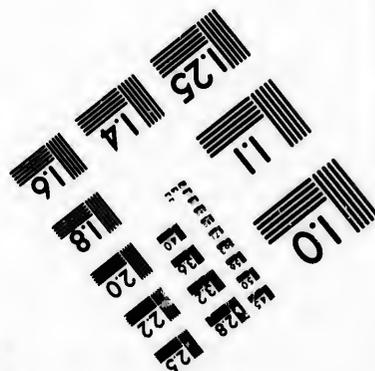
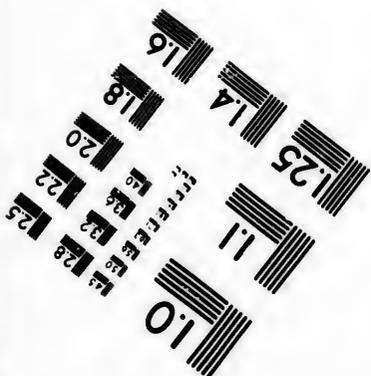
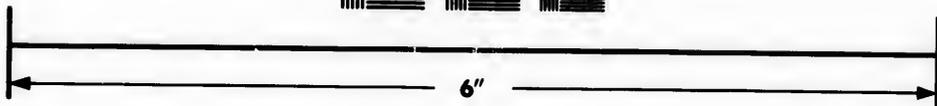
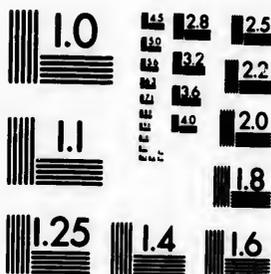


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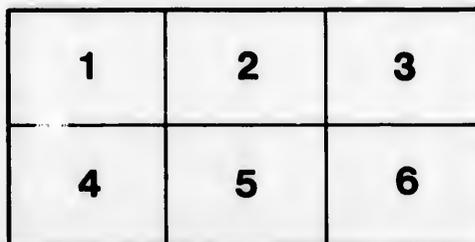
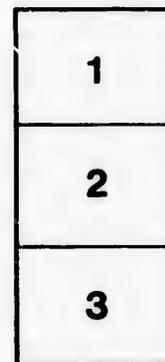
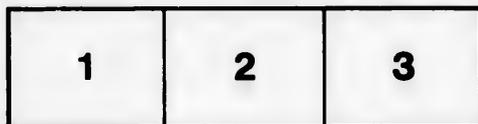
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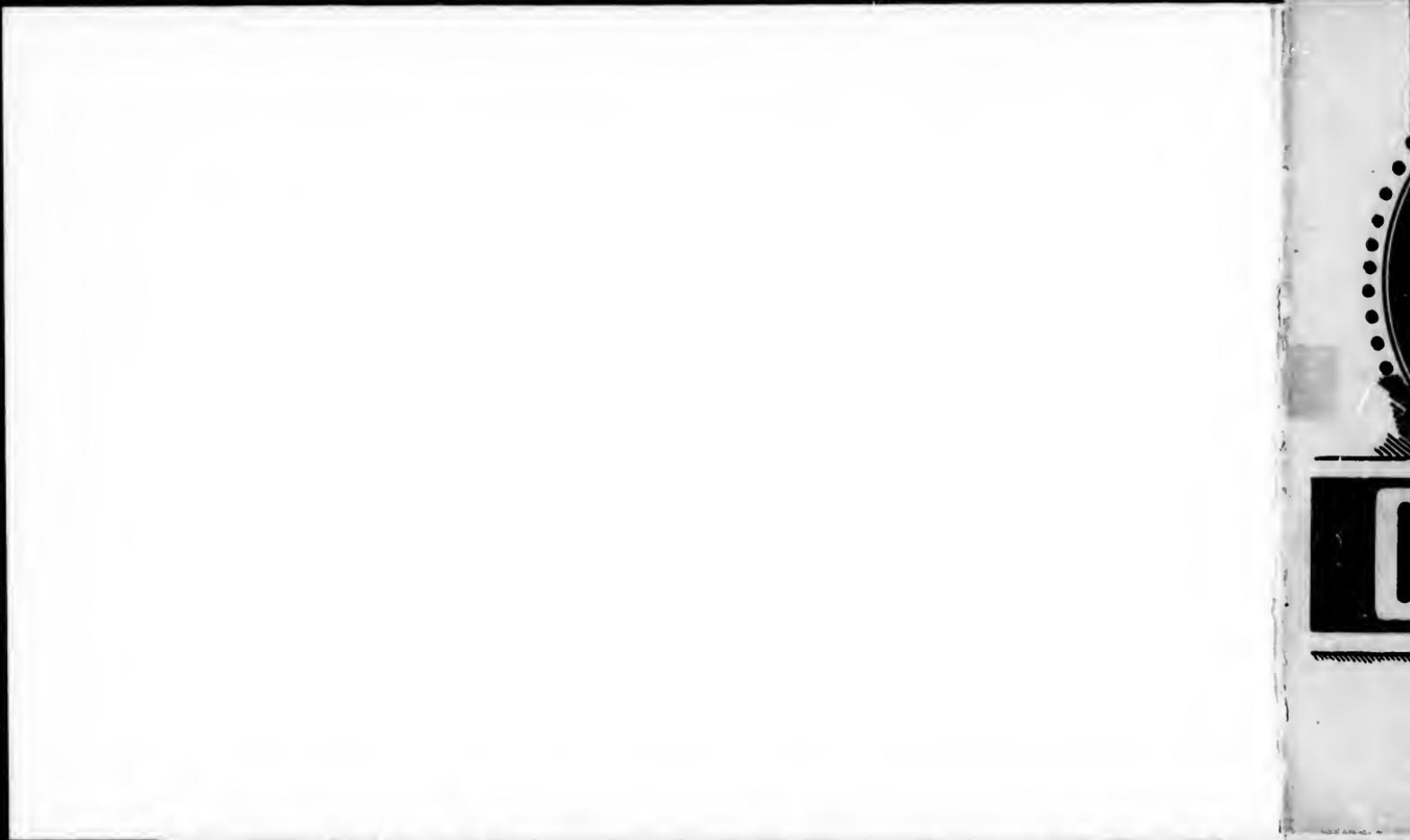
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**A
SCOTCH FARMER'S
SUCCESS**

IN THE

Canadian North-West

1891

TOLD BY HIMSELF

With Illustrations from Photographs
TAKEN ON HIS FARM.

FC 3358

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S2

1891

◆ RAILWAY LANDS. ◆

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY has for sale a number of Choice Farms in the Brandon District, shown on the accompanying Map, on the following easy terms:—

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

*Price Lists can be obtained on application to the Company's
Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.*

L. A. HAMILTON,
LAND COMMISSIONER.

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A SCOTCH FARMER'S SUCCESS
— IN THE —
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

WITH ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FROM HIS FELLOW FARMERS.

Two hundred million acres is the estimated area of fertile lands in the Canadian Northwest. The reader will at once perceive the impossibility of describing the whole of so broad a territory within the space afforded by one small pamphlet, nor is it the intention to attempt such a task.

That portion of the Province of Manitoba known as the Brandon District has been selected, not because it happens to be what might be termed a "show section," nor because it possesses peculiar advantages, but simply owing to the fact that it is a fairly typical farming region, that its resources have been thoroughly tested, and that among its many successful farmers are to be found representatives of every nation now looking to the agricultural regions of Canada for new homes.

It must be remembered that the Brandon District is but a mere fragment when compared to the entire fertile belt of these prairies; as it were, but one small farm amid many thousand similar ones as yet uncropped, and the Brandon District can be duplicated over and over again within the boundaries of Manitoba. New districts are being rapidly settled and developed and the stories of successes attained near Brandon are repeated from widely distant points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

No country in the world can truthfully claim such fertile soil nor a climate healthier or better adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, than Manitoba is blessed with. Nature has furnished the best of "raw material," and all that is required now is earnest, patient, practical effort and success is assured.

There is no necessity for either falsifying reports or publishing misleading statements or exaggerated descriptions of Manitoba. Farming, as followed in this portion of Canada, *i.e.*, wheat growing, mixed farming and cattle and horse raising, pays, and pays well, and for confirmation of these statements the reader is directed to peruse—not highly-colored “ghost stories” of what *may* be done, but the plain and reliable stories of farmers actually living in the District and telling what *has* been done up to the close of the year 1890.

The experience of a Scotchman (formerly of Elgin) who started with no capital save practical knowledge and unflagging energy, is given, shewing how he has succeeded in wheat raising, and, in addition, a number of letters from farmers are published to prove that Fortune does not confine her favours to single individuals. The Post-office address of all of the parties mentioned is Brandon, Manitoba, and confirmation of all statements contained in this pamphlet may be readily obtained by writing to one or other of those whose names appear herein.

The several illustrations are reproduced from photographs taken upon Mr. Sandison's farm, and the stories are best told in the actual words of that gentleman and his neighbors.

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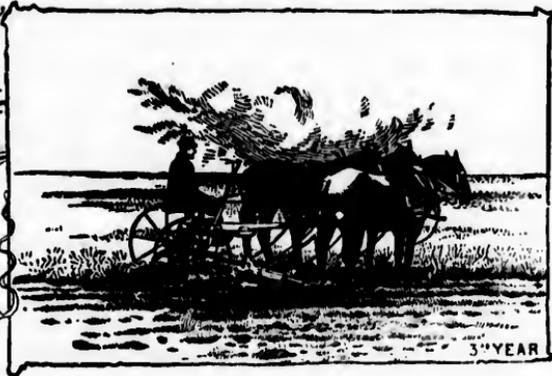
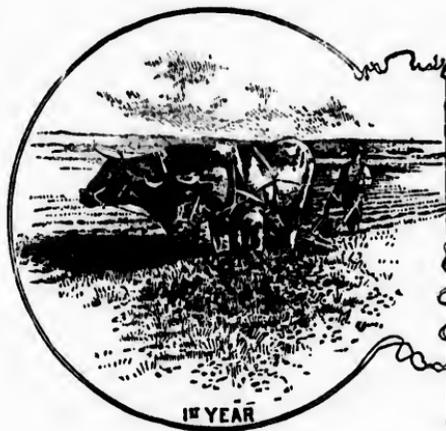
BRANDON, MANITOBA, December, 1889.

MR. L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man. :

Dear Sir,—As the time for my departure for Scotland approaches, I feel that it will be impossible to give you an extended and detailed account of my experience as a farmer in this magnificent country, but I enclose you a short sketch, which was written from notes taken of an interview with me some time ago, in which the facts are as therein stated, and which covers the ground fully and well, and presents briefly the points at I think would be of interest to those asking for information about farming in Manitoba on a large scale, as seen from the standpoint of an actual farmer. It may also be of interest to you to know the result of my last season's work.

I have now in my farm 2,500 acres, and of this I had under crop 800 acres, over 700 of which was in wheat, which yielded 17,000 bushels. The result, considering the unusually dry season, was highly satisfactory to me, giving a handsome profit on the season's work.

I commenced seeding about the 26th of March, harvesting on the 8th of August, and had the whole



crop not only cut and threshed, but delivered at the Brandon Elevator ready for shipment by the middle of September. The wheat turned out a splendid sample, nearly the whole of it grading No. 1 hard and No. 1 extra.

I have 1,750 acres fall ploughed and harrowed, so that I can take advantage of the first opportunity in the spring for seeding. I think it of the greatest importance that the farmer should not only plough in the fall, but harrow as well. It is largely to this that I attribute my unvarying success.

I send you copies of some photographs, made this year, of farming scenes taken at my home. They will give you a better idea of farm life than I can do by writing a descriptive article. In the article enclosed there is only an outline of the method I have adopted, but I will be glad to answer any letters received from those desiring information about Manitoba farming that may be addressed to me at Brandon, Manitoba.

J. W. SANDISON.

—◆—
BRANDON, MANITOBA, Oct. 13th, 1890.

Sir.—This is to let you know of my progress since 1889. I have now in all 3,000 acres of land comprised in the farm. This year I had 1,800 acres in wheat, and my crop averages from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. I had also fifteen acres in oats, which proved a magnificent crop, averaging 75 bushels to the acre, the oats being of extra quality. My total crop of grain this year is about 60,000 bushels. The sample was fine, and the first sale, of 20,000 bushels, brought 84c and 80c per bushel.

As you are aware, I came in without capital, and what I have done since 1883 is simply the result of careful and hard work and close attention to every detail of practical farming. Too many farmers neglect their machinery, keep inferior stock, and allow waste and loss in many trifling channels. This should never be permitted upon any properly conducted farm. Every farmer should make it a rule to buy nothing but the best, be it machinery or stock, *and take care of it properly*, for this means money saved.

I have twelve self-binders, which are housed immediately after their work is done. I have eighteen teams, Clydes and Percherons, pure and half-bred, and these receive the best of care, for I find that attention to these matters pays, and pays well.

In regard to the chances open to new-comers in Manitoba; all I can say is that there is no reason why any young man who is industrious and possesses some practical knowledge of farming, should not succeed.

If he has a little capital in hand, his start will of course be easier, but if he has nothing but an honest determination to improve his condition in life, his future is assured, if he sticks to it. Hard day's work is the lever that raises a man to independence in this country. Plenty of energy is bound to produce good results in a few years, and no man need fear for the future if he understands his calling and is prepared to put the necessary intelligence and muscle into what he undertakes. This is the country for honest toilers, and none need hesitate about moving to Manitoba, who are able and willing to work.

J. W. SANDISON.

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THE STORY TOLD.

It is often noted by observers that Manitoba has its greatest admirers amongst those who live within its borders, while its detractors are almost invariably either lazy-bodies, who have lacked sufficient industry to succeed, or else men who never lived in the Province at all.

It is only within recent years that one of many instances of what a man can accomplish there, who has industry, ability, push and good judgment, has come before the public. Reference is here made to Mr. J. W. Sandison, who is the successful proprietor of a large wheat farm, some four miles from Brandon, and who has actually under cultivation 2,000 acres.

The story of his experience in Manitoba, as told by himself, is one which is full of encouragement to young men of industrious habits and good capabilities, intending to take up their abode in that land.

Mr. Sandison is a Scotchman, who, after having had a good experience of farming in the Old Country, came to Canada. He farmed in Ontario for a couple of years, and in 1883 resolved to try how a healthy experience and industry would profit him in Manitoba.

Thither, then, he went, without capital, relying solely on his own individual efforts, and his career, as will be seen, has been remarkably successful.

He commenced his Western life by hiring out on a farm for one year at \$26 (about £5 5s.) a month. The farm was situate near Brandon, and was a good one. While working as an employé, he had a good

opportunity of examining the farming system in the country, and gathering some information, which has proved of extraordinary value.

After quitting work as an employé, Mr. Sandison resolved on trying it on his own hook. At first he took a homestead some fifty miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, but he soon gave that up, concluding that to rent or buy a farm near the line was much more profitable. So, in the second year from his leaving Ontario, he rented a farm of 320 acres within four miles of the C. P. R., near Brandon.

He concluded that, in Manitoba, land of the highest price was the cheapest in all cases, and that a man can within two or three years own land for which he has paid \$10 or \$15 (£2 to £3) an acre, within five to fifteen miles of a railway, while a man working a farm as far back as thirty miles from the line, will practically be able to do nothing.

He found that a great many people in Manitoba made a mistake in buying say 320 acres of land, and, instead of making every foot contribute a return, only working a little of it at first, and thus be paying interest on land which was yielding no profit, or otherwise having his money lying idle in the land. He worked on the theory above enunciated, and in a very short time was the owner of his land.

On another point he showed his good judgment. As soon as he was able, he bought the best horses he could procure. This he found more profitable than purchasing inferior or worn-out animals.

Having got control of half a section, he broke it up at once, and made it pay for itself; then he bought a section, following the same method with it, and now, according to his estimate, the value of capital he has lying in labor alone is equal to \$10,000 (£2,000), a pretty good showing, indeed.

Another point regarding farming in Manitoba which Mr. Sandison brings forward is that the country is particularly adapted to farming on a large scale. It is, or should be, the ambition of every farmer to increase his holdings and the acreage of his crop, and he is perfectly right in this, so long, of course, as he has the labor and machinery to harvest the crops he sows.

In Manitoba the land is generally level, the fields are square, the furrows a mile or half a mile long, and consequently the farmer can make a correct estimate of the cost of his labor, since each man is required to do a like amount of work at the plough.

According to Mr. Sandison's idea farming is much easier in the Prairie Province than in either the Old Country or Ontario, and, as has been already said, he speaks from actual experience. In the first place the



FIFTH YEAR. FALL PLOUGHING.

cost of the land is at least one-tenth less in Manitoba than in either of the above-mentioned older countries. Then, on the whole, the land is more productive, and a superior article is produced, and especially is this so in regard to wheat.

In Manitoba it is not necessary to invest money in large barns to house the crops. It is not necessary to invest money in underdraining, as in older countries; neither does the farmer have to provide fencing, except on his permanent pasture. Especial attention should be given to these facts above stated. He also contends that the land is much easier to work, as one-third or one-half more can be prepared in a day than in these older countries.

THE YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE.

Speaking of the prospects of young men going out to Manitoba, Mr. Sandison says there is no difficulty in getting on, if the emigrant is willing to work hard and has a level head; but he is particularly emphatic in advising no one to go there without capital who is not ready to put his whole powers of labor into the work. For the first two years he worked very hard himself at manual labor, but now he finds his time fully occupied in managing his large farm.

He is convinced that Manitoba is destined to be the agricultural country of the Dominion, and, even now, people undervalue the vitality of the soil, as he considers it is much stronger than the general public imagines. From his own experience he is of the opinion that the much-talked-of summer frosts will be comparatively harmless, as soon as the inhabitants come to thoroughly understand the climate, and those parties who have, so far, suffered thereby have been themselves to blame in not doing their work in the proper season.

GOOD MARKETS.

There is no lack of a market, and the competition among the buyers is very keen. The Manitoba farmer has this advantage: His wheat is worth ten cents a bushel more in the **Eastern**

Market than that of his Eastern competitor, and this advance in price goes a long way to counterbalance the extra cost to the Manitoban of transportation.

MADE MONEY EVERY YEAR.

Referring to his own business affairs and his success, Mr. Sandison says that there has not been a year since he went to the country that he did not make money, and had he been approached with an offer of \$10,000 for the chance of his profits in 1890, he would have rightly declined to take it.

After having farmed in Ontario and Manitoba, he is convinced that he could not have accomplished the same results in any of the older provinces.

BRANDON DISTRICT.

This district forms part of the central prairie region, extending from Carberry, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, westward to Moosejaw, a distance of 300 miles, embracing a solid block of fully twenty-five million acres of the richest wheat raising lands. The soil is generally a clay loam of varying depth, not so heavy or sticky as the lands of the Red River valley; consequently, more easily worked, and possessing all the food that the wheat plant requires for its successful growth. The district is well watered by the Assiniboine, Little Saskatchewan, Oak and Souris rivers, all of which streams are timbered along their banks. The prairie level is broken south of the track by the Brandon Hills, a group of hills dotted over with clumps of timber, and intersected by many small lakes. The timber lining these rivers and covering the hills, along with that in the wooded district east of the Assiniboine River, furnishes a fuel supply for the farmers. Brandon, Douglas, Chater, Kenney, Alexander and Griswold, as market towns, divide the business of the district; each of these places boasts of one or more elevators, and have their quota of grain buyers. Brandon is the county town, and next in size and importance of the towns of Manitoba to Winnipeg. West of Brandon, the country in 1881 was practically a wilderness, there being only one old

settler on the north bank of the Assiniboine. But with the spring of 1882 the boom began, and the district was virtually overrun with newcomers—speculators in great part. But as the time advanced westward, only the steadily industrious settlers remained to form a solid nucleus for the future city and district.

The whole district is well adapted for mixed farming—cattle raising and dairying, as well as the culture of cereals. Of schools and churches there is no lack. Taxes are moderate. Roads are easily maintained.

The surrounding country is laid out in counties, municipalities, towns and villages, such as may be found in the older portions of the Eastern Provinces. The country is surveyed into sections of 640 acres, half sections and quarter sections, and for miles distant from Brandon an average of a settler on every section, and less, may be found pursuing their callings just as if they had been located on their possessions for a quarter of a century. The country is everywhere dotted with schoolhouses, churches, post offices, etc.; the roads are excellent (owing to the nature of the soil); and there is every convenience that could be expected in a country of many times its age. The County of Brandon comprises six municipalities—Elton, Daly, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Oakland and Glenwood—each consisting of six townships six miles square, with Brandon City in the centre, five railway outlets and inlets radiating from that centre, as well as good roads, post office routes (stage lines), going in every direction. In 1880 the population of this entire county was less than 3,000, with about as many more in the city towards the close of the year, and to-day the county (the city included) has a census of 12,000 people, and comprises about 160,000 acres under crop. The land throughout is mostly undulating, thus affording good pasturing, ample grain soils, good water, and all that is required by nature to make the home of many thousands more of a happy and prosperous people. The Brandon and Souris R. R., now under construction, is to reach the Souris coal fields, about 125 miles distant, where there is an inexhaustible supply of fuel. The city has all the advantages found in progressive centres of the east, while schools, churches, post offices, and all the conveniences for farm life are to be found at reasonable distances throughout the county, and, in fact, throughout the entire province. The country is steadily developing, and is undoubtedly destined to become one of the most progressive and prosperous districts in the Canadian Confederation.

The City of Brandon numbers between three and four thousand people. It is growing rapidly, and is one of the pleasantest of western towns. An idea of its trade may be gained from the fact that in the spring no less than eighty self-binding harvesters were sent out from its implement agencies in a single day.



HARVESTING IN MANITOBA.

The trade of Brandon extends to a great distance southward, in which direction is the largest part of the population, and where, after the Brandon Hills have been crossed, is found as good soil as anywhere in the Assiniboine or Souris valleys. Five hundred acres in a single field of wheat is not an uncommon sight in this neighborhood. The city has six grain elevators. These received as much as one million bushels of wheat in one season. In addition to the main line of the C. P. R., railways are now built or under construction south-east to the Tiger Hills District, south-west to the Souris coal fields, north-west into the Little Saskatchewan country. The Dominion Government, after making most exhaustive enquiries, selected Brandon District as the site of the Manitoba Experimental Farm. It is admirably situated on the north slope of the Assiniboine and is favored with a good supply of water, plenty of timber, a sufficient diversity of soil, and an excellent situation, as well for agriculture as for the fine prospect (including the city) which it affords. Such an institution is invaluable to the farmers, supplying every information based on experiments and tests, conducted with regard to the soil and climate of the district. The whole of the district is well settled. All the homesteads, free grant lands, within a reasonable distance of Brandon, have been taken up. The Railway Company have a number of desirable sections for sale. Free grant lands can also be obtained in the western portion of the district. Entries for these can only be made at the Dominion Lands Office, Brandon. Settlers who have sufficient means are advised to weigh well the advice given by Mr. Sandison to purchase lands near to the railway, rather than go some distance from the track, tempted to do so by the offer of free land; but those who have not the means to buy and are desirous of getting homesteads, free of cost, cannot do better than take up land in the western part of the Brandon district.

Following are a few of the many letters received from actual settlers residing in the Province of Manitoba. Is there any other known country where such results can be obtained?

SOUTH BRANDON DISTRICT, Oct. 20th, 1890.

"My father and myself work together. We came to Manitoba in 1879, with nothing but 'grit' to work on. Most of our neighbors also came here without any money. To give you an idea of whether I am satisfied or not I may say that this year we had five hundred acres under crop. Our wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre, and eighty-five acres of oats averaged 60 bushels per acre. Garden stuff was all splendid.

"This is the healthiest climate in the world, and I consider the future of this country an assured success. We have now twenty-five head of cattle and twenty-two horses, and \$25,000 would not buy our pro-



THRESHING FROM THE STOCK AND DRAWING DIRECT TO MARKET.

erty if we cared to sell, which we have no intention of doing. Men willing to work have an excellent chance in Manitoba.

R. E. LEECH."

SOUTH BRANDON DISTRICT, Oct. 16th, 1890.

"Our family came to Manitoba from Bruce Co., Ontario, in 1881, and purchased a farm. This year we had 220 acres under crops. Our wheat was good. One hundred and twenty acres averaged 22 bushels to the acre. Thirty-five acres of oats yielded 1,300 bushels of A 1 quality. Potatoes and garden products are always of the best. We have twenty head of cattle, seven horses, and implements, &c., &c. We are, doing well and are perfectly satisfied. People can do as well in Manitoba as anywhere in the world. We like the country and find the climate healthy.

MRS. HUGH LAMONT."

SOUTH BRANDON DISTRICT, Oct. 14th, 1890.

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

"When I reached here I had \$350 and to-day I am worth \$5,000. I have twelve head of cattle and five horses, and implements. This year I had 120 acres under crop. I cannot give you full returns at present as threshing is not yet completed, but from forty-eight acres of wheat I have 1,100 bushels, and seventeen acres of oats yielded 660 bushels. Potatoes were a fine crop. I am thoroughly satisfied with the country and the prospects.

WM. BLIGHT."

BRANDON, Oct. 13th, 1890.

"This is my first season in Manitoba. My crop was good; thirty-five acres of wheat yielded 1,000 bushels, and twenty acres of oats 1,000 bushels. I sold all my wheat at eighty-five cents per bushel. Garden stuff of all kinds was a beautiful crop.

E. H. BOWEN."

SOUTH BRANDON DISTRICT, Oct. 20th, 1890.

"I came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1887, and since then have worked upon farms as farm hand in order to gain experience. I will shortly start for myself, as I think the prospects excellent. I am well satisfied and have no fear for the future.

DAVID FALCONEL."

Mr. L. Nelles, is a successful farmer of the Brandon District, Manitoba. His wheat crop for 1890 averaged 25 bushels to the acre.

The Ross Bros., came to Manitoba from Scotland in the Spring of 1889, and, acting upon the advice of Mr. J. W. Sandison, settled near Dauphin Lake, Manitoba. They liked the prospect so well that early in 1890 they sent word to their family at home to come out, and at present the old people are all living in the new home. Their crop this year gave a fine return for their labor, and they are more than satisfied and look forward to an assured prosperity.

The Brown Bros., are also new arrivals from Scotland, who have settled in the Brandon District, Manitoba, and are doing well.

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

"Erinview.

LACHLAN COTLIE."

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

"Portage la Prairie.

THOMAS McCARTNEY."

"I would just say that if this should reach any of my Highland friends in the Old Country, and if they want any information to write me. I am well satisfied with Manitoba, and so is every one who tries to get along. I came here in 1877 from Ontario with \$2,500, and homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres, which is now worth \$8,000. I have 160 acres in crop, have thirty horses and cattle, and have bettered myself tenfold by coming here.

D. McCUIISH."

"Morden.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, Oct. 13th, 1890.

"I came to Manitoba from Wellington County, Ontario, in 1883, and have thus rather an extended experience of this country. I had farmed in Ontario for some years, but not being able to attain the success I aimed at, I decided to try Manitoba. I have never regretted the change, and, as far as I can see, never shall. I farm on practical lines and obtain good results, better than can, I believe, be obtained elsewhere.

"My heaviest crops were in 1887, when the yield of wheat from fifty acres of land averaged forty-eight bushels per acre. This year I had 120 acres under wheat, and my entire crop averaged thirty bushels per acre. Oats were a splendid crop. I am perfectly satisfied, I like the country and the climate, and I am convinced that any man willing to work can do well in Manitoba.

WM. NICHOLL."

BRANDON, Oct. 15th, 1890.

"I settled in this part of Manitoba in 1880, having previously lived in Perth, Ontario. When I arrived here I had exactly \$4 in hand. At present I have 800 acres of land. Of this 270 acres were under wheat this year, and the crop averaged twenty-five bushels per acre all round. Oats were extra good, eighty acres yielding a great crop. Potatoes and garden stuff cannot be beaten.

"I consider the prospects very good, and have not the slightest doubt but that men anxious to get on and willing to work can do well in Manitoba—much better than they could do in Ontario.

JAMES BAKER."

BRANDON, Oct. 17th, 1890.

"I came to Manitoba from Bruce Co., Ontario, in 1889. I was for fourteen years in Ontario but did poorly, while here I consider that I am doing well. My wheat crop this year yielded from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

JNO. RAMSUAZAW."

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following conditions:—

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserve from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and 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.

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

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Man.

Government Lands.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him. Entry fee, \$10.

DUTIES.

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

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

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