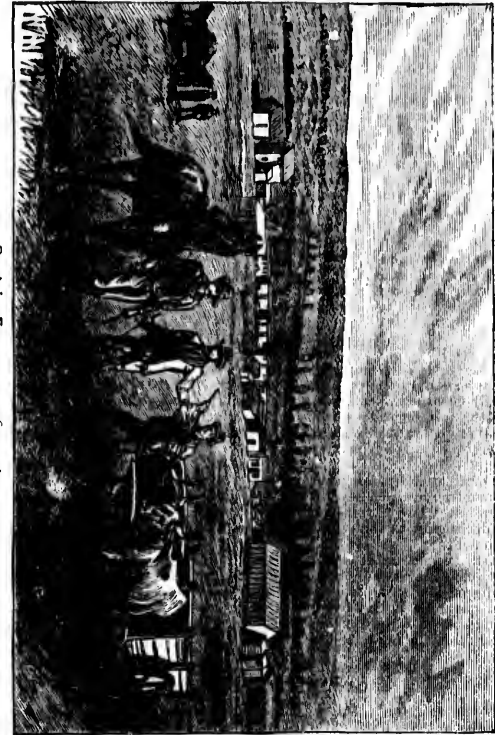
As soon as the emigrant gets on board the steamship he should make himself acquainted with the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. These are generally printed and hung up in the steerage. He should do his best to carry them out; to be well-behaved and to keep himself clean. He will thus add not only to his own health and comfort, but to that of those around him. If he should have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage, he should of course make it known to the Captain, who will naturally seek to have justice done, as well for his own interest as for that of his ship and his employers.

The master of the ship is responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the part of the stewards or any officers of the crew. All steamships carrying emigrants have doctors on board, and in case of sickness, any emigrants will receive medical care, and medicine, with such comforts as may be considered necessary by the doctor.

The large steamships have stewardesses to look after the female portion of the steerage passengers, who have separate and isolated accommodation in the better class of steamers.

Money.

In bringing out money from the United Kingdom, it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Any smaller sums are better brought in sovereigns or half-sovereigns, as far as possible, rather than in silver or bank-bills. Even bank of England bills are subject to the rate of exchange, which may vary, and not always in favour of the emigrant. But gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns have always their absolute par value, which is fixed by law. On silver coins—shillings, florins, half-crowns, etc. the emigrant will lose. Still what silver the emigrant brings had better be in shillings.



Prairie Farm near Brandon.

Luggage, &c.

The attention of emigrants cannot be too particularly directed to everything about their luggage. In the first place, it is very desirable that they should not encumber themselves with unnecessary articles, as these, besides causing them a great deal of trouble, may in the end cost a great deal more than they are worth.

The emigrant should take with him as good a supply of clothing as he can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, &c., are generally cheaper in England than in Canada. Generally, all bedding should be taken, and the covers and ticks of the beds, but not the materials with which they are stuffed, as these would be too bulky, and can readily be obtained on arrival.

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Many of the little household necessaries which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, and they may prove very useful; but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while.

Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware, should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances for special reasons which the emigrant will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very liable to breakage, especially on long railway journeys to the West.

Agricultural labourers should not bring any of their tools with them, as those can easily be got in Canada, of the best kinds, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada. Mechanics and artisans will do well to bring their special tools, but ordinary tools can be readily and cheaply obtained on arrival.

General Description of the Country.

"This beautiful land of vast proportions invites the husbandman to its virgin soil, and certainly the day is not far distant when a thriving population of millions will find there the means of prosperity and plenty. Broad rivers cut through great coal fields near their sources, winding for many hundred miles through woodland and valley and grassy prairies of unsurpassed fertility, a region unequalled on this continent."

With truth may it be affirmed that these dominions offer to the agriculturist measureless fields for pasture and tillage; to the merchant vast markets for the profitable traffic in every product of the earth; to the manufacturer an incalculable extension of the home market for the disposal of his wares; to the capitalist an almost interminable extent for the profitable investment of his funds, and to the *industrious and intelligent emigrant* an immense area of a grand country where every species of mental ingenuity and manual labor may be developed and brought into action with advantage to the individual and the whole family of man. There is an inexhaustible profusion of cereals and root crops; plentiful supplies of timber; large areas of coal and bitumen, iron, copper, gold and other minerals; wild fruits of many varieties; incalculable riches from the lap of abundance.

Prairie vs. Forest.

The very great advantage of our western prairie country as a field for settlement lies in the combination it offers of open and wood lands, the full advantage of which would be best appreciated by those who have cleared a farm in a wooded country. A great deal has been said of the advantage of the supply of wood for fuel, fencing, &c., afforded by wooded countries, but this is invariably greatly over-estimated. As to fencing, wire has come so largely into use all over the continent that wooden fences are being replaced by wire, even in thickly-wooded districts, especially along the line of railways; and what still further reduces the advantages in this respect of wooded areas compared with prairie country, is the fact that, in the early settlement of the latter, herd laws are always enforced. As to fuel, the most important consideration, there are throughout the North-west Territory, besides a fair proportion of wood, immense beds of lignite coal, a supply of fuel for ever, which places the Territory in a far better position than would at first glance be supposed.

The settler in a wooded country spends fifteen or twenty of the best years of his life clearing his farm, say a *hundred acres*, while the prairie farmer breaks the rich virgin soil the first season, sows a crop, and the second year is making his farm pay. At the end of five years, with moderate capital to commence upon, with moderate industry, and without serious hardship, he could have *two hundred and fifty acres* under cultivation. Besides this relief from heavy toil, and time lost in clearing, there is another advantage which lies at the door of the prairie farmer, and that operates greatly in his favour—this is the infinite abundance of rich grass for summer and winter food for his cattle with which he is surrounded. The new settler can have, from the first day of his settlement, as many cattle, horses, &c., as it may suit his means to purchase, for his pasture and meadows are already in abundance before him, and in some localities in the North-west cattle can even find the chief part of their winter food for themselves.

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6 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

Writing of what he saw in Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Seymour says:—

"I saw thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing 40 bushels to the acre, weighing 63 and 65 pounds to the bushel, and was assured by undoubted authority that on Peace River, 1,200 miles north-west of where I was, wheat could be produced in immense quantities equal to the best I saw in Winnipeg, while great herds of cattle were being fed without cost on as fine grassy land as the world affords."



Settler's Farm, Sixth Season, near Portage La Prairie.

General Features.

We are strongly of opinion that altogether too much is spoken and written about the labour and hardships of the emigrant or settler when he comes first to this country. No doubt he must work. He need not expect to find a Garden of Eden ready made to his hands. Here, as in every other part of the world, labour is the condition of life and of success. But we emphatically deny that the labour is arduous, or the privations to be endured excessive. In fact, compared with what hundreds of thousands of our countrymen have undergone in the older provinces of the Dominion, they are mere child's play. In those days the forest had to be cleared away. Trees, many of them two to three feet in diameter and over one hundred feet high, had to be cut down and burned. Beside, it took years before the ground could be freed from stumps, and then the labor recommenced, for in many cases great deposits of stones had to be removed, and the soil ditched and drained. But with the exceptions of the last point mentioned, and this only in some localities, none of these difficulties have to be encountered in Manitoba

ing 40 bushels to the acre, undoubted authority that but could be produced in great herds of cattle were



and the North west. Here is a vast prairie country ready cleared for the settler's occupation. All he has to do is to pitch his tent, or build a shanty until he has time and means to erect a more substantial building - to plough the sod over, then replough it, sow his seed, harrow it, and wait for the crop. If he is a poor man, he of course must not expect to fare sumptuously every day. But the necessaries of life are cheap enough and easily procurable, and any man or family that has to live for a year or so on pork, bread, beans, potatoes and tea, when they have the land beneath them, a rain proof roof over their heads and the assured prospect before them, and that at no distant date, of comfortable independence, perhaps affluence, is not to be pitied. Game is plentiful, and during the proper seasons the pioneer's bill of fare may with little effort be made even luxurious.

One of the greatest trials that the emigrant associates with removing to a new and strange country is the breaking up of home and social ties. He is too apt to regard it as a kind of evil. But this trial in the great generality of cases, is merely imaginary. It is astonishing how quickly new and friendly associations are formed in this country. A reciprocity of kindness and assistance almost universally prevails. And in a few weeks the settler may make as friendly and valuable relations as any he possessed in his native land. So much is this the case that in a few years he has no desire to return to his old home, except for a temporary visit.

Practical Advice.

A settler in Manitoba may commence on comparatively small capital; that is, enough to build one of the inexpensive houses of the country, to buy a yoke of oxen and a plough, his seed grain, and sufficient provisions to enable him to live for one year, or until his first crop comes in. With a little endurance at first, from this point he may attain to a position of plenty and independence. On the other hand, a settler may take with him to Manitoba or the North-west Territories considerable capital, and invest it in large farming operations, either in wheat growing or stock raising, both of which he will probably find very profitable. The settler from older countries should be careful to adapt himself to those methods which experience of the country has proved to be wise, rather than try to employ in a new country those practices to which he has been accustomed at home. For instance, with respect to ploughing, or, as it is called, "breaking" the prairie, the method in Manitoba is quite different from that in the old country. The prairie is covered with a rank vegetable growth, and the question is how to subdue this, and so make the land available for farming purposes. Experience has proved that the best way is to plough not deeper than two inches, and turn over a furrow from twelve to sixteen inches wide. It is especially desirable for the farmer who enters early in the Spring to put in a crop of oats on the first breaking. It is found by experience that the sod pulverizes and decomposes under the influence of a growing crop quite as effectually, if not more so, than when simply turned and left by itself for that purpose. There are also fewer weeds, which is of very great importance, as it frequently happens that the weeds which grow soon after breaking are as difficult to subdue as the sod itself. Large crops of oats are obtained from sowing on the first breaking, and thus not only is the cost defrayed, but there is a profit. It is also of great importance to a settler with limited means to get this crop the first year. One mode of this kind of planting is to scatter the oats on the grass, and then turn a thin sod over them. The grain thus buried quickly finds its way through, and in a few weeks the sod is perfectly rotten. Mr. Daley, near Bigstone City, in the vicinity of Bigstone Lake, sowed ten acres of oats in this way. He put two bushels and a peck to an acre. In the fall he harvested 420 bushels of oats, which he found to be worth enough to pay for the breaking, and give him \$75 besides. This is a practical reported experience. There is also testimony from other farmers to similar effect.

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
 CONCERNING
MANITOBA
 AND
The Canadian North-west.

What should a Person Do on Reaching Manitoba?—On arriving there the first step should be to visit the Land Offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there inspect the field notes and maps descriptive of the lands. This will enable the intending settler to choose a locality in which to seek his farm. The land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the main line has been divided into agencies as far as the third meridian. These are:—Carberry, Brandon, Virden, Moosomin, Broadview, Wolsley, Regina, and Moose-jaw. Each district has its land office, with an agent empowered to sell. Field notes will be on file at each office for the use of intending purchasers, and guides appointed to direct settlers to the land they wish to examine. Under this arrangement immigrants and others will have no difficulty and experience no inconvenience in choosing a suitable location for themselves. In the case of taking free homesteads, pre-emption or purchasing from the Government, the business will have to be transacted at the nearest of the following Dominion Land Offices:—

WINNIPEG OFFICEG. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
 NELSONVILLE OFFICEHENRY LANDERKEN, Acting Agent.
 GLADSTONE OFFICEJOSEPH GRAHAM, Acting Agent.
 OLANAH OFFICEA. E. FISHER, Acting Agent.
 BIRTLE OFFICEA. J. BELCH, Acting Agent.
 BRANDON OFFICEGEO. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
 TURTLE MOUNTAIN OFFICE.....G. F. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
 PRINCE ALBERT OFFICEGEORGE DUCK, Acting Agent.

Where are the Offices of the Company to be Found?—The HEAD OFFICES are in Montreal:

W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager.
 C. DRINKWATER, Secretary.

The Office of the LAND DEPARTMENT in Winnipeg:

J. H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner.

The LONDON OFFICE of the Company is at 101, Cannon Street:

ALEXANDER BEGG, Agent.

How Can a Person Choose a Location to Settle On?—The Canadian North-west is laid off in townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, which are again sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance having a width of one chain is provided for on each section line running north and south, and on every alternate section line running east and west. The following diagram shows a township with the sections numbered:—

	N						
	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
W							E
	18	17	16	15	14	13	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
	S						

The sections are apportioned as follows:—

OPEN FOR HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTIONS.—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

BELONGING TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Nos. 3, 5, 7, 15, 17, 19, 23, 27, 31, 35.

SOLD TO THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.—Nos. 8, 26.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.—Nos. 11, 29 (reserved by Government solely for school purposes)

What are the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Regulations for the Sale of Land?—The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the neighbourhood of the South Saskatchewan River, about 600 miles westward from Winnipeg, and the rapid progress made in the Government Surveys, during the past season, enable the Company to offer for sale some of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west. The lands within the Railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from

2.50 dols. (10s. STERLING) PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. Prices of lands without conditions of cultivation can be obtained from the Land Commissioner. When cultivation or settlement forms part of the consideration, a rebate will be allowed, as hereinafter described. *These regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.*

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or any of its agencies.

REBATE.

A rebate of from 1.25 dols. to 3.50 dols. (5s. to 14s. sterling) per acre, according to the price paid for the land, will be allowed on the following conditions:

1. The purchaser will not be entitled to rebate unless at time of purchase he enters into an undertaking to cultivate the land.

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Manitoba?—On arriving there
Canadian Pacific Railway, and
lands. This will enable the
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divided into agencies as far as
Winnipeg, Moosomin, Broadview,
land office, with an agent
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land they wish to examine.
no difficulty and experience
themselves. In the case of taking
Government, the business will
Land Offices:—
Acting Agent.
W. J. KEN, Acting Agent.
M. J. M., Acting Agent.
Acting Agent.
Acting Agent.
E. J. E., Acting Agent.
E. J. E., Acting Agent.
Acting Agent.

Head Office?—The HEAD OFFICES

W. J. KEN, General Manager.
M. J. M., Secretary.

Land Commissioner.

Street:

M. J. M., Agent.

Settle On?—The Canadian
containing thirty-six sections of
sections of 160 acres. A road
on each section line running
running east and west. The
numbered:—

10 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

2. One half of the land contracted for to be brought under cultivation within four years from date of contract.
3. In cases where purchasers do not reside on the land, at least one-eighth of the whole quantity purchased shall be cultivated during each of the four years; but this condition will not be insisted upon in the case of an actual settler residing continuously on the land, who will have the privilege of doing his cultivation at any time within the period named.

Where a purchaser fails to carry out fully the conditions as to cultivation within the time named, he will be required to pay the full purchase price on all the land contracted for. But if from causes beyond his control, proved to the satisfaction of the Company, a settler so fails, he may be allowed the rebate on the land actually cultivated during the four years on payment of the balance due, including the full purchase price of the remainder of the land contracted for.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements taken upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.
5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way, or other railway purposes, wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located.
6. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

How Can Government Lands be Obtained?—The Dominion Government give free grants of 160 acres of land, and also afford settlers the right to pre-empt an additional 160 acres. Full information on this point can be obtained on application to the Canadian Government Agencies in Great Britain.

Are the Canadian Land Regulations More Liberal than those of the United States?—Yes. The fee for taking up a homestead or pre-emption is only 10 dols., whereas it is 26 dols., and in some cases 34 dols. in the United States; and the taking of a homestead does not prevent you from pre-empting or purchasing other government lands.

There is no cast-iron oath of allegiance to be taken, as the following required by the United States:—

DISTRICT COURT,
Judicial District, } State of.....
 County of

I.....do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely Renounce and Abjure forever all Allegiance and Fidelity to every Foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to *Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland*, whose subject I was. And further, that I never have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of Nobility of the country whereof I have been a subject, and that I have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in this State for one year last past.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court }
 thisday of.....18.. }

.....Clerk.

No man can take up United States Government Land unless he is prepared to subscribe to the above oath.

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.....Clerk.

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AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Where Can I Obtain the Company's Land Regulations and Other Information About the Country? By addressing any one of the following gentlemen:—

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary of the Company, Montreal.
J. H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
ALEXANDER BEGG, Office of Canadian Pacific Railway,
101, Cannon Street, London, England.

How much Capital is it Necessary to Have?—This depends greatly on yourself; some require more than others, but I should say that a man with £100 to £150 would be able to do well. I have known many to succeed on less.

Can we Purchase Improved Farms?—Improved farms, with houses, out-buildings, and a certain quantity of land under cultivation, are also frequently in the market, and can be purchased at advanced prices from parties wishing to move westward in order to take up new land, and secure a profit on the old farm. The most satisfactory plan, however, for a settler is to take up new land and secure the profit for himself.

Is Living Expensive?—Old country people say cheaper than in Great Britain. It is much cheaper than in the United States, and about the same as in the oldest portions of Canada.

Can a Settler Purchase Everything he requires in Manitoba?—Yes, everything can be purchased there at reasonable prices, not only in Winnipeg, but at all the other centres of trade along the line of railway and throughout the country. Agricultural implements, clothing, dry goods, and groceries can be bought as cheap in Manitoba as anywhere else in America.

How are the Laws?—There are no burdensome taxes, no forced enrolment as soldiers; every man is free, and required only to respect the laws that are framed for the protection of life and property. The institutions of the country are of a thoroughly popular character.

How about the Soil?—There is a generally accepted theory that the great fertility of the land in the North-west is due generally to three causes—first, the droppings of birds and animals on the plains; second, the ashes left by the annual prairie fires; and third, the constant accumulation of decayed vegetable matter; and when the fact is considered that great herds of buffalo and other game have roamed for generations over the prairies; that wild fowl this day are found in vast numbers everywhere, and that prairie fires have raged every year for many generations in the North-west, there is doubtless sound reason for this theory.

Whatever may have been the cause of the extreme richness of the land, however, there is one feature which is of great importance, and that is the depth of good soil in the prairie country. It has been frequently stated that the depth of black loam in the North-west will range from one to four feet, and in some some instances even deeper; but the statement has been received with a good deal of doubt. The testimony of farmers living in over one hundred and fifty different localities in Manitoba demonstrated that the average depth of the loam in that province was over three feet.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEONS' HALL,
EDINBURGH.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF MANITOBA SOIL		
Molsture ... ..	...	21.964
Organic matter containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 23 deg. ...	...	11.223
SALINE MATTER.		
Phosphates ... ..	...	0.472
Carbonate of lime ... ..	...	1.763
Carbonate of magnesia ... ..	...	0.037
Alkaline salts ... ..	...	1.273
Oxide of iron ... ..	...	3.115
		7.560
Sand and silica... ..	...	51 7.1
Alumina ... ..	...	8.132
		59.853
		100.000

The above soil is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.
(signed) STEPHENSON MACADAM, M.D.,
Lecturer on Chemistry.

The large proportion of silica in the above analysis indicates that the soil is particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat. The black loam or mould thus pronounced so rich rests on a tenacious clay for a depth of from one to four feet, and in some places the clay is as deep as ninety feet.

Are the Climate and Seasons favourable to Settlement?—Of paramount importance to the emigrant is the healthfulness of the locality which is to be the scene of his future labours and the home of himself and family. What to him are the fair fields, the flowering meadows, and luxuriant growth of fertile soils under tropical suns, if they generate fever-producing miasma and vapour? What are soft and perfumed breezes, if they waft the seeds of pestilence and death? What are bountiful harvests of golden grain, and rich and mellow fruits, if disease must annually visit his dwelling?

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist; the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make the Canadian North-west a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and the home of a joyous, healthy, prosperous people. Therefore, the assertion that the climate of our North-west is one of the healthiest in the world may be broadly and confidently made, sustained as it is by the experience of its inhabitants.

The seasons are as follows:—**SPRING**—April and May. Snow disappears rapidly, and the ground dries up quickly. Sowing commences from the middle to the end of April, and finishes in the beginning of May.

SUMMER.—June, July, August, and part of September. Weather bright and clear, with frequent showers—very warm at times during the day—night cool and refreshing. Harvesting commences in August and ends in September.

AUTUMN. Part of September and October, and part of November, perhaps the most enjoyable season of the year, the air being balmy and exceedingly pleasant. At this period of the year the prairie fires take place, and the atmosphere has rather a smoky appearance, but is not disagreeable.

WINTER.—Part of November, December, January, February, and March.

In the early part of November the Indian summer generally commences, and then follows the loveliest portion of the season, which usually lasts about a fortnight. The weather is warm, the atmosphere hazy and calm, and every object appears to wear a tranquil and drowsy aspect. Then comes winter, generally ushered in by a soft, fleecy fall of snow, succeeded by days of extreme clearness, with a clear, blue sky and invigorating atmosphere. In December the winter regularly sets in, and, until the end of March, the weather continues steady, with perhaps one thaw in January, and occasional snow-storms. The days are clear and bright, and the cold much softened by the brilliancy of the sun.

Is the Climate Healthy?—Wonderfully so. There is no malaria; endemic diseases are unknown; children keep remarkably healthy. Manitoba has been declared to be among the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, and most pleasant to live in.

How is the Supply of Wood?—Wood for building and fencing purposes is a matter of great importance in a prairie country, and in this respect the Canadian North-west is peculiarly favored.

Although there are sections where wood is scarce, as a general rule there is a well-regulated supply throughout the country. As we have already stated, the plains abound with wood in clumps; and in other parts there are tracts of forest so evenly interspersed that farmers can generally obtain a good wood lot in close proximity to their prairie farms, besides which the numerous rivers are invariably lined with wood on each bank.

Elder, oak, elm, maple (hard and soft), and basswood may be planted, and will grow successfully; but cottonwood, poplar and willow will grow very rapidly, and for ordinary purposes on a farm they are most useful. The following descriptions of woods are found in the Canadian North-west: oak, white and red cedar, birch, poplar, spruce, white ash, cottonwood, tamarack, cherry, white willow, balsam ash, maple, pine, elm, and box-elder, the latter being very valuable, as it is coming into use extensively for the purpose of wood-engraving.

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In connection with tree planting, the following recommendation from a resident farmer in Manitoba is worthy of attention :

"I would suggest that intending settlers in the North-west who come to settle down on prairie land should break up an acre or two around where they build, on the west, north and east, and plant with maple seeds. Plant in rows four feet apart, the seeds to be planted one foot apart; they can afterwards be thinned out and transplanted. I have them twelve feet high, from the seed planted four years ago, and they will form a good shelter.

"JAMES STEWART,
"High Bluff
"[50 miles from Winnipeg.]"



Lake of the Woods.

Is Water Plentiful and Good?—A supply of good water is an indispensable necessity to the farmer, not only for household purposes, but also for stock. The Canadian North-west has not only numerous rivers and creeks, but also a very large number of lakes and lakelets throughout the whole country, and it has now been ascertained definitely that good water can be obtained almost anywhere throughout the territory by means of wells; in addition to which there are numerous clear, running, never-failing springs to be found throughout the country.

What are the Prospects for Coal?—The coal mines of the country, although as yet in an undeveloped state, are now attracting the attention of capitalists. Many extensive deposits are known to exist in many parts of the territory. The opening of these mines will solve any doubts that may exist as to the fuel supply for the future cities and towns of the Canadian North-west. The Canadian Pacific Railway being now open to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, will also enable coal to be imported and sold at prices as reasonable as those which obtain in the adjoining States.

Is there an Abundance of Hay?—There are between forty and fifty varieties of wild grasses.

The first point a farmer would note about them is the abundance of the foliage of nearly all the species. While the grasses of Eastern Canada are nearly all culm or stem, most of them having only one, two, or three leaves, most of the North-western grasses have ten or twenty leaves. Of course this is an extremely valuable feature in grass, as the leaves are more easily digested than the culms.

14 **ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA**

The culms are exceedingly fine in the prairie grass, and this again would strike a farmer as indicating a good quality of grass; add to this that there are in some species such an abundance of seeds as to make the fodder partake of the nature of a feed of grain, and it will be seen that the tales about the readiness with which stock will fatten on prairie hay are not overdrawn.

The following are a few of the varieties found: the brown-top or cedar grass, one of the most valuable kind, has fine stem with abundant foliage, and there are several species of red-top very nutritious; the pea grass, a kind of vetch, affords good pasturage for stock in winter; the beaver hay, much superior to the grass of the same name found in Eastern Canada; the Scotch grass, a favorite hay in the North-west; and the upland hay found on the prairie, of very fine quality.

Then there are the following grasses: bone, blue, buffalo, blue-joint, sedge hay, colony hay, June grass, bus and wheat grass, as well as numerous other varieties, the greater portion of them being nutritious, and some of them very beautiful in appearance.

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

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

How do you Commence a Farm in the Canadian North-west?—A new settler arriving in the country in April or May will find his time fully occupied at first in choosing a good location for his farm, and in purchasing the necessary supplies to commence work. The general opinion of settlers in the North-west is that the end of May and the months of June and July is the best time for breaking. The land, then broken, ought to be backset in September. Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep. If the settler wishes he can get a partial crop the first year sufficient to pay expenses, oats being the best seed to sow. In July, sufficient hay ought to be cut for winter fodder for the cattle. It is not necessary to fence the broken land until a crop is put in, but the settler will find it to his advantage to fence his fields as soon as possible, either with wire or rails.

The family can live in tents very comfortably till October, but the settler should be careful to commence early in the fall—not later than middle of August or first of September—to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. The former can be purchased ready-made in Winnipeg for about £60, or it can be constructed of logs and made very warm; the latter can be made of logs or sod. The first winter over, the rest is plain sailing.

A settler taking up a homestead or free grant can get along very comfortably with £100 to commence with. But if he has not that sum he can manage, by working part of his time for neighbours or on the railway, to secure sufficient money to go on improving his land. Many have commenced on a homestead with a quarter of the sum above-mentioned and succeeded well. There is always a demand for farm labor, and a settler with little means can usually depend upon being able to add to his store by working part time for others.

What are a Settler's First Expenses when he has over £100 Capital?—On leaving for the Canadian North-west a settler should burden himself with as little luggage as possible. He can purchase everything he requires at reasonable prices in Manitoba, and obtain articles better suited to the country than anything he could bring with him. The following is an approximate estimate of his first outlay in a moderate way:—

Provisions for one year, say	... ..	£50
Yoke of oxen	... ..	31
One cow	... ..	7

that there are in some species of the nature of a feed of mess with which stock will

one-top or cedar grass, one of which affords good pasturage to grass of the same name in the North-west; and

Falo, blue-joint, sedge hay, and various other varieties, the very beautiful in appearance.

Manitoba is destined to become a great stock-raising country. Its boundless prairies, broken up into hay, being from Manitoba is famous, are most healthy and healthfulness of the easy access to fine water for advantage in stock-raising, for farmers to winter their ready home market for beef.

The Rocky Mountains have many as 20,000 head of stock, properly stabled at night and

Canadian North-west?—A settler's time fully occupied at breaking the necessary supplies. The North-west is that the end of breaking. The land, then broken shallow and turned to the first year sufficient efficient hay ought to be cut the broken land until a fence his fields as soon as

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over £100 Capital?—A settler burden himself with as he requires at reasonable country than anything he imate of his first outlay in a

Wagon	16
Plough and harrow	7
Sundry implements	5
Cooking stove, with tinware	5
Furniture, etc., say	12
Sundry expenses, say	10

£149

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

What are the Profits of Farming in the Canadian North-west?—
In the following calculations every care has been taken not to overestimate what can be done with care, perseverance, and energy:—

FIRST YEAR.	
Expenditure of settler with family of say five, for provisions, etc., one year	£50
One yoke of oxen	37
One cow	7
Breaking plough and harrow	7
Wagon	16
Implements, etc.	5
Cook-stove, etc., complete	5
Furniture	12
Sundries, say	10
Outlay for first year	£149

At the end of the year he will have a comfortable log-house, barn, etc., cattle, implements, and say twenty acres of land broken, ready for seed.

SECOND YEAR.	
Will renise from 20 acres—600 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£96
Expenditure, say	60
To the good, beside living	£36

And he will have an additional 20 acres of land broken.

THIRD YEAR.	
Forty acres will give him 1201 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£192
Expenditure, including additional stock and implements	100
To the good, besides living	£92

And he will with his increased stock and other facilities, be able to break at least thirty acres.

FOURTH YEAR.	
Seventy acres will give him 2100 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£335
Less expenditure for further stock, implements, and other necessaries	120
To the good	£215

And another 30 acres broken.

FIFTH YEAR.	
One hundred acres will give him 3000 bushels of grain at 80 cents	£480
Less same expenditure as previous year	120
To the good	£360

At the end of the fifth year he will stand as follows:—

Cash, or its equivalent, on hand	£708
One hundred and sixty acres of land, increased in value to at least £1 per acre	160
House and barn, low appraisal	50
Stock, including cattle and horses	120
Machinery and farm implements, 50 per cent. of cost, say	40
Furniture, etc.	30
£1108	

Less—outlay for lands if he purchases from Railway Company ... 94 10 4

To credit of farm ... £1008 9 8

... £50
... 37
... 7

16 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

So that, according to the above, even should there be a deficiency in the yield of crops or amount of land broken, the settler at the end of five years would find himself with a good farm, well stocked, all paid for, and, in addition, a considerable sum of money to his credit in the bank.

Are the Markets easy of Access?—Small centres of trade are continually springing into existence wherever settlements take place, and these contain generally one or more stores where farmers can find a ready market for their produce. The stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not more than eight or ten miles apart, and it is the intention of the Company to facilitate the erection of elevators for the storage of wheat, etc., enabling farmers to dispose of their grain at good prices almost at their doors. A glance at the map demonstrates that Manitoba via the Canadian Pacific Railway will have closer connection with the seaboard than Minnesota, Dakota, or any of the more Western States now have with New York; so that the export of grain from the Canadian North-west at remunerative prices is assured. The very large influx of people, and the prosecution of railways and public works will, however, cause a great home demand for some years, and for a time limit the quantity for export. Prices of produce are very fair, as may be seen by the following market report, published in the Winnipeg "Free Press," August 31, 1882:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per bushel.
Oats	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	4 0 " 5 0 "
Butter	...	...	...	...	1 3 per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	1 4 per dozen.

An acre of land in Manitoba at above prices will realise:—

In wheat...	...	...	...	...	£5 2 0
In oats	...	...	...	...	8 11 0
					£13 13 0

An acre of land in Minnesota at the same prices will realise:—

In wheat ..	...	...	...	...	£2 17 10
In oats	...	...	...	...	3 11 0
					£8 8 10

Or, in other words, the farmer in Manitoba can afford to sell his grain 50 per cent. cheaper than the Minnesota farmer, and still be as well off the prices of labour in the two countries being about equal.

How about the Yield of Crops?—The following tables, taken from official sources, will show at a glance the average yield of crops during the last five years in Manitoba:—

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Wheat ..	26½	26½	26½	29½	30
Oats ..	59½	59½	58	57½	59
Barley ..	49½	63	37½	41	40
Pens ..	32	34	32½	35½	38
Rye ..	31	30	40	40	35
Potatoes ..	304	308	302	318	320

Then compare the above figures with the yield in some of the American States and British Colonies, as taken also from official sources:—

WHEAT.	
Minnesota, average yield per acre..	17 bushels.
Wisconsin, ..	14 "
Pennsylvania, ..	14 "
Massachusetts ..	16 "
New Zealand ..	17½ "
Australia ..	11 "

NOTE.—The cost of breaking, ploughing, sowing, and harvesting is estimated on good authority at from £2 4s. to £2 16s. per acre, which, of course, includes the settler's own labour and that of his family.

BARLEY.	
Minnesota, average yield per acre..	25 bushels.
Wisconsin, ..	20 "
Iowa, ..	22 "
Ohio, ..	19 "
Indiana, ..	19 "
Illinois, ..	17 "

OATS.	
Minnesota, average yield per acre..	37 bushels.
Iowa, ..	28 "
Ohio ..	23 "

MANITOBA

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How do Roots and Vegetables Thrive?—Roots and vegetables succeed admirably in Manitoba, as can be seen by the following instances, taken from farmers' reports:—

S. C. Higginson, of Oakland, has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each.

Allan Bell, of Portage-la-Prairie, has had cabbages 45 inches around, and turnips weighing 25 lb. each.

Robert E. Mitchell, of Cooks Creek, raised a squash of six weeks' growth measuring 5 feet 6 inches in circumference.

Win. Moss, of High Bluff, has produced carrots weighing 11 lb. each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference.

James Airth, of Stonewall, states that the common weight of turnips is 12 lbs. each, and some of them have been known to weigh as much as 32½ lbs.

Isaac Casson, of Green Lake, has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre.

John Geddis, of Kildonan, states that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots per acre.

Joshua Appleyard, of Stonewall, states his crop of turnips to have been 1,000 bushels per acre, the common weight being 12 lbs. each.

Francis Ogletree, of Portage-la-Prairie, produced onions measuring 4½ inches through the centre.

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris, had citrons weighing 18 lbs. each.

A. V. Beckstead, of Emerson, gives his experience as follows: Mangel-wurzel weighing 27 lbs. each; beets weighing 23 lbs. each; cabbages weighing 49 lbs. each; onions weighing 1½ lbs. each.

W. B. Hall, of Headingly, has raised beets weighing 20 lbs. each, and gives the weight of his turnips generally at 12 lbs. each.

Phillip McKay, of Portage-la-Prairie, has had cabbages measuring 26 inches in diameter solid head, and four feet with leaves on. His onions have measured 16 inches in circumference, and cauliflower heads 19 inches in diameter.

James Lawrie & Bro., of Morris, have produced turnips 30 inches in circumference, onions 14 inches, and melons 30 inches. They had one squash which measured about the same size as an ordinary flour barrel.

James Owens, of Point Du Chene, had turnips 30 lbs. each, onions 14 inches around, and cucumbers 18 inches long.

Neil Henderson, of Cooks Creek, has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre, carrots five inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured five inches through.

Jas. Bedford, of Emerson, has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

It must be remembered that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special means to produce the results we have described, and out of nearly 200 reports received from settlers concerning the growth of roots and vegetables in the Canadian North-west, not one has been unfavourable.

Are the Crops generally Sure?—There are no insects, worms, or blight to destroy crops; no storms; no wet seasons. Spring is clear and dry, June is wet when the crops are growing; a wet harvest is almost unknown. Yes; crops are sure in Manitoba.

Are Fertilizers Required?—Fertilizers are not used in the Canadian North-west, and common manure only sparingly. Indeed, the land is too rich to bear it, at least for the first year or two; some farmers contend that the use of manure is apt to make the crops grow too rank. But the best plan is to use manure in limited quantities after the second year, in order to prevent any exhaustion of the land.

What is the Quality of the Grain raised in Manitoba?—I cannot answer this question better than by giving the following certificate I received from a prominent gentleman who examined some ordinary samples which I brought from there:

18 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

MONTREAL, January 17 1882.

I have examined samples of grain grown in Manitoba, submitted by Alexander Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The sample of Fife wheat is specially good, and No. 1 hard, which is the quality of wheat now so much sought after by millers.

The barley, white and black oats, peas and beans shown, are all of very superior quality, and would command very high prices in this market.

A. MITCHELL,

President Corn Exchange Association, Montreal.

How about Price of Farm Labor? It is difficult to give definite information on this point. There is no doubt it has been high, especially during harvest time, when there is a great demand for men to take in the crops. But the very large number of people going into the country will undoubtedly tend to reduce the scale of wages. One point, however, may be remembered, namely the farmer in Manitoba, with his immense yield and fair prices, can afford to pay a comparatively high rate of wages, and still find his farming very profitable.

Do Farmers Prosper there?—They appear to do so, if one is to judge from the comfortable houses they build for themselves, and the fine farm machinery they buy. In every farmhouse you find a sewing machine, in many the organ, and not a few can boast of pianos and other luxuries of a happy home.

How about Dairy Farming? The best plan in my opinion is for a settler to carry on a combined grain and dairy farm. He then has always a sure thing, and the splendid meadow lands of the North-west, with the sweet prairie grasses, are specially suited to the fattening of stock and production of the richest milk and finest butter in the world.



Residence, St. John's, Manitoba.

Are you troubled with Severe Storms? Such a thing is almost unknown. There are occasional thunderstorms, but no hurricanes to devastate the country and destroy life as in Kansas, Nebraska, and other prairie countries in the United States. This is one of the special features in favour of the Canadian North-west.

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What is a Blizzard?—A name given in the North-west to a severe snow storm. These only occur about once and not more than twice during the season. As a rule the snow does not fall in large quantities. The prairies are frequently bare of snow about the middle of March, and generally by the 1st April.

Are Flax and Hemp Grown?—The cultivation of these important crops was carried on to a considerable extent by old settlers many years ago, the product being of excellent quality; but the universal complaint at that time was the want of a market, or of machinery to work up the raw material, and this led them to discontinue this important branch of husbandry. Its cultivation has been renewed extensively by the Russian Mennonite settlers, of whom there are now between 8,000 and 10,000 in the country, who, within only three or four years, are, by their untiring industry, rapidly gaining the road to wealth.

Is Apiculture Successful?—Apiculture is successfully carried on in the North-west, as bees require a clear, dry atmosphere and a rich harvest of flowers; if the air is damp, or the weather cloudy, they will not work so well. Another reason why they work less in a warm climate is, that the honey gathered remains fluid for sealing a longer time, and, if gathered faster than it thickens, it sours and spoils. Our clear, bright skies, dry air and rich flora, are well adapted to the bee culture.

How about Hop-Growing?—The banks of the rivers and creeks abound with wild hops, and here is what a resident settler says about them:—

Hops will do well cultivated. I have planted wild hops out of the bush into my garden, along the fence and trained on poles, bearing as full and fine and as large as any I ever saw at Yalding and Staplehurst, in Kent, England.

LOUIS DUNESING (Emerson).

Are Fruits Plentiful?—The fruits of the Canadian North-west are rich in flavor and abundant in yield. Here are some statements from farmers on the subject:—

Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and in fact all small fruits, bear in the greatest abundance, and give every promise of being very profitable.

W. A. FARMER (Headingly).

Planted twenty apple trees two years ago, which are growing very well.

ARTHUR J. MOORE (Nelsonville).

I have over 1000 apple trees doing very well, and also excellent black currants.

JAMES ARBISON (High Bluff).

Any Shooting?—There is excellent shooting everywhere in the woods and on the prairie, as may be seen by the following list of birds and animals to be found:—

SMALL GAME.—Prairie chickens, ducks, geese, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, cranes, snipe, plover, rabbits, &c.

LARGE GAME.—Moose, deer, antelope, buffalo, elk, and a large number of fur-bearing animals.

Any Fishing?—The rivers and lakes abound with the following fish:—Sturgeon of large size, white fish, pickerel, pike, bass, perch, suckers, sun-fish, gold eyes, carp, trout, and maskinonge.

Any Poisonous Reptiles or Insects?—Such a thing is unknown in the country.

How about the Settlers now in the Canadian North-west?—They are of the better class of farmers from the eastern parts of Canada, many from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a large number from the United States of America. There are also a number of Norwegian, Swedish and German settlers, and there is a large settlement of Russian Mennonites and Icelanders, all of whom are doing well. There are many French, and a small number of Russian Jews who are now comfortably settled and contented. As a rule, the people are of a respectable and orderly class.

How is the School System?—It is liberal and very effective. It is on the separate school system, and receives not only a very considerable grant from the local government, but there are also two sections in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold, are applied to the support of schools. There is a superintendent to each section, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed. A high class of education is therefore administered.

Are there Churches?—Nearly all denominations exist, and are in a flourishing condition, and where a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church there are always visiting clergymen to do the duty.

Is there any Municipal Organisation?—The country is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These municipal organisations take charge of roads and road repairs, there being no toll charges; and all matters of a local nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the district.



Fishing Grounds, Saskatchewan River.

Are there Representative Institutions fully established in Manitoba?—Yes, there is a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people every five years. A Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, consisting of Provincial Treasurer, Attorney-General, Minister of Public Works, Provincial Secretary, Minister

are in a flourishing regular church there

divided into municipal. Those municipal no toll charges; and council, who are each



Fishing Grounds, Saskatchewan River.

held in Manitoba?— by the people every five consisting of Provincial ncial Secretary, Minister

of Agriculture, and President of Council. Manitoba has also five members in the Commons, and three in the Senate of Canada, the former elected every five years by the people, the latter chosen by the Governor in Council and appointed for life.

Are there any Benevolent or other Societies in Manitoba?— Yes, there are the following:—

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY	Masonic Lodges
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY	Orange Lodges
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY	Temperance Society.
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY	Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. O. F. LODGES	Y. M. C. Association.

How is the Labor Market Generally?—Owing to the large amount of building operations at present going on in the towns and cities of the Canadian North-west, mechanics are in good demand, and wages have been correspondingly high.

Bricklayers have received	10s. to 28s. per day.
Painters	12s. to 14s. ..
Carpenters	14s. to 16s. ..
Plasterers	14s. to 16s. ..
And other trades in proportion.	

The Canadian Pacific Railway have been paying at the rate of 8s. per day to labourers, and there have been between 3,000 and 4,000 men employed all summer at construction, on the Central or Prairie section of the road.

Farm labourers have been in demand, and are likely to remain so for some time.

The rapid development of the country, and the wonderful progress of cities, towns, and villages, will insure for some years the employment of a large number of mechanics and labourers at good wages.

How far does the Canadian Pacific Railway run through the Prairie Country?—This year, 1883, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have the line completed to the Rocky Mountains.

How many Miles of Road will the Canadian Pacific Railway have in running order this Year? Altogether about 2,000, perhaps more.

What is the General Distance of Stations from each other on the Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway? From nine to ten miles.

How near to the Railway can you Purchase Land? Close to the Railway.

How far back does the Company's Land Grant extend from the Railway? Twenty-four miles on each side of the line.

Are there Good Flour Mills in Manitoba? There are numerous country grist mills throughout the country, and in Winnipeg there are three very large flouring mills the largest of which is eight stories high, and capable of turning out several hundred barrels of flour per day.

How is the Canadian Pacific Railway Progressing? The Canadian Pacific Railway will be, when completed, the shortest trans-continental line in America. It will also be the shortest route between Great Britain and India, China and Japan, and will therefore assuredly secure a large proportion of that trade. Montreal is at present the eastern terminus of the line, where immense workshops and splendid stations and offices are being erected.

Although the Company have been in existence not quite two years, they have already in actual operation over 1,700 miles of railway, and before the close of 1883 it is confidently expected they will have at least 2,000 miles in running order. The general or head offices of the Company are in Montreal, and from that point the road passes through a good agricultural country to Ottawa, the Dominion seat of government; and from there, traversing a country extremely rich in timber and minerals, it skirts the north shore of Lake Superior to Thunder Bay, where the line branches off to

the direction of Manitoba. The link between Thunder Bay and the eastern section of the line is not yet completed, but the work of construction is in active progress. The scenery in many localities along the Eastern Division of the line is unrivalled on the American continent for grandeur and beauty. Between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg the railway runs through a thickly-wooded country, containing, in parts, some of the finest agricultural land.

At RAT PORTAGE, about 135 miles eastward from Winnipeg, there is probably the finest water power in America, and some large mills have already been erected there. As a manufacturing point, Rat Portage is expected to rival, if not excel, Minneapolis, the great mill centre of the North-western States.

At WINNIPEG, the Canadian Pacific Railway enters the prairie region, and for upwards of 800 miles traverses a country which, for agricultural purposes, is admitted to be unequalled in the world.



Steamer at Brandon Landing.

At the Eastern base of the Rocky mountains are the immense cattle ranches already referred to, and from there the road will enter and cross the Rocky Mountains, with their splendid forests of valuable timber and rich deposits of gold, silver, and other minerals. Thence to Port Moody, on the Pacific coast, through the fine province of British Columbia.

The valuable fisheries, forests, and mines on the extreme western end of the road, the agricultural produce of the great prairie region, and the mines, timber, lumber, and minerals of the eastern section will be more than sufficient to ensure an immense local and through traffic over the Canadian Pacific Railway. In addition to this the trade

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flowing from ocean to ocean, from east to west, and from west to east, will undoubtedly make the great Canadian highway one of the most important trunk lines in North America. Already branch and independent railways are being projected and built through the prairie region, to act as feeders to the main line.

It is surprising to note the wonderful progress of the various cities and towns along the route. Commencing with Winnipeg, we find that in 1870, or a little over twelve years ago, it was a mere hamlet, containing but few houses, and a population of little over 200 souls. In 1874 it was incorporated as a city, with an assessment roll of 2,076,018 dols.; in 1882 it could boast of 2,900 inhabitants, and an assessment of 2,043,270 dols. To-day it can show broad well laid-out streets, lined with handsome stores and warehouses, beautiful residences and imposing public buildings. The city is lighted by electric light and gas. Street railways are in operation, an adequate fire brigade has been organised, and, in fact, all the advantages and conveniences of an established metropolitan city are already enjoyed by its inhabitants.

No less than seven lines of railway now centre in Winnipeg, and a grand union depot is in course of erection. Winnipeg is the down-way and chief distributing point between the East and the vast prairie region of the Canadian North-west.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE is about as old as Winnipeg, although not as large; but of late years it has progressed wonderfully, and can boast of numerous fine buildings, mills, churches, hotels, stores and private residences. As it is surrounded by a magnificent stretch of the finest agricultural country in the North-west, it is certain to become a populous and important city.

BRANDON, the next point on the main line, although only surveyed and laid out into a town site in the spring of 1881, can now boast of a population of over 4000, and has already numerous fine buildings, several mills, churches and other public buildings. Its position on the river Assiniboine, and the fine country surrounding it, are destined to make Brandon a large and prosperous place.

BROADVIEW, although only laid out a few months ago as a town, is already making rapid strides in building operations. It has a fine station, and quite a number of stores and dwellings have been erected there. Broadview is also happily situated in the centre of a good agricultural tract of country.

CAPELL is destined to become one of the most flourishing centres in the Canadian North-west, owing to its close proximity to a splendid tract of fine agricultural land lying in the now famous "Qu'Appelle Valley." As a distributing point Capell will be a most important station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as the country surrounding it is being rapidly settled by the very best class of farmers.

REGINA, the new city of the plains and future capital and metropolis of the North-west Territory, is situated in the centre of, probably, the richest wheat lands in the North-west. A broad and deep creek containing the very best quality of water runs through the site, and the gentle slope of the land will give it the very best drainage facilities. Here the government buildings of the territory, the governor's residence, and barracks for the mounted police are to be erected immediately. From its position in the very centre of the great prairie region, it is destined to become a distributing point for all that vast territory.

Returning once more to the international boundary, we have Emerson and West Lynne, two important points nearly opposite each other on the Red River, and destined to unite ere long and become one large city. Emerson and West Lynne can both boast of fine buildings, public and private, well laid-out streets, and a large and ever-increasing trade with the south-western portion of Manitoba. We have not space here to describe all the many interesting points along the railway, but the following table will show how numerous are the rising towns along the route, and how conveniently situated they are as markets for the settlers.

What are the Distances between the Cities, Towns, and Villages on the Main Line (Prairie Section) of the Canadian Pacific Railway?

	Miles.		Miles.
St. VINCENT...	—	Red Jacket ...	7
Emerson ...	2	Wapella ...	9
Dominion City ...	10	Burnows ...	8
Arnaud ...	8	Whitewood ...	6½
Dufrost ...	8	Percival ...	7
Otterburne ...	9	Broadview ...	7½—131

24 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

	Miles.		Miles.
Niverville	7½	Oakshela	7
St. Norbert	11½	Grenfell	8
St. Boniface	9	Summerbery	7½
WINN PEG	3-68	Wolseley	8
Rosser	15	Sintaluta	8
Marquette	14	Indian Head... ..	10
Reburn	6	Capell	11½
Poplar Point... ..	5	McLean	8
High Bluff	8½	Cassils	9
Portage la Prairie	7	Pilot Butte	7
Burnside	7½	REGINA	8½-92½
Bagot	7½	Grand Coulee	10
McGregor	8	Pense	7
Austin	5½	Belle Plaine... ..	8
Sidney	8	Pasqua	9
Melbourne	5½	Moose Jaw	8
Carberry... ..	7½	Boharm	8
Sewell	8½	Caron	8
Douglas	7½	Mortlach	9
Chater	6½	Parkbeg	9
BRANDON	5-132½	Secretan	10½
Alexander	16	Chaplin	9½
Griswold	8	Ernfold	9
Oak Lake	8½	Norse	10
Virden	14½	Herbert	8½
Hargravea	8	Rush Lake	8½
Elkhorn... ..	8½	Waldeck	11
Fleming... ..	14½	Swift Current	11-154
Moosomip	8		

St. Vincent to Winnipeg	68
Winnipeg to Brandon	132.5
Brandon to Broadview	131
Broadview to Regina	92.5
Regina to Swift Current... ..	154.2-578.2 miles.

EXPERIENCE OF SETTLERS.

The proprietor of "The Winnipeg Sun" recently sent a correspondent amongst the farmers of the Canadian North-west to ascertain from them their opinions about the country, and also how they had succeeded in their new homes. A few of the reports obtained are appended.

Opinions as to the Climate.

William Warnock—Enjoyable in summer; cold, but healthy in winter.

R. J. Warren—Winter is cold, but the atmosphere is very dry; summer has warm days and cool nights. Vegetation is wonderfully rapid. Early rose potatoes have been planted and raised for table use within six weeks.

R. H. Cole—Favourable.

T. H. Metcalfe—With very little care in the coldest months, say from the middle of December to the middle of July. One can enjoy the climate of Manitoba, I think, fully better than in the eastern provinces.

John M. Lawrie—I consider the climate better than Ontario, taking one season with another.

R. R. Ross—Winters cold but not unendurable; subject to no more freaks of nature than the older provinces.

	Miles.
...	7
...	8
...	7½
...	8
...	8
...	10
...	11½
...	8
...	9
...	7
...	8½-92½
...	10
...	7
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...	68
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...	154.2-578.2 miles.

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Andrew Malcolm—Have found the climate equal, and in some respects superior to that of Ontario. Much has been said of the winters here, but I consider them preferable to Ontario winters. We are never troubled with slush or mud in winter, never know of a thaw during winter, and consequently we have one continuous and uninterrupted run of dry, frosty weather, usually setting in about the middle of November, and continuing until the 1st of April.

Robert Reesor—Favourably impressed with climate; never saw better.
Alex. Adams—With the exception of January and February the climate is as pleasant as that of any country I ever hear of.

Robert W. Coburn—Summer days are warm with cool nights; winter frost is keen, but the air is dry, and the days are really delightful.

John A. Brondgeest—Cold, but dry and pleasant winter weather; dry, clear weather in summer; rain in May and June; roads dry; very little snow in winter.

Joseph Lawrence—I have no objections to the climate. We get a little hard weather sometimes, but I prefer it to either Ontario or England. I lived in England 21 years, and in Ontario 10 years, and so am qualified to express an opinion.

W. G. Knight—Fine, dry, and healthy; most suitable for agricultural pursuits.

Olve Christiansen—Healthy, but cold.

Noah Bartley—Been here three years; like the climate well; winters a little severe, but more pleasant than in Ontario, being a dry, steady cold, with no thaws or rains.

S. W. Chambers—Have spent four winters here, and worked in the coldest weather without an overcoat, without any inconvenience.

W. McKittrick—Nine months of the year will stand a good recommendation, but during December, January, and February the settler must "stand the storm, and he will anchor by and bye."

William Cox—Rather cold last winter, but that was an exceptional one. Climate very satisfactory on the whole.

John L. Loyal—Colder than Ontario, but does not chill me through as the cold does there; just as soon have the winter here as in Ontario.

W. D. Reesor—Severe in winter, but prefer it to Ontario; summer, long days and cool nights; very healthy.

W. L. Horn—This is the healthiest country I was ever in, and I have seen a good deal of the world.

John Leask—Healthy and free from epidemics. Care should be taken in winter. If this is done, life insurance companies would have tremendous profits.

William Thompson—Pretty cold, but very healthy. I have suffered more from frost-bites in Ontario than in Manitoba.

W. A. Farmer—Healthy and vigorous, and any one in good health can stand all the cold I have experienced.

Kenneth McKenzie, ex-M.P.P.—Been here 15 years, and like the climate well.

J. A. Millan—Been here 10 years, and was never frozen or touched with frost.

James Campbell—Good; a little more severe than Ontario, but steadier and healthier.

The Progress of Settlements.

Genius Joll Webb, Glenora—Holds 320 acres, 150 of which are broken, has house, stable, &c.; been there four years.

A. Chester, Maringhurst—Been there one year, broken up 23 of the 320 acres held, and erected house and stable.

Thomas Kennedy, Stoddartsville—Been in the country three years; owns homestead, 65 acres of which are broken; has house, granary, stable, &c.

Robert Nelson, Birtle—After a residence of three years, has broken 120 of the 320 acres owned, and has erected a dwelling-house, granary, stables, implement house, &c.

Johnson Rutherford, Silver Creek—Has been here two years, took up homestead and pre-emption, broken 55 acres, put up a house, two stables, two sheds, and a granary.

Richard B. Kirchoffer, Brandon—Been there 13 months, taken up 1,920 acres, including homestead, put up two dwellings, two stables, and other large buildings.

W. D. Ruttan, Ruttanville—Been in the country four years; put up a house and stable, and cultivated 110 acres of the 320 acres held.

S. W. Chambers, of Birtle—During his four years' residence has cultivated 150 out of 320 acres taken up, and also erected a house, stable, barn, and granary.

William McKittrick, Crystal City, Rock Lake—Have cultivated 73 of the 320 acres held; put up horse stable and granary; been in country three years.

George C. Wilde, of Morris county—After nine years' residence in the North-west has secured 960 acres of land, of which he has 200 acres broken; has erected house and barn, the latter 48 by 48.

Noah Bartley, Birtle county, Shoal Lake—Been there three years; holds 320 acres, has 110 acres broken, and house, stable, and granary.

John A. Brondgeest, village of Waubeesh—Been there three years, took up homestead and pre-emption, and 960 acres of Syn-liaite land, in all 1,280, of which he has 200 acres broken; has also put up house, 36 by 20; granary, 16 by 20; two stables 25 by 50; pigs' sty, root house, grist mill, with 30 h.p. engine, blacksmith's shop, post-office, and sundry other buildings.

Alexander Naismith, Milford, county of Cypress—Been there three years, during which time he has prepared for crop 100 of the 320 acres held, and put up log house, granary, stable, and other buildings.

W. J. Brown, Pomeroy, North Dufferin—Has broken 130 acres of 500 owned, and erected a log house, granary, and stables. He has been in the country five years, with his three sons. They have all homesteaded, and have happy and comfortable homes.

Alexander Adams—Has been in Manitoba nine years, owns 100 acres, cultivated 100, and put up house, stable, granary, &c.

Donald Shaw, Preston, Rock Lake—Lived five years in Manitoba and 15 in the west; owns 640 acres, of which 100 are broken; has house, stable, and yards.

James O. Fraser, Oak River—Moved there from High Bluff two years ago, took up 320 acres, put up house, granary, and stables, and put 60 acres under cultivation.

W. D. Reesor, of section 31, range 2, township 11—Has been in the country two years, owns 960 acres, of which 200 are broken. He has erected five houses, three granaries, and a straw stable.

James McGhee, of Bake Post-office, Westbourne—Within two years has cultivated 30 of the 320 acres taken up, and erected six buildings.

John Mooney, of Milford—Came here three years ago, took up 320 acres, broke up 70 acres, and put up house, barn, and stables for 20 head of cattle.

George W. Playfair, warden of Arxyle—Owns 8,000 acres, 800 of which are cultivated. He has put up 30 dwellings and a similar number of outhouses, and thinks that it is not a bad showing for three years' residence.

Kenneth McKenzie, Barnside, Portage la Prairie county, was the first white settler west of the present town of Portage la Prairie. He did not homestead or pre-empt, but purchased several thousand acres from the original inhabitants, 600 acres of which he has cultivated; also erected house, barns, granaries, &c.

Joseph Laurence, Clearwater, went there four years ago, took up a homestead and pre-emption, broke up 90 acres, put up a dwelling, cattle house, 50 by 40; granary, 25 by 25; milk house, 12 by 18; and wire fenced 60 acres.

William Thompson, Maimi—Been there seven years, holds 600 acres, cultivated 130 acres, has stable 100 by 26; granary, 32 by 26; house, 20 by 36; hog pen, 20 by 24; machine-house, 18 by 24; crushing-house, 16 by 16; hen-roost, 12 by 26; cooking and milk house, 18 by 28.

R. H. Cole, Linttrath—Holds 960 acres, broken 80, put house, granary, and stabling for 40 head stock; been in country two years.

S. F. Hampton, Rapid City, Minnedosa—After four years' residence, has cultivated 85 of the 320 acres taken up, and put up dwelling, grain and storehouse, and stable.

The Crops Obtained.

Returns were received from nearly eighty farmers as to the crops obtained during the past season, from which it is found that the average yield was as follows:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	30 bushels per acre.
Oats	...	...	...	...	57 " "
Barley	...	...	...	...	40 " "

Appended are a few further Statements of actual Settlers, with the Address of each:—

I am a native of Western Ontario and have been farming fifteen years. This is my fifth year here and I much prefer this country to anywhere else.

JAMES STEWART,
Meadow Lea.

The usual time of sowing wheat, oats, and peas is from the beginning of April to the middle of May, barley from middle of May till the beginning of June. The weather during seeding and harvest is generally dry. The usual time to harvest is from the middle of August till September.

JNO. MCKINNON,
Three Creeks,
Portage-La-Prairie.

In my opinion the month of September is the most favourable for settlers to come here, and in no case should they come earlier than May. Let them bring good medium sized close made horses with them. Have been here eight years and know the requirements pretty well.

NELSON BROWN,
High Bluff.

I would just say that there are no obnoxious weeds here. When a field is ready to be reaped, as a rule you cannot see anything only grain. Flax grows well in this country. I think it can be grown with profit. I have seen it grow as tall as I saw it in Ireland. Vegetables of all kinds grow splendidly, without much labor and with no manure.

MATHEW OWENS, J.P.,
High Bluff.

Land ought to be ploughed in the fall and sown as early as possible in the spring. Seeding is from 10th to 15th of April, and harvest from 10th of August to 15th of September. The Mennonites here grow all their tobacco, and it stands about four feet high.

JOHN W. CARLTON,
Clear Springs.

The month of May is generally fair; June wet, August and September fair weather. All kinds of roots and vegetables should be sown as early as the ground is in fit condition and will be fit for gathering about middle of October. Brush ground broken in spring will yield a good crop of oats or potatoes the same season.

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Greenwood.

I have been in the country six years and have found the driest summer to give the best crops, even when there was no rain except an old thunder-shower. New settlers should come in May and break their land till July, then after cutting and saving plenty of hay for all the cattle, they can prepare their buildings for the winter.

HENRY WEST,
Clear Spring.

For stock-raising purposes the district is unequalled, as the supply of hay is unlimited, and a man can raise as much stock as he is able to cut fodder for.

DAVID CHALMERS,
St. Anne, Point Du Chene.

The potatoes raised here are the finest I ever saw. I have not been in the country but one year, but I am very well pleased with it. All kinds of roots grow better and larger here than in Ontario.

WM. START,
Assiniboine.

I started with one cow, one horse and a plough 18 years ago, and to-day my assessment was for \$13,000. I did not fail one crop yet in 18 years of my farming here, and I must say this year's crop is better than I have had before. You can depend upon me.

BENJAMIN BRUCE,
Poplar Point.

Rye does well in this country. I have been in Scotland, England and the United States and in Ontario, but this country beats them all for large potatoes.

ROBERT BELL,
Burnside.

I would suggest that intending settlers in the North-west who come to settle down on prairie land should break up an acre or two around where they build, on the West, North and East, and plant with maple seeds. Plant in rows four feet apart, the seeds to be planted one foot apart; they afterwards can be thinned out and transplanted. I

28 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

have them 12 feet high, from the seed planted four years ago, and they will form a good shelter. I find, after a residence of nine years, that this North-West country is well calculated for raising the different kinds of grain sown by farmers. Market prices are very good. Wheat 86c. to \$1.16, oats 50c. to 60c., and barley 60 cents.

JAMES STEWART
High Bluff.

Farmers should have Canadian horses, and get oxen and cows, and purchase young cattle. By so doing they will double their money every year. I am in the business and know by experience.

JAMES McEWEEN,
Meadow Lea.

I can tell from experience that all root crops grow to a very large size, better than ever I have seen in other places. Turnips, carrots, mangel-wurzel, beets, onions, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, citrons, corn, beans. All these grow splendidly here.

The time to sow from 1st to 15th May, and to gather them from 1st to 15th October.
DUNCAN McDOUGALL,
Meadow Lea.

I would recommend intending settlers to try stock raising, more especially sheep.
SAMUEL J. PARSONS,
Springfield.

I have seen fair crops raised by breaking early in the spring and sowing oats; but by breaking about two inches deep in June, and turning back in fall, getting up all the sub-soil you can, is the best way for the following spring crops.

EDWIN BURNELL,
Nelsonville.

I would advise immigrants to fetch all the cash they can. They can suit themselves better by buying here about as cheap, and they will only get just what they need.

GEORGE FERRIS,
St. Agathe.

Timothy, white Dutch, and Alsike clover grow well here. I have just out a crop of seven acres that will average two and a half tons to the acre, and have thirty acres seeded down for next year.

JAMES BEDFORD,
Emerson.

Spring weather, at time of seeding, is generally bright, with some warm showers of rain. In harvesting we rarely have rain; usually clear fine days.

H. C. GRAHAM,
Stonewall.

I consider this country the place to come, provided any man wants to make a home and knows something of farming, that has about 400 or 500 dols. to begin with.

JNO. GEORGE,
Nelsonville.

Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and in fact all small fruits bear in the greatest abundance and give every promise of being very profitable.

W. A. FARMER,
Headingley.

Hops will do well cultivated; I have planted wild hops out of the bush into my garden along the fence and trained on poles, bearing as full and fine and as large as any I ever saw at Yalding and Staplehurst in Kent, England.

LOUIS DUNESING,
Emerson.

The longer a farmer lives here the better he likes it.

JULIUS F. GALBRAITH,
Nelsonville.

Now that we have the locomotive, we shall be able to compare with anything in the Dominion, and take the lead with roots, and I defy the United States for samples of grain of all kinds. They have only the start of us in fruits, but we are progressing well in that respect. If folks would work four months in the year they might be independent in this country. I came here in 1873 with only thirty dollars in my pocket, ten of which I paid for my homestead of 160 acres. It is going on two years since I began to cultivate the place I am now living on and I have 74 acres under cultivation, with a suitable house and other fixtures, and I could get 3,000 dols. for one of my quarter sections. I can be found in High Bluff any time with 50 dols. to back my words.

JNO. A. LEE,
High Bluff.

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JNO. A. LEE,
High Bluff.

Agricultural implements are reasonable here and can be bought cheaper than by individual importation.

JOHN FRASER,
Kildonan.

My claim is situated on the banks of the Assiniboine, and we, therefore, enjoy direct steamboat communication with Winnipeg. The land is not flat but rolling prairie, n need of drainage, but still it is well watered by running springs. All crops look well. I planted potatoes on 1st June, and in eight weeks we had our first meal of them. I expect about 300 bushels to the acre. The climate of the country is all that can be desired. Any man who wishes to furnish a home for himself should try and locate in this country, and, if he be a man of any energy, he will not be long in making a comfortable and profitable home for himself and family. It was a happy day that I first landed on this soil.

GEO. C. HALL,
Portage-la-Prairie.

There is no person need be afraid of this country for growing. There never was a better country under the Sun for either Hay or Grain.

A. V. BECKSTEAD,
Emerson.

Flax does extra well in this country.

GEO. A. TUCKER,
Portage-la-Prairie.

Plough as much land as you can in the fall, and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground, enough for the Harrow to cover the seed. As far as my experience goes the ordinary vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, cabbage, onions, beets, peas, beans, &c., grow well here. I have raised as good vegetables since I have been here, with comparatively but little cultivation, as I have seen raised in my native place, County Kent, England, where market gardening is carried on to perfection.

THOS. HENRY BROWN,
Poplar Point.

Native Hops here grow as large as any I ever saw cultivated.

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Portage-la-Prairie.

Hemp and Flax I have tried, and it grows excellently. Tame grasses of all kinds do well, especially Timothy. My advice to all is to come to this country, where they can raise the finest samples of grain of all kinds, that ever was raised in any country.

ANDREW J. HINKER,
Greenridge.

Spring is the best time to come to this country, as the settler can then get a crop of oats put in on breaking, which will then yield him 25 bushels to the acre, and potatoes grow well ploughed under the sod. He can raise enough to keep him for the season. That way I raised 50 bushels from a quarter acre.

ARTHUR D. CADENHEAD,
Scratching River.

The average yield of my grain last year, was: oats 65 bushels; wheat 30 bushels; potatoes 300 bushels, although some of my neighbours had over six hundred; turnips, I should say about 750 bushels. I would much rather take my chances here than to farm with the spade in any of the old countries. If you doubt my words please come and see for yourself.

JOHN BRYDON,
Morris.

Settlers should come without encumbering themselves with implements, &c., &c., as everything can be had at a cheap figure. Oxen we deem advisable to begin farming with.

We expect to have a very plentiful garden supply this year though we sowed in May and June, April being the usual time, yet all is coming on well. Cucumbers growing in the open air we have already. Melons and tomatoes we expect to have in any quantity, the end of this month or beginning of next. Wild strawberries and raspberries, and many other kinds of fruit are to be had in abundance.

The soil we find rich and capable of growing anything that we have yet tried, and that without any trouble.

We plough the garden, doing any real fine work with the spade.

ANDREW DAWSON,
Headingley.

Intending settlers should not bring the long handled Canadian Plough, as it does not work well here, nor should they bring heavy iron axle waggons. The best thing to bring is some improved stock cattle, sheep and pigs.

CHAR. LOGAN,
Portage-la-Prairie.

30 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA

The weather in seeding as a rule is all that could be desired. Hoots are gathered the first week in October, when the weather is all that could be desired for the ingathering of the fruits of the soil. Prices of grain are good and farmers are doing well.

PETER FERGUSON,
Gladstone.

I would recommend settlers to get oxen for breaking the soil. Horses cost much more to keep as they require grain. Oxen can be worked on the grass. I am more in the stock line, and I can say the country is well adapted for stock-raising. The pasturage could not be better. Abundance of hay all for the cutting, and with a little care cattle winter well and come through in good condition.

D. F. KNIGHT,
Ridgeville.

Would advise new settlers to buy oxen instead of horses, as they can be fed cheaper and will do more work if well treated and fed on grass and good hay.

JAMES D. STEWART,
Cook's Creek.

I would advise any young man with good heart and \$300 (or £60) to come to this country, for in five years he can be independent.

JOSHUA APPELYARD,
Stonewall.

I like the country well and would not change.

JNO. KELLY,
Morris.

I have found the cold in winter no worse to stand here than in Ontario, because it is dry.

WM. GREEN,
St. Agathe.

The weather in April and May is usually dry and clear. A good deal of rain in June, followed by very dry fine harvest, which usually begins in the second week in August. Have grown buckwheat successfully. Have seen good crops of flax among the Mennonite settlers. Timothy and clover also do well. Planted 20 apple trees two years ago, which are growing very well.

ARTHUR J. MOORE,
Nelsonville.

I cultivate wheat, seldom seeding with other grains. This season I commenced seeding on 10th April, season being backward did not finish seeding till fifth May, and had then 80 acres under crop. Commenced harvest on 9th August, expect an average of 30 bushels, and a better sample than any since 1873. Have broken up 100 acres more this season. A prompt attention to fall ploughing is absolutely necessary for success. I am so well satisfied with my experience of farming here that I intend opening up two other farms the coming season.

F. T. BRADLEY,
Emerson.

Bring your energy and capital with you; leave your prejudice behind you. Do not bring too much baggage. Buy your implements after you arrive, they are quite as cheap and better suited to the country. Be sure to locate a dry farm. Break your land in the rainy season (June), when it ploughs easy and sets well. Sow wheat, oats, and potatoes. Barley don't do well on new land. Take advice from old settlers.

ISAAC CAMSON,
Greenridge.

I really think one cannot get a better farming country than this. I tell you, Sir, I have cropped five acres of land on my farm for six years successively without a rest, and this year a better crop I never saw. That is soil for you. I think immigrants will be satisfied with this country when they come here. You can't say too much in praise of it. I wish them all good luck that come this way. All I say is come brother farmers, come and help us plough up this vast prairie country. You can raise almost anything in this country.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Poplar Point,
Long Lake.

I have run a threshing machine here for the last five or six years, and the average of wheat is from 25 to 30 bushels, oats 40 to 60 bushels, and barley 30 to 50.

JAMES GEO. BENT,
Cook's Creek.

I have over 1,000 apple trees doing very well, and also excellent black currants.

JAMES ARMSON,
High Bluff.

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AMES ARNOLD,
High Bluff.

I am not good with the pen, so excuse me, but tell them to buy oxen and goat it with a will.

ROBERT BLACK,
Bird's Hill.

Having only had two years' experience here, I cannot do justice to the country as I would like to do, for I believe it to be a good country. I was nine years in Ontario, and in Ireland up to manhood, and I prefer this country before either of them, taking the average of everything. The three crops I have seen enable me to believe that any man that works in this country will like the place, for he will have something for his trouble.

EDWARD J. JOHNSTON,
Springfield.

Those who have no farms of their own come here and farm. Bring no horses; oxen are the things for a new settler.

JAMES AITCH,
Stonewall.

The weather, both in spring time and harvest, is very suitable for both operations. As a general rule the rainy season generally commences after seeding, in June, and settles again before harvest, and continues dry through the fall and until the snow sets in the latter end of November, allowing good time for fall ploughing and threshing out grain.

I would advise settlers in a general way to start with oxen, as they are less expensive in cost, and keep the first year at a less risk than horses. I would advise them not to bring any implements with them, but procure the best of all classes here, as they are especially adapted for this country.

JNO. FERGUSON,
High Bluff.

Flax and hemp have been grown successfully here, and manufactured by hand, many years ago, both by myself and several other old settlers. I have seen stalks of hemp grow twelve feet high.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Senator,
Kildonan.

Wild hops grow to a larger size than I ever saw in any hop field in Ontario.

S. C. HIGGINSON,
Oakland.

Any one who wants land this is the place.

ARCH. GILLESPIE,
Greenwood.

Roots and vegetables can be grown here as well or even better than in England, as that is our native place we should be able to judge.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD, JAMES SWAIN,
Morris.

A farmer cannot make a mistake by settling here.

NEIL MCLEOD,
Victoria.

I never knew crops to fail, only when destroyed by Grasshoppers, and that was only twice that I know of during my lifetime,—now fifty years. I never took any notice of the size of our vegetables until strangers began coming into the country, who used to admire the growth of crops of all kinds. Then I began to think our country could hold its own with any country—yes, beat them, too. If our soil here was worked as folks tell me land is worked in other places, the crop would grow that rank that it would never mature to perfection.

ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
Portage-La-Prairie.

I am well satisfied with climate, farming facilities, &c., and consider them far ahead of where I came from.

JAMES MATHEWSON,
Emerson.

I would sooner live here, as I think I can do better than I could elsewhere.

ANDREW NELSON,
Stonewall.

I consider this country the garden of the Dominion, and by all appearance the granary not only of the Dominion, but of Great Britain. I have grown flax here for several years; it grows equal to any I ever saw. I have grown timothy for eight years, and have got from two to three tons per acre.

THOS. DALZIEL,
High Bluff.

I have been in this country nine years, and I would not return to Ontario or any part of Canada to make a living. I have prospered better here with less manual labor or trouble than I could possibly do elsewhere. The soil is good, the climate is excellent, and everything is in a prosperous condition.

JAMES F. VIDAL,
Headingley.

Any man with a family of boys as I have got, that intends living by farming and raising his boys to farm, is only fooling away his time in other places when he can average a hundred per cent. more each year with his labour here, as I have done. I have farmed in Europe, State of New York, and Ontario, and I can say this safely.

THOS. H. ELLISON,
Scratching River.

I would not advise any man coming out here to farm to bring any more luggage with him than he can actually help. I have sometimes weighed roots here and found them to surpass any I ever grew in Canada. I do not think there is any use telling the immigrants the weights as they will hardly believe it. It is enough for them to know that this country can produce more to the acre with less cultivation than any part of Canada.

Geo. TINSBURY,
High Bluff.

Let them come—this is the best country I ever struck for a man with a few thousand dollars to go into stock. I only raise oats for my horses and have some eighty head of cattle, so cannot say much about crops. I will have 60 to 70 bushels of oats to the acre this season.

JAMES FULLERTON,
Cook's Creek.

From what I have seen in other countries this is as good a place as any man can come to. For my part I have done better here than I could ever do in any other country. I raised wheat here, and there have been men from California and other places, looking at it, and they said they never saw anything like it before. One year I raised 35 bushels to the acre of Black Sea wheat, and I have raised wheat which stood 6½ feet high, and not one straw of it lay down. I would be glad if half of the people of Ireland were here—and they would then be in the best part of the world. Every one who comes here can do well if it is not their own fault.

JAMES OWENS,
St. Anne, Pt. Du-Chene.

Good advantages for settlers in this country; plenty of hay and pasture. Can raise any quantity of stock without interfering with the grain crop. Good water and plenty of wood.

JOHN HALL,
St. Anne, Pt. Du-Chene.

We think this country cannot be beat for farming, and farmers can raise all the stock they want and cost them nothing, as they can cut all the hay on the prairie they want for winter feed, and their cattle will grow fat on it if well watered and cared for.

JAMES LAWRIE & Bros.,
Morris.

Any man with 500 dols., willing to work, can soon be independent here.

ALEX. ADAMS,
Clear Springs.

I had twenty-eight acres in crop last year, and had eleven hundred bushels of grain of which I sold four hundred and fifty dollars' worth, besides having feed for my team and bread for my family.

JAMES DAVIDSON,
High Bluff.

Any further information required on any point relating to Manitoba and the Canadian North-west will be gladly furnished upon application to

ALEXANDER BEGG,

Office of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

101, Cannon Street, London.

G MANITOBA.

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RAILWAY,

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISTANCES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

	MILES.
From Montreal to Port Moody (Pacific Terminus)	2,906
From New York to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal	3,289
From New York to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Brockville	3,164
From New York to San Francisco, via Central and Union Pacific Railways and shortest connecting lines in the United States	3,331
From Liverpool to Montreal	2,790
From Liverpool to New York	3,040
From Liverpool to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal	5,696
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via all United States Routes ...	6,850
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway	11,019
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via New York and San Francisco	12,038

The above distances, via Canadian Pacific Railway, are by the Kicking Horse Pass, a route lately discovered by the Company's engineers, which shortens the line over ninety miles, and gives it the easiest gradients through the Rockies of any of the Pacific railroads.

