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APPENDIX
TO THE
NINETEENTH VOLUME
OF THE
JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 29TH JANUARY TO THE 20TH JULY, 1885,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

BEING THE 3RD SESSION OF THE 5TH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION 1885.



VOLUME XIX

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1.—REPORT** of the Commissioners of the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, embracing a series of resolutions, accompanied by certain schedules, adopted by the Board, providing for a better classification and a re-adjustment of the salaries of the Staff of the House.
- No. 2.—FIRST REPORT** of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to Consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada.
- No. 3.—REPORT** of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

APPENDIX No. 1.

The Commissioners of the Internal Economy of the House of Commons have the honour to submit, for the information of the House, a series of Resolutions, accompanied by certain Schedules, adopted by the Board, providing for a better classification and a re-adjustment of the Salaries of the Staff of the House.

Resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of Internal Economy for a better classification and a re-adjustment of the Salaries of the Staff of the House of Commons.

1. *Resolved*, That to ensure greater efficiency and economy in the working of the Department of the Clerk of the House, it is expedient to adopt a proper classification of the Department and to divide it into three branches, as follows:—

- 1st. The Chief Branch.
- 2nd. Law and Translation Branch.
- 3rd. Miscellaneous Branch.

2. *Resolved*, That the salaries of the several grades of officers and clerks be as set forth in the Civil Service Act and the Acts amending the same, viz.:—

Chief Clerks,	\$1,800 minimum,	\$2,400 maximum.
1st Class	“ 1,400	“ 1,800
2nd Class	“ 1,100	“ 1,400
3rd Class	“ 400	“ 1,000

With annual increases up to maximum.

3. *Resolved*, That the present staff be classified according to their present salaries, except in cases specially noted, and receive annual increases until they respectively attain the maximum of their grade.

4. *Resolved*, That all future appointments be made in accordance with grade and down in accompanying Schedules.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Resolved*, That the Clerk receive a permanent salary of \$3,400 per annum.

2. *Resolved*, That the Clerk Assistant receive a permanent salary of \$2,400 per annum.

3. *Resolved*, That the office of Second Clerk Assistant be abolished; and that the Speaker call to the Table, when necessary, such officer as may be required to execute duties in the House.

4. *Resolved*, That the present Serjeant-at-Arms receive a permanent salary of \$2,400 per annum, but future appointments to commence at \$1,800, and increase to \$2,400.

5. *Resolved*, That in the future the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms rank as a 2nd Class Clerk, but that the present officer rank as a 1st Class Clerk, on account of long service.

 THE CHIEF BRANCH.

6. *Resolved*, That the Chief Branch shall comprise, in addition to the Officers of the House, the Clerks of English and French Journals, of Votes and Proceedings, Translator of Votes and Proceedings and Journals, of Routine and Records and of Committees, and shall consist of:

- 5 First-Class Clerks,
- 7 Second-Class Clerks,
- 3 Third-Class Clerks,

and be classified as per annexed Schedule "A."

That in consideration of long service the present Clerk of English Journals do rank as a Chief Clerk, and the present Assistant Clerk of English Journals and Assistant Clerk of Votes and Proceedings do rank as 1st Class Clerks.

That on the retirement of the officer performing the duties of French Journal Clerk, the duties of that Office and those of the Translator of Votes and Proceedings and Journals be combined.

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH.

7. *Resolved*, That the Law and Translation Branch shall, in addition to the Law Clerk, Assistant Law Clerk and Chief French Translator, consist of:

- 4 First-Class Clerks,
- 4 Second-Class Clerks,
- 1 Third-Class Clerk,

and be classified as per annexed Schedule "B."

8. *Resolved*, That the Law Clerk shall receive the salary of a Deputy Head, \$3,200 per annum. In addition to his ordinary duties he shall draft such Bills as members of the Government may require, and shall also report to the several Chairmen of the Standing Committees on Private Bills any provisions in private Bills that may be at variance with general Acts on the subjects to which such Bills relate, or with the ordinary provisions of private Acts on similar subjects; and any provisions deserving special attention.

9. *Resolved*, That the Assistant Law Clerk and the Chief French Translator shall rank as Chief Clerks, and that on account of length of service they shall at once receive a salary of \$2,200 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

10. *Resolved*, That the Miscellaneous Branch shall comprise the office of the Accountant, the Stationery Office, the Engrossing Office and the Post Office, and shall consist of:

- 1 First-Class Clerk,
- 3 Second-Class Clerks,
- 6 Third-Class Clerks,

and be classified as per annexed Schedule "C."

That in consideration of long service, the present Accountant do continue to receive the same salary as heretofore.

11. *Resolved*, That on the retirement of the present incumbent the office of English Engrossing Clerk be abolished.

SESSIONAL STAFF.

12. *Resolved*, That one or two of the senior clerks on the permanent Sessional Staff be appointed to take charge of the extra-writing staff, at a salary of \$600 each.

13. *Resolved*, That the three remaining clerks on the permanent Sessional Staff be continued as at present, at \$400 per Session.

14. *Resolved*, That five extra French Translators be employed during the Session, at \$4 per diem.

15. *Resolved*, That twenty-five extra Sessional writers be employed, as at present, at \$3 per diem.

16. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to adopt such parts of the system of Civil Service examination as can be advantageously adapted to the House of Commons Staff.

THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT.

17. *Resolved*, That the Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms comprise: The Chief Messenger and House-keeper, and his Assistant, the Curator of the Reading Room, the Door-keeper, the House Carpenter, the Night Watchmen, and eight permanent messengers (the Sessional Staff as at present), and be classified as per Schedules "D" and "E."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.
 SCHEDULE A.—Officers of the House and the Chief Branch.

Duties.	Grade.	Present Salary.	Salary with 1st year's Increment.	Grade of future Appointments.	Maximum Salary of future Officers.	Minimum Salary of future Officers.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1. Officers of the House—						
The Clerk of the House	3,400 00	3,400 00	.....	3,400 00	3,400 00
Clerk Assistant	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Serjeant-at-Arms	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	1,800 00
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	1,800 00	1,350 00	.....	1,400 00	1,100 00
Second Clerk Assistant	1,800 00	.....	2nd Class.....	.....	.....
2. Chief Branch—						
Clerk of English Journals	1,900 00	1,950 00	1st Class	1,800 00	1,400 00
Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	1,700 00	1,750 00	1st do	1,800 00	1,400 00
Translator of Votes and Proceedings and Journals	1,800 00	1,800 00	1st do	1,800 00	1,400 00
Clerk of Routine and Records	1,600 00	1,650 00	1st do	1,800 00	1,400 00
Assistant Clerk of English Journals and Clerk of Petitions	1,500 00	1,550 00	2nd do	1,400 00	1,100 00
Clerk of French Journals	1,700 00	1,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk of Votes and Proceedings and Secretary to the Clerk	1,600 00	1,600 00	2nd Class.....	1,400 00	1,100 00
Indexing Clerk and Clerk of Proceedings	1,200 00	1,250 00	3rd do	1,000 00	400 00
Clerk of Sessional Papers	1,000 00	1,000 00	3rd do	1,000 00	400 00
Assistant Clerk of French Journals	1,000 00	1,000 00	3rd do	1,000 00	400 00
Clerk of Standing and Special Committees	1,450 00	1,500 00	1st do	1,800 00	1,400 00
Assistant Clerk of Standing and Special Committees	1,000 00	1,000 00	3rd do	1,000 00	400 00
Clerk of Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee	1,300 00	1,400 00	2nd do	1,400 00	1,100 00
Asst. Clerk of Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee	1,200 00	1,250 00	2nd do	1,400 00	1,100 00
Clerk of Public Accounts and Debates Committees, &c.	1,400 00	1,400 00	2nd do	1,400 00	1,100 00
Clerk of Railways and Banking Committees	1,400 00	1,400 00	2nd do	1,400 00	1,100 00
		34,050 00	33,800 00		31,000 00	23,900 00

SCHEDULE D.—Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Duties.	Present Salary.	Salary with 1st Year's Increment	Maximum of future Salaries.	Minimum of future Salaries.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Chief Messenger and House-keeper.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Assistant Messenger and House-keeper.....	900 00	900 00	800 00	800 00	
Curator of the Reading Room.	800 00	800 00	700 00	700 00	
Messenger.....	700 00	700 00	600 00	400 00	} To rise to a maximum of \$600 by yearly increases of \$30.
do	700 00	700 00	600 00	400 00	
do	700 00	700 00	600 00	400 00	
do	700 00	700 00	600 00	400 00	
do	600 00	600 00	600 00	400 00	
do	500 00	530 00	600 00	400 00	
do	500 00	530 00	600 00	400 00	
do	500 00	530 00	600 00	400 00	
Doorkeeper.....	350 00	380 00	500 00	300 00	} \$300 at entrance, with an annual increase of \$30 until \$500 is reached as a maximum.
House Carpenter.....	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	
Night Watchman.....	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	
do	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	
	10,050 00	10,170 00	9,700 00	7,900 00	

SCHEDULE E.—Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms—*Concluded.*

Number.		Sessional Staff, &c.	1884-85.	1885-86.
1884-85.	1885-86.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
37	37	Sessional Messengers, at \$250 per Session	9,250 00	9,250 00
13	13	Pages, at \$1.50 per diem	1,950 00	1,950 00
4	4	Servants for wash-room and bath-rooms, &c., \$2.....	600 00	800 00
11	11	Permanent charwomen, at 50 cents per diem	2,007 50	2,007 50
12	12	Additional charwomen, during Session, 50 cents per diem	600 00	600 00
		Contingencies, Housekeeper's Department.....	950 00	950 00
1	1	Gas man, during Session.....	125 00	125 00
		Tradesmen and others.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
78	78		20,482 50	20,882 50

SUMMARY.

SALARIES—The Clerk's Department.

	Present Salary.	Salary with 1st year's increment.	Maximum Salaries of future Officers.	Minimum Salaries of future Officers.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Schedule A.....	34,050	32,800	31,000	23,970
" B.....	17,600	19,850	21,800	17,200
" C.....	12,000	10,600	12,000	7,100
	<u>63,650</u>	<u>63,250</u>	<u>64,800</u>	<u>48,200</u>

Maximum..... \$64,800
 Minimum..... 48,200

Average one half..... \$113,000

Probable annual expenditure in the future..... \$56,500
 Present expenditure over..... 63,000

COMPARISON of present Expenditure with that of Expenditure under re-adjustment.

No. of Item in Estimates.		Votes asked for as per Estimates 1885-86.	Expenditure under Re-adjustment.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
34	Salaries, The Clerk's Department.....	63,050 00	63,250 00
35	Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c... ..	13,000 00	13,200 00
36	Salaries, &c., Serjeant-at-Arms estimate	30,532 50	30,852 50
		<u>106,582 50</u>	<u>107,302 50</u> <u>106,582 50</u>
	Increase.....		720 00

APPENDIX No. 2.

3rd Session, 5th Parliament, 48 Victoria, 1885.

**FIRST REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, TO WHOM
WAS REFERRED THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO
CONSOLIDATE AND REVISE THE STATUTES OF CANADA.**

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners appointed to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada, beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

The Committee have carefully examined the consolidation and revision submitted by the Commissioners.

Without retracing the whole labour of the Commissioners in preparing the draft of the proposed consolidation and revision, it was impossible for the Committee to compare with the original each of the sections represented to be transcripts of sections now in force, to verify absolutely the completeness of the consolidation, or to ascertain beyond doubt that no statutory provisions have been omitted, or repealed provisions included. The time at the disposal of the Committee did not allow of more than a general examination, and the application of tests to ascertain the character of the work in these respects. In the opinion of the Committee it has been well and carefully done.

The chapters of the Draft were apportioned among sub-Committees, who made a careful examination, comparison and verification of all those sections of existing Statutes which are noted in the Draft as having undergone any change in arrangement or language, as having been repealed, or in regard to which any change is suggested by the Commissioners. The assistance given these sub-Committees by the Commissioners who attended them was very valuable, and expedited the work materially. The amendments enumerated in the Schedule A, hereto annexed, are the result of this examination and of the changes suggested by the Commissioners.

The general arrangement and execution of the proposed consolidation and revision are, in the opinion of the Committee, convenient and satisfactory, but the Committee recommend that the table of contents be put in the beginning and the index at the end of the work.

On the whole, the Committee recommend that the said Report of the Commissioners be adopted, and submit the amendments above noted for the consideration of the two Houses of Parliament.

The Committee also recommend that Senators and Members of the House of Commons be requested to preserve the copies of the Report of the Commissioners which have been distributed to them, to the end that expense in printing a further edition may be avoided.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

JUNE, 1885.

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Chap. 1. Interpretation of Statutes....	Section 7, sub-section 42. Amend by inserting the word "suspending" after the word "removing."
do do ...	Amend by making new section, numbered 8, as follows: "Any Act may be cited as of the year of Our Lord."
do do ...	Amend by making sub-section 61 of section 7 a new section, numbered 9.
Chap. 2. Publication of Statutes	Section 11. Reference should be 38 Vic., chap. 1, sec. 1, <i>part</i> , instead of 31 Vic., chap. 1, sec. 1, <i>part</i> .
Chap. 5. Representation in House of Commons.	Amend reference at end of section 4, by adding the word " <i>part</i> " at end of reference.
Chap. 7. Elections of Members of House of Commons.	Section 4 and sub-section 2 of section 4. Amend by re-drafting, so as to include Manitoba in the holding of simultaneous elections.
do do ...	Section 21. Amend by re-drafting, so as to make clear that the 25 electors are not required to <i>produce</i> by themselves the nomination paper to returning officer.
do do ...	Section 65. Amend by adding the words "or final addition," after the word "recount," in line 19.
do do ...	Section 65. Further amend in line 29, by substituting the word "or" for "and," after the word "election," and by adding the words "as the case may be" after the word "officers," in the same line.
do do ...	Section 65. Further amend by striking out the word "a" in line 1 of sub-section 7, after the word "of."
Chap 10. Senate and House of Commons.	Section 3. Amend so as to give privileges, &c., as enjoyed at passing of Act.
Chap. 27. Public Revenue.....	Section 3. Attention is directed to the notes on this section.
do do	Section 15. Amend by adding at end thereof the words "or in the militia."
do do	Section 28. Amend by striking out all the words after the words "conveniently be paid," and insert in lieu thereof: "The same shall be paid over in such manner as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General directs; and accounts of such money shall be rendered to the Auditor General in such form as the Treasury Board prescribes."
do do	Section 71. Should not penalty be fixed?
Chap. 29. Dominion Notes.. ..	Section 6. Attention is directed to the note after this section.
Chap. 32. Inland Revenue.....	Section 3. Leave out the word "may," in line 3, and insert "shall" in lieu thereof.
do do	Section 291. Amend by striking out, after the word "tobacco," in line 2, all the words to the word "growth," and insert in lieu thereof: "The product of raw leaf tobacco, of Canadian growth, in packages of any size."
do do	Section 332. Amend by striking out of line 12 the words "or the bonded removal permit stamp."

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Chap. 36. Militia and Defence	Section 24. Amend by striking out of line 11 the words "shall first take," and insert in lieu thereof "has taken."
Chap. 42. Respecting the Province of Manitoba.	It is recommended that sections 2, 6 to 24, both inclusive, and 26 of the act 33rd Victoria, chapter 3, which were not inserted in the draft of chapter 42, should be consolidated therewith for the sake of convenience.
Chap. 51. Census	By striking out the words "concerning census" in line 2 of section 27.
Chap. 56. Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.	By inserting the words "together with the letters 'Rd'" after the word "thereof," in line 6 of section 24.
Chap. 62. Lighthouses, Buoys and Bea- cons, and Sable Island.	By striking out, in section 6, the words, "if sufficient to pay the expense of the removal of such offender and goods," and by substituting for the words, "to that purpose," in the same section, the words, "to pay the expense of the removal of such offender and goods."
do do ...	By inserting, in section 8, first line, the words, "and exercise" after the word "have."
do do ...	By substituting, in section 10, last line, the word "two" for the word "four."
Chap. 64. Registration and Classifica- tion of Ships.	By striking out section 33.
Chap. 65. Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships.	By striking out, in section 19, the words, "for each offence."
Chap. 68. The Shipping of Seamen.....	By inserting, at the end of section 115, the words "under the said Act respecting summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace."
do do ...	By substituting the word "justices" for the words "any justice," in line 2 of section 125.
Chap. 70. The Steamboat Inspection Act.	By substituting, in section 7, sub-section 2, for the words "justice of the peace" the words, "judge of any court of record;" also, by adding to the said section the following sub-section: "3. The oath taken by every inspector shall be forwarded forthwith by such judge to the Department of Marine."
do do ...	By inserting, in section 29, sub-section 1, paragraph (a), before the words "one boat," the words "at least."
Chap. 87. Fisheries and Fishing.....	By inserting, in section 7, sub-section 2, before the words "and any damages," the words "by whom arbitrators may be appointed to assess damages."
do do ...	By substituting, in section 8, sub-section 8, the words "set or used" for the word "fished."
Chap. 91. Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.	By inserting, in section 31, before the word "corn," wherever it occurs, the word "Indian."
do do ...	By inserting, in section 44, before the words "corn, No. 1, white corn, shall," the word "Indian."

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Chap. 91. Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.	By inserting, in section 58, before the word "under," in the second line, the words "duly qualified." And by striking out the words "who has previously complied with all the requirements thereof, or" and by substituting therefor the words "not being," in the same section.
Chap. 93. Inspection of Petroleum	By substituting, in section 2, paragraph (h), the word "Minister" for the words "Deputy Head of the Department." Also, by substituting, in the same section, the word "Minister" for the word "Department," before the words "of Customs."
Chap. 96. The traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.	By striking out sub-section 3 of section 95, in italics.
Chap. 97. Liquor License Act	By adding, after the words "issue of," in the sixth and seventh lines, respectively, of section 31, the words "a license or."
do do	By adding, after the word "husband," in the second line of section 138, the words "or wife."
Chap. 114. Banks and Banking	By striking out the words "or Act of incorporation," in the eleventh and twelfth lines of section 4.
do do	By striking out the words "keeper's or," in the fourth line of section 53; by adding the words "or cove keeper's," after "wharfinger's," in the fifth line of the said section; and also by striking out the words "keeper's or," in line fourteen of the same section, and inserting the words "or cove keeper's" after the word "wharfinger's," in the same line.
do do	By adding the words "and any number of such calls may be made by one resolution" after the word "payable," in the third line of sub-section 2, section 72.
do do	By striking out the words "by the lawful authority, and," in the third and fourth lines of section 73.
do do	By striking out the words "five hundred," in the last line but one of section 82, and substituting the words "one thousand," in lieu thereof.
Chap. 116. Savings Banks, Ontario and Quebec.	By striking out the words "under the third sub-section of section five of the said Act, in the second and third lines of sub-section 2 of section 27; and by striking out the words "under the said sub-section of section twenty-five of the said Act," in the second and third lines of sub-section 3 of the same section.
Chap. 118. Respecting Insurance..	By inserting, after the words "upon the," in paragraph (g), section 2, the word "inland," and by striking out the words "above the harbor of Montreal, in the same paragraph, and substituting the words "except the River St. Lawrence, below the harbor of Quebec."
do do	By inserting, at the end of paragraph (i), section 2, the words "issued by any company licensed under this Act to transact the business of Fire or Inland Marine Insurance."
do do	By inserting, after the word "such," in section 3, paragraph (c), the words, "company carrying on the business of Life Insurance."

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Chap. 118. Respecting Insurance.....	By striking out the words, "and effects insurance in respect to subjects," in paragraph (c), section 3, also the words, "on the report of the Treasury Board," in the same paragraph.
do do	By striking out the words, "upon the report of the superintendent," in section 6.
do do	By striking out the words "by the Treasury Board," in section 8, sub-section 1.
do do	By substituting for the words "such conditions as are approved of by," the words, "the report of," in section 8, sub-section 4.
do do	By striking out, in section 22, the words "and not less than fifty dollars," also the words, "or shall be recoverable in a summary manner under the Act respecting summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace."
do do	By striking out the words "and if such sum is not so paid, the Minister may withdraw its license," in section 24, sub-section 12.
do do	By striking out, in section 38, the words, "or maintain any suit, action or proceeding, either at law or in equity, or file any claim in insolvency relating to such business founded on any policy in Canada," and by substituting, in the same section, the words, "with the approval of," for the words, "after report made by the Treasury Board and approved by."
do do	By striking out, in the same section, sub-section 3, the words, "or transacts any business of insurance."
Chap. 122. Pawnbrokers	By striking out of the fifth line of section 2 the words "of five-sixths."
do do	By striking out the sixth section and substituting therefor the following:— "6. Every pawnbroker who, in any case, stipulates for or takes a higher rate than that herein prescribed shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars."
Chap. 123. The Winding-up Act.....	By striking out the words, "under this Act," in the second line of the forty-second section.
Chap. 125. Trade Unions.....	By substituting the word "two" for the word "one," in the thirteenth line of the nineteenth section.
Chap. 132. Judges of Provincial Courts	By striking out the words "service as a junior judge not to be taken into account," in the tenth section.
Chap. 149. Escapes and Rescues.....	By inserting the words, "reformatory or industrial" between the words "or" and "school," in the second line of the ninth section.
Chap. 150. Offences against Religion..	By striking out the third section.
Chap. 151. Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience.	By inserting the word "public" between the words "and" and "convenience," in the title of the chapter, and by striking out section 3.

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Chap. 152. Gaming Houses.....	By adding to the fifth section the following words: "And any money or securities so seized shall be forfeited to the Crown for the public uses of Canada."
Chap. 156. Offences against the Person.	By adding to section 38 the following clause: "Everyone convicted of any offence under this section shall be incapable of taking any estate or interest, legal or equitable, in any real or personal property of such woman, or in which she has any interest, or which comes to her as such heiress, co-heiress or next of kin; and if any such marriage takes place, such property shall, upon such conviction, be settled in such manner as any court of competent jurisdiction, upon any information, at the instance of the Attorney-General for the Province in which the property is situate, appoints."
do do	... By striking out the words, "in good faith," in the first line of the second sub-section of section 41.
do do	... By inserting, after the word, "administers," in the second and third lines of section 43, the words, "or permits to be administered," and after the word "uses," in the fourth line of the same section, the words, "or permits to be used on herself."
Chap. 162. Malicious Injury to Property.	By inserting the words "electric light" after the word "telegraph," in the fifth and tenth lines of section 40.
Chap. 168. Procedure in Criminal Cases.	By striking out the words, "for whose appearance at any court, to answer the offence, a recognizance has been given," in section 101.
do do	... By substituting the words, "a provisional judicial district," for the words, "the provisional judicial district of Algoma," in section 271.
Chap. 174. Punishments, Pardons and the Commutation of Sentences.	By substituting the word "twenty" for the word "fifty," in the ninth line of section 24.
do do	... By inserting after the word "shall," in the second line of sub-section 6 of section 28, the words, "unless otherwise directed in the sentence."
do do	... By substituting the words, "an offence," for the words, "a felony," in the first line of section 51, and the word "offence" for the word "felony," wherever the same occurs in the same section.
Chap. 178. Actions against persons administering the criminal law.	By striking out the words, "justices and others," in the title of the chapter; also, by striking out the words, "justice of the peace, constable, peace officer or other," in the first and second lines of the first section.

SCHEDULE A.

Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada. Chap. 104.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"104. An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day, in Upper Canada. The whole."
Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 3rd series. Chap. 159.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"159. Of Offences against Religion, sections 2, 4 and 5."
Revised Statutes of New Brunswick. Chap. 144.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"144. Of Offences against Religion. The whole."

SCHEDULE A.

Chapter and subject of Act.	Amendments recommended by the several sub-Committees.
Revised Statutes of British Columbia. Chap. 16.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"46. Proclamation for removing doubts as to whether the Proclamation of the 19th November, 1858, imports into British Columbia the laws in force in England for the proper observance of the Lord's Day. The whole."
Revised Statutes of Prince Edward Island. 20 George III, chap 3.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"3. An Act for the due observance of the Lord's Day, do."
The same subject. 31 Victoria, chap. 14.	By striking out the words and figures following:—"14. An Act to amend the Act for the due observance of the Lord's Day, do."
Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 3rd series. Chap. 160.	By adding, after the words, "The whole," the words "except section 2."
Revised Statutes of New Brunswick. Chap. 145.	By substituting for "do," the following: "Sections 1, 4 and 5."

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

That each chapter be numbered and given a short title, thus:
 "Chapter 1—Of Interpretation of Statutes," in lieu of
 the long title in the draft.
 That all preambles be left out.

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1885.

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REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization respectfully submit their first and final report of their several inquiries and investigations during the Session.

Their first inquiry had reference to the operations of the Department of Agriculture during the past year and with a view of obtaining official information on that subject, Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Department, was summoned to appear before them.

The committee, from his evidence, found that the immigration into the Dominion during the year 1884, although large, showed a considerable decline, as compared with the previous year, both in the numbers of settlers in the Dominion and of those who passed through it using our transportation facilities to proceed to the western States. The figures given were 103,824 actual settlers, as against 133,624 in 1883; whilst the total number of settlers and immigrant passengers above alluded to were 166,596, as against 206,898 for 1883.

These figures show the largest immigrations in the records of the Department, and were doubtless due to the large public works in progress, and the consequent opening up of vast tracts of fertile lands for settlement, coupled with considerable commercial and industrial activity, the check in the latter of which, during the past year, being doubtless the cause of the decline referred to.

The committee found that the total expenditure of the Department for all services in connection with immigration during the past year, both in Europe and the Dominion, amounted to \$431,497.76, as against \$420,761.89 for the previous year. It was, however, stated, that part of the payments in 1884 was for services incurred in 1883. The *per capita* cost of the immigrants in the two years, respectively, from the figures in the years in which the payments were made, was \$3.15 for 1883 and \$4.15 for 1884.

Mr. Lowe stated that the adjustment of the expenditure to the actual service of each year would slightly increase the cost for 1883 and lessen that for 1884.

The committee found that the total amount expended for publications for the promotion of immigration during the year was \$109,000, and the number of publications of all kinds issued was 2,597,579.

The total expenditure for commission to agents and assisted passages was \$101,000.

It will thus be seen that the charges for the several services employed to promote immigration amount to about one-half of the total expenditure, the remainder being for the charge of establishments to see to the proper care and distribution of immigrants, and it would appear that this latter expenditure would be necessary, whether the Government should or should not make any special exertions or incur any charges in promoting immigration.

As against the expenditure for immigration purposes, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, may be placed the value of money and effects brought into the country by the immigrants, amounting, so far as ascertained, during the past year, to \$3,729,308. In addition to this, every successful immigrant becomes at once both a producer and consumer—in the former capacity adding to the wealth of the country, and in the latter stimulating industries, and adding to the revenues. It would, therefore, seem desirable to promote, as far as possible, suitable immigration.

The character of the immigration to Canada during the last year appears to have been good; the rate of wages was fair, and the immigrants who came seeking work readily found it.

The immigration during the year was marked by a considerable number of arrivals from the United States, as shown by a registration connected with the entries of settlers' goods, the number being 35,191.

There was a large decline in the Irish assisted immigration, and also in the number of arrivals from Ireland, as compared with the previous year, the totals being 5,964 for 1884, as against 16,126 for 1883.

The immigration into Manitoba and the North-West Territories appears to have been satisfactory in character, but the numbers of immigrants were not so large as your committee would like to have found them; and with a view of obtaining reliable information respecting the advantages of settlement in that part of the country, the committee secured the attendance of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. John Dobbyn, Souris Valley, Turtle Mountain District, Manitoba; Mr. Francis Clegg, Brandon County, Manitoba; Mr. H. Wood, Birtle, Manitoba; Mr. Robert Mackay, Township 2, Manitoba. These gentlemen are all practical farmers, and their testimony may be taken as perfectly trustworthy.

Mr. Dobbyn testified that his average crop of wheat was 30 bushels per acre, his oats yielded from 60 to 65 bushels, and that he had known wheat to yield as much as 40 bushels, and oats 80 bushels to the acre.

He stated that the facilities for growing wheat in Manitoba were much better than in Ontario; he found in Manitoba no stumps, stones or roots, nor anything in the way, and thought that wheat could be grown with profit at 50 cents per bushel; he stated that he did not know a single man in his district who was dissatisfied with the country. There was no difficulty respecting fuel. Coal was abundant and cheap, selling at \$5 per ton in Deloraine, and the climate was healthy.

Mr. Francis Clegg, formerly a farmer in the county of Huron, Province of Ontario, found the climate to be very healthy; he had much less sickness in his family than when he lived in Ontario; the climate was well adapted to the growth of cereals, roots and vegetables of all kinds; the country was well supplied with agricultural implements, which were sold at very reasonable prices. He had no doubt, from his experience, that Ontario farmers can make farming a success in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; he found the country favourable for the raising of cattle, and stated that they fed out from the beginning of April until about the middle of December; he said that his wheat, 1881, by machine measurement, yielded 33 bushels to the acre; in 1882 the yield was the same, but in 1883 the September frost, which was general over a large part of the continent, affected his wheat sown on low lands.

The cost of raising wheat was less than in Ontario.

The least that No. 1 hard wheat weighed was 62 pounds to the bushel, and the proportion was about one-twelfth of the whole quantity sold, although the grading is very severe. He had seen oats turn out 40 to 75, and even as high as 80 bushels to the acre. Barley did well, but he did not grow it largely, owing to the absence of a market. Peas grew well, and the turnips, mangolds, beets, parsnips, onions, cabbages, cauliflowers and tomatoes, were the best he had ever seen.

He found that pork could be raised very cheaply, and thought there would soon be a ready market for it. The conditions for dairying operations were favourable; all live stock were healthy, the cold not being found to injure them. Fuel was abundant, and coal of good quality could be obtained at Brandon for \$7 per ton.

He stated that he had worked with both Canadian and American implements, and he found that the former gave him entire satisfaction.

As reeve of the municipality in which he resides, he was able to say that, as a rule, the practical farmers in his district were thoroughly satisfied with their condition.

Mr. H. Wood had lived six years in Manitoba; he found the climate to be pleasant and healthy, and prefers the winters to those of Ontario, where he had lived for forty years; the occurrence of early frosts was the only thing to be dreaded, but he was of opinion that if the farmers put in their crops sufficiently early no danger need be apprehended from that cause; he stated that the conditions of the soil were very favourable and the yields large. The country was suitable for live stock of all kinds,

and he was in favour of mixed farming; he knew, as a matter of fact, that the farmers who went into his section of the country had improved their condition; he was 40 miles from the nearest railway station, and therefore anxious for improved railway accommodation; he described the prices of agricultural implements as being reasonable, and said that the complaints of political agitators of the Farmers' Union on this head were without foundation.

Mr. Robt. Mackay, who settled in Manitoba in the spring of 1883, made a statement of his experience, which was favourable to the country, and the facts which he furnished in detail, contained in the evidence herewith, are of great interest. He had large yields, and found all the conditions of the climate and soil exceedingly favourable.

His evidence also showed the necessity of the extension of railway facilities for settlers distant from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. J. Montague Leet, of Winnipeg, who has been engaged in promoting immigration into Manitoba, was examined at some length by the committee. He was in favour of a monthly publication of authenticated experiences in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the information of intending immigrants.

For the details of his proposals your committee refer to the report of his evidence.

From the evidence adduced, it would appear that the main drawback to the successful and prosperous settlement of Manitoba and the North-West Territories is the lack of better railway accommodation, and your committee are pleased to learn that Parliament has voted considerable subsidies in aid to the several projected branch lines of railway in that part of the country, which, it is hoped, will secure their speedy construction.

Your committee are pleased to learn (as will be seen by the evidence submitted herewith) that the freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Manitoba and the North-West are satisfactory to the settlers, the local rates being as low, if not lower, than the rates charged by the Grand Trunk and other railways in the Province of Ontario, and the through rates on grain much more favourable than those charged by American lines of railway in the north-western States.

Mr. S. M. Barré was examined respecting the centrifugal system of butter-making, as applicable more particularly to large private or co-operative dairies, and his evidence on this point is submitted herewith.

Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Province of Quebec, also gave the committee some valuable information in reference to his method for the promotion of improved butter-making in the smaller dairies, and there seems to be very little doubt that the adoption of his suggestions would be productive of good results.

Your committee look upon this question as one of the greatest possible interest to agriculturists, and are of opinion that the dissemination amongst the farmers of the Dominion of such information as would lead to an improvement in the quality of our dairy products would enable us to secure a better market in Great Britain and other countries for our butter, and thereby add materially to the general wealth of the country.

Mr. James Fletcher, the honorary entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, was examined before the committee. The evidence he gave went to show that the agricultural community might be greatly benefited and heavy losses, in many cases, prevented, by careful observation and taking necessary measures for the destruction of insect pests.

The evidence taken before the committee is submitted herewith as part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. WHITE, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
11th July, 1885.

MR. LOWE'S EVIDENCE.

OTTAWA, 25th February, 1885.

Mr. JOHN LOWE, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was called and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. Please state the total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the year 1884, distinguishing passengers from settlers? A. The total number of settlers in the Dominion in the year 1884, according to the reports of the agents of the Department of Agriculture, was 103,821. The total number of all arrivals—that is, including the settlers and passengers through Canada for the United States, during the same year, and according to the same reports, was 166,596.

Q. How do these total numbers compare with those of previous years since 1875?—A. They show a slight decline as compared with the two previous years, but a large increase over all the other years during that period.

Q. Perhaps you would give us the figures for each year? A. The total numbers of settlers and passengers for each of those years are as follow:—

Years.	Totals of settlers and passengers.
1875.....	43,458
1876.....	36,549
1877.....	35,285
1878.....	40,032
1879.....	61,052
1880.....	85,850
1881.....	117,016
1882.....	193,150
1883.....	206,898
1884.....	166,596

The figures I have read include both classes. Taking the settlers simply, for these years, the figures are as follow:—

Years.	Totals of settlers.
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492
1880.....	38,505
1881.....	47,991
1882.....	112,458
1883.....	133,624
1884.....	103,824

Q. At what ports did these immigrants enter, and where were they generally distributed?—A. The total entries at Quebec during the year 1884 were:—

At Quebec.....	31,529
Halifax.....	6,187
St. John, N. B.....	1,035
Montreal (from U. S. ports).....	4,374
Suspension Bridge.....	63,119
Port Arthur.....	3,213
Emerson.....	4,719
Gretna.....	3,725
Frontier west of Gretna (estimated).....	1,000

Figures from Agencies.

From United States.....	1,386
Victoria, B.C.....	9,000
Coaticooke (from U.S.).....	553
Prescott.....	1,031
Custom House entries.....	35,191
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	<u>103,824</u>

Settlers Reported by Agents.

At Quebec.....	25,490
Halifax.....	6,187
St. John, N. B.....	1,035
Montreal.....	3,245
Suspension Bridge (out of total above).....	8,049
Port Arthur.....	3,213
Emerson.....	4,719
Gretna.....	3,725

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you not think that they were doubled up at Port Arthur? A. No.

Q. Where did they come from to Port Arthur? The arrivals at Port Arthur are easily distinguishable from those at Emerson. They are entered in two distinct and separate forms.

Q. Yes, I know; but are they not taken into consideration previous to arriving at Port Arthur or Emerson? A. No; we have them carefully separated.

By the Chairman :

Q. Can you give those who came in connection with entries of settlers' goods at the Custom Houses during the same years? A. Yes; the number of settlers entered at Custom Houses—and I should say that these are actual registrations by name—were:

In 1875.....	8,139
1876.....	11,134
1877.....	11,759
1878.....	11,435
1879.....	9,775
1880.....	10,961
1881.....	15,404
1882.....	30,554
1883.....	34,987
1884.....	35,191

Q. What was the character of the immigration of 1884, and did the classes coming to seek employment readily find work? A. The character of the immigrants in 1884 was reported by all the agents of the Department to have been even better than that of the previous year, which was, on the whole, very good. There was no difficulty at any of the agencies in finding work for those immigrants seeking it, and none remained over unemployed.

Q. Was there an Irish assisted immigration in 1884, and how did this compare with the previous year? A. There was an Irish assisted immigration in 1884, but it was of a very limited extent, as compared with the previous year, the total number of that immigration being 971, as against an Irish assisted immigration of the previous year of 6,359. That, however, did not comprise the whole of the Irish immigration. The total Irish immigration during the year 1884 was 5,964, against 16,126 the previous year, there being a distinct falling off in Irish immigration.

Q. Can you inform the committee what became of the destitute Irish in Toronto, who formed a subject of enquiry before this committee last year? A. After the

opening of the spring season, those families moved away from the place where they had congregated; they have since ceased to receive any aid whatever; there is reason to believe that they have settled in the community, and that they are getting their own living.

Q. What was the nature of the foreign immigration from the continent of Europe, and what are the chances in favour of its increase? A. There is a very distinct beginning of a foreign immigration, with an exceedingly favourable chance of its increase. We had during the year 1,237 Germans, 3,451 Scandinavians, including Finns, and 150 Belgians. The Germans and Scandinavians we believe form an important nucleus of immigration, and mark the beginning of operations on the continent to attract that class of settlers.

Q. Were any measures taken to influence or regulate the kinds of immigration as respects classes—mechanics, agricultural or general labourers? A. Yes; as active measures as possible were taken to secure the immigration of the agricultural classes, and also, in the early part of the season, of labourers for the railway works. Continued cautions were given during the whole season, in May, June, November and December, through the office of the High Commissioner, to restrict any miscellaneous immigration of mechanics, respecting whom there might be question of obtaining work.

Q. What are the prospects for the labour market during the coming season, and what effect do you anticipate the stopping of the Canadian Pacific works will have on it, and how will this affect immigration? A. We understand that the works on the Canadian Pacific Railway north of this point, on the section that is building there, and also on that section north of Lake Superior, will stop during the coming spring and summer, and possibly some of the men may be discharged during the month of March. As regards the Finlanders and the Scandinavians who were brought out by the Department for these works, as a nucleus of immigration, efforts have been made to induce them to take up and settle on land with the high wages which they have earned and saved, and it is understood that considerable numbers of them will do so. The remainder of these labourers will undoubtedly find employment in different parts of the Dominion in the spring and summer. There possibly may be, for a short time, a little crowding in relation to them. That fact, of course, will check the immigration of that class. The efforts of the Department are entirely directed towards attracting the class of agricultural labourers.

Q. For the purpose of encouraging the immigration of agricultural labourers? A. Yes.

Q. Can you state the total cost of immigration during the year 1884, and also during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884? A. The total cost of immigration in Canada and in Europe, including all establishments, during the calendar year, was \$431,497.76. Of that \$47,000 was through the London office. The expenditure for the fiscal year 1883-84 on immigration was \$373,597. Perhaps I should say, in regard to those figures, that in some of the statements of accounts there have been overlappings from the previous year to some considerable extent.

Q. That will be compensated, to some extent, by unpaid accounts during the year? A. Perhaps to some extent, but the accounts were paid pretty closely up to the end of the last calendar year.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. That also includes the circulation of literature during the year, does it not? A. Yes; it includes all payments.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. What is the total cost of the Department for immigration? A. \$431,497.76 for the calendar year, and in considering the cost of immigration and the establishments to promote and regulate it, it is convenient to consider it in relation to the calendar year, and it is for this reason that accounts are kept in the Department of Agriculture by the calendar year. The returns of immigration are also kept to correspond.

By the Chairman :

Q. How does this compare with the previous year, and since 1875 ?	A. In the calendar year 1875 the total expenditure was	\$296,692 91
	In 1876 it was.....	284,065 33
	In 1877 it was.....	183,672 76
	In 1878 it was.....	177,044 53
	In 1879 it was.....	176,343 16
	In 1880 it was.....	181,532 67
	In 1881 it was.....	206,180 81
	In 1882 it was.....	346,542 74
	In 1883 it was.....	420,761 89
	And in 1884 the amount expended was.....	431,497 76

Q. Would you state what services are covered by this immigration expenditure, and the principal heads of expenditure ? A. One item is for assisted passages and commissions, \$101,178; but included in this item, the sum of \$59,448 was paid on account of the previous year. There possibly may have been some accounts remaining unpaid last year.

Q. But that would not practically affect it to any extent ? A. No; not the general fact.

Q. How much was paid for assisted passages alone ? A. The two branches of the item have been kept in the accounts together; but I think it may be stated as a very close approximation, that the amount actually expended for assisted passages during year 1884 would be between \$55,000 and \$60,000. We will be within these amounts

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. That \$59,000 was the surplus over and above last year ? A. Yes; above the actual expenditure of last year, being paid on account of previous year.

Q. Do you remember what the amount was that was paid the year before ? A. Not precisely; but I know it was not nearly so large.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. Are the commissions included in that sum ? A. Yes; commissions are grouped with assisted passages.

Q. What are the commissions ? A. They are practically a mode of paying salaries for services of all kinds to promote immigration, the payments being specific.

Q. Do you include repatriation ? A. No; payments for this service are not made by commissions.

Q. What amount was spent for repatriation ? A. The amount spent in the form of refunds for Canadians, principally French Canadians from the Eastern States to Manitoba, was during the year \$2,377.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Is that all for French Canadians going to the North-West, or does it include those coming to the Province of Quebec ? A. Yes; for the North-West only.

To members of the committee. *Answers,—*

The amount expended for meals for immigrants during the year was \$22,368. That includes the service of the whole Dominion, from Halifax to the most extreme points west. The amount paid for commissions, or rather assistance to children brought out by Mr. Middlemore, Miss Macpherson, Miss Rye and others, and also for the Catholic children brought out under the auspices of Cardinal Manning's Association, was \$1,566. This is a protected immigration, supported by amounts contributed by charitable associations in the United Kingdom. The amount paid for immigration to British Columbia in reduction of passage offered as an inducement to attract immigrants to that Province was \$370. The amount paid for printing and advertising during the year was \$81,606. Of this sum \$15,000 was carried over from the previous year, and should be deducted from this year and added to the previous year, to show the actual respective expenditures of the two years.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Provided nothing was carried over this year? A. I think there are no printing accounts carried forward to this year.

Q. Is that all the expenditure on this head? A. The paper for printing the pamphlets used during the year was \$27,660.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. In addition to the \$81,606? A. Yes; in addition to the printing.

To members of the committee. *Answers,—*

The expenses for delegates and press correspondents and others who came out during the year, including those who came with the British Association, was \$2,974. For that expenditure the Department received a very considerable and very valuable service. There was also an item of \$800 paid to the ocean mail clerks for distributing on the ocean steamers from Liverpool to Halifax and Quebec. There is an item of \$717 for guardians at the Point Levis station. There was \$1,100 of expenditure for fuel, &c., at the Tanneries junction; extra clerks for copying, translation and packing, \$3,473; freight and express charges, \$1,384. For travelling agents in Canada in connection with the placing of immigrants, including the salary of Mr. Lalime, of Worcester, Mass., the expenditure was \$3,413. There was also an item of \$185 for newspapers for British agencies, and also an item of \$21,074 for special agency in connection with immigration and colonization.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Where were these special agencies? A. All agencies in that service are included.

To members of the committee. *Answers,—*

The item of the inland transport of immigrants, after arrival at ports in Canada, was \$95,440; but of that there was the large sum of \$45,000 on account of the previous year.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Do we understand by that item that the accounts of last year were not paid to the extent of \$45,000? A. Items belonging to the previous year, 1883, to the amount I have stated, were paid in 1884.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. And was paid in 1884? A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you established many new agencies in the North-West? A. The increase of settlement has led to increase of agency, and the expenses of the Department has necessarily been steadily increasing in the North-West. One immigration shed is being built at Medicine Hat and another at Calgary; we have also a British Columbia immigrant station, which is entirely new, and then there is the Qu'Appelle station, the Brandon station, and we have also been obliged to establish a station at Port Arthur, and also a sort of sub-station at Gretna, in connection with the Emerson station, all of which, of course, have enlarged the necessary expenditure of the Department.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. These stations you have mentioned are all new, except the one at Emerson, are they not? A. Not within the last year, but have been established within the last two years. The Medicine Hat and Calgary stations are now being erected.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is the *per capita* cost of settlers since 1875? Would you please give us the cost for each year? A. Taking the total expenditure during the calendar years for the periods requested, the *per capita* cost of the immigrants for 1875 was \$10.83; for 1876 it was \$11.12; for 1877 it was \$6.78; for 1878 it was \$6.23; for 1879 it was \$4.35; for 1880 it was \$4.71; for 1881 it was \$4.30; for 1882 it was \$3.08; for 1883 it was \$3.15; for 1884 it was \$4.15. But the items of the two last years, as I have explained, considerably overlap. If these figures were adjusted to the actual expenditure for each year they would show a larger *per capita* cost in 1883 and a smaller one in 1884 than the figures I have given.

Q. Can you inform the committee what numbers of immigration publications have been distributed for the amount of expenditure you have stated under that head? A. The total number of publications printed and distributed by the Department during 1884 was 2,597,579, or about two and a-half cents each.

Q. Have you any information how such expenditure and distribution will compare with other similar expenditures and distribution by large transportation companies who have interested themselves in the movement of immigration or settlement of lands? I refer more particularly to the land departments of the different railway companies? A. The expenditure of the Department is not relatively or absolutely as large as the expenditure of transportation companies having lands to dispose of for advertising and publications. I make this statement from a comparison of actual figures which have been furnished to me in two cases, but the companies who have given that information decline to allow me to give particulars for publication, for the reason that, as they allege, they do not desire to publish their business. I have, however, the list of the publications of one company alone, and it numbers 3,115,785, which is a larger distribution than the Department has made, and I have also information to the effect that the actual expenditure of one large transportation company engaged in ocean steam service is fully fifty per cent. more than the figures I have given of the cost of both of our paper and publications.

Q. Have you reason to believe that the publications of the Department have been judiciously distributed for the objects they are intended to promote? A. I have no doubt upon that question, and I have to state that the supplies which were sent forward did not fully satisfy the demand. The field, of course, is a very large one, and if it be all entered upon with any intention of filling its demands, it is either a question of doing it or not doing it.

Q. Have you any reports as to the amount of wealth brought into the country by immigrants during the past year? A. The actual reports from our various agencies of the amounts of money and effects brought into the country during last year reached the sum of \$4,645,268—that is, so far as it has been ascertained; and on this point I may inform the committee that it may be set down as a received fact that the average amounts of money which immigrants will bring with them, taking the rich and the poor, is about \$60 *per capita*. That generally coincides with the amounts ascertained by our agents, and it is set down as a fixed fact by the immigration officers of the United States.

Q. Can you indicate the value of those immigrants in promoting the prosperity of the country? A. Of course, every immigrant who is successful is both a consumer and a producer. As a producer, he adds appreciably to the wealth of the country, and as a consumer he certainly stimulates every possible industry in the country, including all those industries from which the mechanics get their living. A large immigration would be an exceedingly important factor in keeping up the steamship lines, and thus cheapening transportation, and in keeping up railway lines, tending also to cheapen transportation for farmers and traders of natural produce, and the products of industries of all kinds.

Q. Were the immigrant settlers in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West successful during the year? A. I think, on the whole, the immigration has been attended by even greater success than in previous years. There is never a uniform success in strangers coming into a new country, but it is found that many of those who are not successful at first learn the ways of the country and have become successful. Certainly, the same remark applies to all the immigration to the older Provinces, and to the immigration which settled the great Province of Ontario; also to that which has done so much to build up the United States.

Q. Have you any report of any special colonization schemes in the North-West, and what has been their success? A. There were two special immigrations during the year. There was a fresh accession of the Benbecula colonists, consisting of the crofters from the North of Scotland, who have settled on advances made by Lady Gordon Cathcart, and they certainly have uniformly done well. There was also an experimental settlement of East Londoners, under the auspices of a society which

subscribed a considerable fund, and from that fund made an advance of £100 sterling to each family. Very great pains were taken to place these settlers on the land and to guide them in every respect. With one exception, in eighteen families, averaging, I suppose, five or six to a family, it has been successful, the people being highly contented with their position. Of course, they came knowing almost nothing of the country and knowing nothing of agriculture, but they seemed to have sufficient powers of adaptation. The society sent out an inspector during the fall to make a house to house visitation of these people. He called at the Department on his return, and he told me that the success had certainly been beyond his expectation.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q: Where is that settlement located? A. It is near the Moosomin station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Was the gentleman who was sent out as an inspector sent by the Government or by the society? A. He was sent out by the parties who subscribed the capital to the association.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do they hold a claim against the settler for the advance made to him? A. They hold a claim for the £100 sterling advanced. The object of this society was two-fold; it was moved by a spirit of benevolence, but it was intended that the enterprise should be conducted on business principles, and to prevent, as I said before, the families benefited from being pauperised.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. Do they get this £100 in money? A. Yes; it was advanced in money.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Not directly to the parties themselves? A. No, not directly to themselves; there was an agency to secure proper spending of the money; and in the case of the crofters, Mr. Bennett, the agent of the Department at Brandon, took charge of the money advanced to them.

Q. What assistance *per capita* is given to each passenger brought out?—that is, as regards the appropriation of \$100,000 you spoke of? A. The actual amount of money per immigrant is a matter of confidential agreement between the Department and the steamship companies, under an agreement which has lasted now for, I think, ten or twelve years, and the same reasons have prevailed throughout. I can, however, say this generally to the committee: that for a certain specific amount of the passage money which the Department contributes to the reduction, the steamship companies make a further reduction for the considerations stated in the agreements, in order to make the figure advertised for the assisted passage. It is called an assisted passage, but practically it is a reduced passage to certain classes as an inducement to emigrate.

Q. What is the fare for an ordinary emigrant from Liverpool? A. Under the arrangement of the last two years the fare has been £4. Now there is a rate of £3, which has been the specially assisted rate.

Q. What is the regulation age for adults? A. Twelve years is the ocean adult age.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Has the immigration of 1884 been of a better class of immigrants than that of the year previous? A. The reports of all the agents are uniform, to the effect that it has been of a better class than even that of the previous year, although the immigration of that year was, on the whole, of a very good class indeed.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What emigration pamphlets were issued during the year? A. The pamphlets issued by the Department related chiefly to Manitoba and North-West. The tenant farmers' reports continued to be called for from all parts, and in obedience to these wants the Department issued several editions during the year. Very large numbers of the pamphlets "What farmers say" were also issued. There was a very

large call for a British Columbia pamphlet, of which large numbers were issued. There was also a very considerable issue of an elaborate Guide Book.

Q. How were these pamphlets distributed? A. By our agents, and also by the agents of the steamship companies. Requests for certain numbers of those pamphlets, upon an undertaking to make a distribution of them, were made. I should explain that the cost of distribution of these pamphlets is a very considerable item.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Has any money been paid to the steamship companies or their agents for the distribution of pamphlets? A. No; but in certain cases agents have been paid a commission for immigrants sent forward, and this is understood to be remuneration for all services, but no money has been paid to them directly for distributing pamphlets.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Were those pamphlets published in different languages? A. Yes. We have them in Scandinavian, in Finn, in German, in Flemish, in Dutch, in French and in English.

Q. Have you access to Germany now? A. Not for booking agents; but we have made arrangements with the agents of the powerful steamship associations in Germany and other parts of Europe, by which they distribute our pamphlets. We have thus, in Germany, got those large interests favourable to us, and endeavouring to promote business, by sending emigrants to our country, which we had as enemies only a very short time ago.

Q. What efforts were made to induce immigration to the Maritime Provinces? A. There was a pamphlet prepared by a Nova Scotian Immigration Society, of which the Department printed, I think, fifty thousand; and there was another, relating to New Brunswick, of the same character. They are both very good.

Q. Are any of those pamphlets published or printed outside of your Department—that is, authorized by the Printing Committee? A. Our Department has generally obtained from the Printing Committee a supply of about 1,500 copies of each of the parliamentary reports relating to us.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You gave us a statement as to the number of immigrants coming into Ontario at various ports, such as Quebec and Montreal. How do you estimate the number coming in at the various ports who do not enter at the Customs at all? A. We do not take any except at the points stated. Our system of enumeration may miss considerable numbers, but it does not take in any that it does not ascertain.

Q. What I want to know is how you designate the difference between the ordinary arrivals and those whose goods are entered at customs? A. By the facts connected with the arrivals or the entry. Those whom we take down arrive at the several agencies and are entered by the agents. Those entering through the ordinary trains at the points which the Customs returns cover along the frontier do not come to the agencies.

Q. In computing those, for instance, passing through at Niagara Falls might not many of those that are computed there report to the Customs? A. I think not. Those who come in and are taken by Mr. Smith at Hamilton, are the immigrants on the trains from the steamers, for the most part.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. Have you any means of knowing how many of that 103,000 immigrants have been assisted? I have not the figures with me, but I can state there is not a very large proportion of the whole assisted.

Q. How much would you suppose? A. I cannot say accurately, but I should suppose the number would be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 or 15,000.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Persons or families? A. Persons.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Have you any means of knowing where these settlers who were enumerated in that 103,000 have settled? In what Provinces? A. They have spread over the

whole of the Provinces. The several agents of the Department throughout the country give reports of the settlement in their districts.

Q. I would like to obtain that information if it is possible to get it? A. I can give you that information. It is published in the annual report.

Q. You stated a little while ago the quantity of literature distributed in England and in Europe by the steamship companies' agents. Did they distribute at the same time literature of their own? A. Oh, certainly, and much more largely than ours.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. What would be the effect if the Government withdrew the usual assisted rate? Would you have a better class of immigrants, or would there be a large falling away in the immigration? A. There is, of course, this general principle, that a cheapening of the rate of passage means an increase in the volume of immigration.

Q. What have you to say as to the quality of the settlers? A. We never had, at any time since this immigration began, a better class of immigrants than we had last year.

Q. Were any immigrants assisted by the Government after their arrival as well as in the passage? A. Not beyond a meal on landing. Free passes from Quebec have been given in considerable numbers. Until about two years ago, the Ontario Government contributed from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year, according to the extent of the immigration, for free passes as an inducement to settle in Ontario. Those figures are now included in our expenditure.

By the Chairman :

Q. This has been withdrawn as an assistance from Quebec to other Provinces? A. Yes; but it has not been found easy or quite possible, up to the present, entirely to stop that system.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You find some of the Provinces will assist immigration coming in at the different points? A. Not pecuniarily. The Department has agents at all those points to afford necessary information.

Q. But the Provincial Government gives aid, does it not? Some of the Provincial Governments have done so. I believe the Government of Ontario will further limit the aid it gives. In fact, we have a notification from the Ontario Immigration Department, and also from our own agencies, that the kinds of assistance which were given by the Ontario Government will not be continued.

Q. How much has the Government of Ontario given annually towards the distribution of immigrants sent to the different points? A. I cannot give you the precise figures, but I can very easily obtain them from their reports. I should think that they used to contribute, towards their proportion of the cost of transportation from Quebec, a sum varying from \$15,000 to \$25,000 or \$30,000 annually.

Q. They gave a certain proportion. I think, if you will look at the report, you will find that Ontario has expended considerable amounts of money in distributing those brought out by the Dominion Government? A. Yes; that is quite true as respects the past; but the policy seems now to be to restrict.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Does the Province of Quebec expend anything in inducing immigration into the Province? A. They have expended largely in past years, but they do not do so now, I think.

Q. Have you stated the number of immigrants who have entered the North-West this year? A. Yes; I have already stated them.

Q. I mean, of course, immigrants not from our own Provinces, but from abroad? A. Of immigrants not from our country 8,122 have gone into the North-West. There were also considerable numbers from the United States including labourers on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Have many come into the North-West from United States? A. According to our returns, the figures are 12,067, including the labourers.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Have you any means of ascertaining the proportion of emigration from the States? A. Not beyond the reports of figures stated. There has been a steadily increasing influx of settlers from the United States into south Manitoba and in parts of the North-West.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. Did I understand you to say that you have stopped giving assistance to mechanics and laborers? A. Yes.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. I understood, when you were speaking about the immigration of Finns and others, that you had brought out some of these people for the purpose of working on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A. Yes; numbers came to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, but with the ultimate intention of settling on land. We made representations in Finland in the beginning of 1883, as to the suitability of the country north of the Ottawa for their settlement, and we brought out, in the first place about 40 pioneer immigrants. They were sent round by Baltimore, and we nearly lost them, but as we had taken so much trouble in getting them out we sent the agent of this city to bring them on, and he did so. They went to work, and we found them a most desirable class of labourers for that part of the country to which they went—up the Ottawa. They are excellent as axemen and woodmen.

Q. On the railway? A. Yes. They were given work by the contractors. They earned good wages, and they have since continued to send very large sums of money home to bring out their friends. This has induced a considerable volume of immigration of this class of people.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you say they were specially brought out for the purpose of working on this railway? A. Railway work was offered as an inducement. They paid all their own way.

Q. Representations were made to the Government, and the Government on these representations sent for them? A. Not by paying any money for them.

Q. Did you render them any assistance in any way? A. No.

Q. Not by giving them assisted passages? A. The ordinary assisted passage does not apply from the ports of Europe. They made all their arrangements themselves.

Q. How about Canadian passage from the point of entrance to the point of distribution? Did you or did you not assist them? A. We made an advance of their fares to Sudbury, which fares have been fully repaid.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. The amount has been taken from their wages? A. Yes.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Then you did make arrangements with the contractors as to the payment of this fare, and they have refunded it? A. With the Pacific Railway Company to have their fare advanced up the Ottawa, which they have repaid.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. About the crofters and other people who have been assisted, are they included in that 8,122? A. Yes.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. These men who were assisted, and who went up to Sudbury, I suppose an arrangement was made by the Government with the men or with the contractors? A. The original agreement was made with Mr. VanHorne, and under representations which we made, Mr. VanHorne sent directions that these men should be employed. Mr. Abbott was also instructed to deduct from their pay roll the amount of the orders given on the Canadian Pacific Railway for their fares, and that was done.

The committee then adjourned.

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1885.

The Committee on Immigration and Colonization met this morning, Mr. White (Renfrew) presiding.

Mr. JOHN LOWE, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was re-called and his examination continued.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. In the expenditure in connection with immigration for the year, the figures of which you gave the other day, can you tell us whether there were any figures in connection with quarantine? A. No; the two matters are kept entirely separate.

Q. Then the figures for quarantine are not included in those which you gave the other day? No; there are two votes.

Q. Have you the figures in connection with quarantine? A. I did not bring them, but I could do so; they are all ready, and, if it is the desire of the committee, I can bring them.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. You spoke of some 12,000 odd of immigrants going in from the American side to Manitoba; I think you said they were labourers and settlers? A. Yes.

Q. What proportion of those were labourers. By labourers I suppose you mean labourers on the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. Yes, labourers on the Canadian Pacific Railway. I have a specific item of 2,929 labourers.

Q. Did they come to the western section or to the eastern? A. That I cannot tell. They entered at several points. Probably they were destined for the western section, because if they were for the eastern section they would enter at Port Arthur.

Q. The balance of those you put down as settlers immigrating to the country? A. No, not entirely. Those are included in the gross figures from which we made the deduction of 6,625, which would probably include all those labourers who would return to the United States in the fall—that is, those labourers who were brought out specially for this railway work.

Q. I think you had two thousand odd navvies? A. No; 2,929 was the figure I had of labourers, which would include those navvies; and we have to deduct at Emerson, returning, 3,633, and also to deduct at Gretna, returning, 2,962.

Q. Still remaining a balance of—how many? A. It would make a net balance remaining in Manitoba and the North-West, as I have already stated, for the year, of 24,440. That includes the immigrants brought from the United States and from the older provinces.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Have you any knowledge of the nationality of those who went into Manitoba from the United States? A. No; I have not those figures.

Q. Have you anything that would bear on the question of whether it would be our own people returning to the Dominion, or the United States settlers? A. Oh, there has been a movement of both included in those figures.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Have you anything in the usual entries of settlers' effects that would guide you? A. Yes; but those only partially refer to these figures.

Q. Not included in the 24,440? A. No. Those entries which we take of settlers' effects give a minute detail of the nationalities, and those I can furnish to the committee if they desire to have them. The total of those entries during the year, I think I explained yesterday, was, from the exact registration, 35,191, both in names and nationalities. I can tell the committee generally that a very considerable portion of those were of returned Canadians, and also another considerable portion of United States citizens. I can give the exact figures, which I can bring and give to the committee.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Can you tell how many immigrants went from Canada to the western States during the year? A. There has been a movement, and I can give the exact figures

of that, but I have not brought them with me. I can bring the figures if the members wish it.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Emigrants can pass through the United States on United States lines plying to Philadelphia, New York and other United States ports from Germany and other parts of Europe, and proceed on their way through the United States quite as cheap as from our own ports, can they not? A. Yes; and at this present moment, much cheaper.

Q. Well, then, have we not reason to infer that these immigrants came from the old country, instead of being United States settlers? A. I explained when last before the committee the places from which the immigrants came and their numbers, and I do not think there was any considerable mixing as implied by this question.

Q. Are you aware that some years ago there was a little dissension with regard to our Mennonite settlers who removed to the United States—Dakota and Minnesota? Have any of them returned? A. I have no particulars of that movement, but I believe that was entirely owing to family and personal considerations. The fact is, that the Mennonites in Manitoba are now very prosperous, and have very largely increased. What additions there would be to their numbers would be included in the general figures which I have given. The movement outward has not been sufficiently large to make it necessary to keep a distinctive account of it.

Q. We have not heard of late years about the Mennonite settlers of Manitoba, but, no doubt, you know, from your connection with the Department, whether they are as prosperous as they formerly were? A. I think their prospects are very good. They have already commenced to make payments on their loans, and I think that that loan will be an exceptional one among all the advances which the Department has made within the last ten years, and will be repaid in full, principal and interest.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Judging from your figures, you have not been quite so successful in getting German and Scandinavian population to come to our shores as you expected. I think the numbers show rather a decrease on former years? A. The numbers are about the same as those of the previous year; but, as I explained to the committee the other day, we have made the commencement of a good immigration, or a good nucleus to an emigration from the Scandinavian kingdoms and from Germany, and we are in a very much stronger position with respect to the diffusion of information, both in Germany and Scandinavia, than we have ever been before.

Q. Our expenditure on the continent has been increased of late, has it not? A. The expenditure on the continent has been increased, but still the expenditure for that special feature of the service has not been very high, in view of the extent of the field gone over. I think, also, if the special agencies of some former years were compared with the personal expenses which have been made by the agents of the Department who were sent there, an absolute saving would be in favour of last year.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What is the tenor of the reports you have received from your agents concerning the influx for the current year? A. The reports are not so favourable as they were at this time last winter, there having been a very decided check from early in the spring, but I think the general prospects are as favourable or more favourable than they have ever been at any former period.

Q. Do you offer any inducement more than usual in the Department? A. No, Sir; nothing more than usual. The only thing is, that arrangements have been made for converting the agents of the various continental lines, and notably the German steamship lines, into friends, and converting them from, if I may use the word, enemies.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Are there any better facilities internally in Germany for reaching the parties than formerly? A. Yes; we are now in a position to diffuse our pamphlets, both in Germany and Scandinavia, which we were not in before.

Q. It used to be an offence against the Government to present pamphlets there? **A.** Yes; and even now the Canadian Government would not be allowed to have agents in Germany, nor would any of the Canadian lines be allowed to have booking agents in Germany.

Q. How did you accomplish that? **A.** By friendly arrangements with the German steamship lines. They have so far become satisfied with the suitability of our North-West as a field for the settlement of their people that they are willing to circulate our pamphlets and give every information, and they are quite willing to do the business. That is the precise advantage which we have gained in recent arrangements.

Q. That, then, is your most effective agency at the present moment? **A.** Undoubtedly; it is so much so that we are now able to reach the population of Scandinavia and Germany, principally Germany.

Q. Do the same difficulties obtain among the Scandinavian population as in Germany? **A.** Not quite to the same extent, but they are of the same nature.

Q. I see the local authorities are more or less hostile? **A.** Yes; I furnished to the committee, in a previous year, copies of the regulations and laws respecting emigration, both in Germany and in Scandinavia.

Q. Yes; it was in view of that that I asked whether they had been modified since that time? **A.** To this extent, that we are now working through the agents, who have excellent facilities for communicating with their people.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Have any offers or proposals ever been made in reference to subsidies for a line of steamers from Bremen to Quebec, or any of our ports? **A.** There are the arrangements which we made with the Antwerp Line and, I think, one other. However, this does not come under our Department.

Q. Do any such vessels bring immigrants to our ports? **A.** We have arrangements with these vessels to bring immigrants direct, and we have already received a good many direct by the Antwerp Line. There is also one specialty with regard to the Antwerp Line. A German is free to move to any part of Europe, and he moves to Antwerp, and so comes here; that is, a German who would be liable to military service.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. What means do you employ for knowing how many immigrants go into Manitoba and the North-West? **A.** The means which we have are the accounts taken by our agents at the points I have mentioned, and we have also taken pains to have those checked, as far as possible, with the information from the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities. The two accounts generally coincide.

Q. Do you keep an agent at Gretna? **A.** Yes; at least for that purpose—of ascertaining the incomers and the outgoers.

Q. The outgoers. Did you keep track of the people that went out this year? **A.** Well, we keep a certain track of those who go out. We do not take the same precise account; we make an allowance of a percentage of those who go—we think about seventeen or seventeen and a-half per cent.

Q. Well, it was suggested here last year, I think, by some members of the committee, that it would be a good idea to keep track of those who went out as well as of those who came in. It would not be a great deal more trouble for the agents employed at those different points to keep track of the people coming into the country to also keep track of the people going out. Could that not be done? **A.** Well, probably the only mode of ascertaining the net immigration into or emigration from the country would be by taking the "ins" and the "outs" of all the transportation companies of Canada. It is not done with very great facility. I did endeavour to get the information from a number of the companies this year, but I find that all the accounts are not kept in such a way as to furnish the information. We have, however, obtained them on the whole of the Grand Trunk system, which affords a very important test both of the eastern and western immigration and emigration; some of the other railways have undertaken to keep their accounts in such a

way as to furnish the information for another year. I think the only true mode is getting at the exact difference of the "ins" and the "outs" in order to find the net immigration or emigration.

Q. You propose, then, in another year, to give the exact numbers going each way? A. Well, we have it now on the whole of the Grand Trunk system.

Q. But next year you will have it on all the systems? A. I hope to do so to a larger extent.

Q. You have no hopes of getting it? A. Yes, sir; I have been promised it from one or two railways.

Q. Do you never get reports from the inland agents in the North-West? Do you never get from them some information of those settlers or farmers? A. We have not in our Department the returns of settlers on land, but I believe those figures are kept with accuracy by the Department of the Interior.

Q. So that it could be a source of information? A. Such figures would, of course, convey information.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. I would like to ask Mr. Lowe one question. In making up the *per capita* cost of immigration in each year, in this last year in the various amounts you have very large sums that have been carried over from the accounts of the year before. Did you take that into calculation? A. No; the *per capita* cost of that list which I read was based on the actual total expenditure made within the year, whether carried forward or not; in fact, it covers every expenditure of every kind for immigration purposes, both in Europe and in Canada.

Q. From date to date? A. Yes; on the amounts spent between the dates.

Q. Well, then, the actual expenditure on the immigration of last year was much larger than the apparent expenditure stated, and the expenditure of this year will be much smaller? A. As I explained, there would be an adjustment of figures, to the amounts I stated, if the true balance were carried forward, but the amount of the figures in the two years would be the same.

Q. Yes; but really in any one year it does not give the actual cost? A. If the figures were adjusted, a little more would have to be put to the *per capita* cost of 1883 and a little deduction made from 1884.

Q. But of course we cannot tell yet what addition would have to be made this year in consequence of what might be carried forward for the next year? A. I think there will be very little.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Have the Department any agent at the port of Duluth? A. No; not at Duluth. The agency that was at Duluth has been removed to Port Arthur.

Q. What is his name? A. Mr. McGovern.

Q. Who have you in Winnipeg? Is it Mr. Hespeler? A. No; Mr. Grahame has been appointed the agent there, and he has been assisted by a Mr. Maas, a German. Mr. Maas has, however, been removed to Brandon, to take the place of Mr. Eberhard, who was assistant agent, and has resigned for family reasons and gone back to Germany.

By Mr. Hesson:

Q. What has become of Mr. Hespeler? A. Mr. Hespeler resigned as immigration agent, I believe, mainly with a view to accepting the position of consul to the German Empire, the position of immigration agent and that of consul to the German Empire not being considered compatible.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. Have you any figures, Mr. Lowe, to show how many people have gone from the eastern Provinces of Canada to the North-West during this last summer? You gave us the number that had gone from Europe, and also the number which, I understood you to say, came from the United States? A. The number that went to the North-West from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, during the year, were 9,486.

Q. I think you said about 12,000 from the United States and 8,000 from Europe did you not? A. Yes; making a total of 30,265, with a deduction of 6,625.

Q. A deduction in consequence of what? A. Supposed returns of floating population.

Q. So that would give a net immigration of about 24,000? A. Yes; 24,440.

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OTTAWA, 27th February, 1885.

Mr. JOHN DOBBYN was next called and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is your name and occupation? A. John Dobbyn, and my present occupation is farming.

Q. Where do you live, and from whence did you remove to your present residence? A. I live in the Souris valley, Turtle Mountain district, Range 26, Township 3, Section 32. I came from the county of Lambton, on what is known as the Sydenham reserve, near Florence.

Q. How many acres of land do you cultivate? A. I have cultivated a little over 300 acres.

By Mr Kirk :

Q. How long have you been in the district? A. Since August, 1881.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is the average crop of wheat and other grains in your locality? A. I think about 30 bushels of wheat, as near as I can come at it, and about 60 to 65 bushels of oats. In my colony several parties have gone as high as 40 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of oats. We consider from 60 to 65 or 70 bushels of oats, and about 30 bushels of wheat, a good crop.

Q. How does Manitoba and the North-West Territories compare with Ontario as a field for farming operations? A. I might be called enthusiastic in that respect, but I have no hesitation in saying, and, upon returning on several occasions to visit my friends, I have told them that I could raise two bushels of wheat there to one in Ontario—that is, I could raise it for 50 cents there easier than I could for \$1 in Ontario.

Q. But comparing operations there generally? A. The opportunities there for the purpose of farming are hardly to be compared with Ontario. There are no stumps, stones, nor anything in the way, and it is remarkably easy work. There is no fencing to be done either; in fact, there are hundreds of things, and it would take a great deal of time to tell them.

Q. What is your estimated cost per bushel for raising wheat in Manitoba?—A. If you could have a market in the vicinity you could raise it very profitably at 50 cents per bushel.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. But we want to know what you consider is the actual cost of the production of wheat? A. I have hardly ever figured that out, but in the way I have raised wheat, it does not cost me more than 25 cents per bushel.

Q. Counting the labour of ploughing, sowing and harvesting? A. Yes; a great deal is owing to the way a man does his work. Some men will raise a bushel for less than it would cost others to raise half a bushel. I have seen that all my lifetime. Some men will produce grain at half the cost that other men will incur in the same operation. I never saw a country where work could be done with less expense than in Manitoba—that is, where less manual labor is required. I have paid from \$30 to \$50 per month for labour, but I get most of my work done for \$26 per month or \$1 a day.

By the Chairman :

Q. Can you inform the Committee whether or not the settlers in your locality are satisfied with there condition? A. I do not know a single man in my colony that is dissatisfied.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Where is that place? What is the nearest town? A. I am in what is called the Souris district, on the Souris River.

Q. Near Clearwater? A. About 25 miles west, or a little north-west of that place.

Q. How far west of Cartwright? A. Oh, that is east of me, I suppose, about 100 miles.

Q. What is your nearest railway station? A. Verdun is our nearest station, about 55 miles distant. That is where I took my wheat. It is 25 miles nearer than Brandon.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What have you been receiving for your wheat at Verdun? A. The first wheat I sold I got 50 cents for at my granary. I sold about 300 bushels there. The first wheat I took out I got 58 cents for 200 bushels; then it came down to 45 cents and 48 cents, and the last 100 bushels I brought out when I was coming away I sold for 58 cents at Verdun. That was in the middle of January.

Q. Was that bought for milling purposes?

By the Chairman :

Q. That was not the highest price prevailing at that time, was it? A. No, sir; another man on the same day got 3 cents more than I did. Mine was No. 1 regular; his was No. 1 hard.

Q. Are the difficulties of reaching a market with your grain greater than they were in Ontario during your residence in that Province? A. No, sir; they are not. Although we frequently have to drive further to reach market, our roads are superior to anything of the kind in Ontario. We usually take 60 bushels of wheat to the load, and I have started from my granary and have driven 45 miles with my load without having to move a bag. The roads there are remarkable; the only time the roads are really not good is about this time—say, the 1st of March, when the frost is coming out of the ground and the waggon wheels cut into the soft soil.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Do you know in what direction that wheat which you sold was shipped? A. I understood most of it came to Port Arthur, to be stored by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Most of it was bought by the Messrs. Ogilvie.

Q. Do you know what prices were paid for wheat at points east of that, say at Brandon? A. Yes. I was particular to ascertain this on my way coming down. I found, when I came down to Portage la Prairie, that there was a difference of 5 cents more paid there. Then, when I came to Winnipeg, I found they were giving 73 cents for wheat. Coming through the United States, I enquired from place to place, and I found that until I reached Chicago there was a difference of 2 or 3 cents per bushel in favor of Winnipeg.

Q. In order to find out the price, did you merely enquire from the agent at the depot, or take your figures from the bulletin of the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. No. I went on the market; I enquired from the men who had been purchasing and who had been selling it.

Q. What was paid at Portage la Prairie on the 15th of January? A. Sixty-two cents.

Q. Was that the bulletin price? A. No; that was the price on the market. I was strongly advised by a party there to ship my wheat down to Brandon from Verdun, because I would get 5 cents more for it there.

Q. What was the name of the party who gave you this information? A. It was a Mr. McGregor.

Q. I know that up to the 15th of January the highest price that was paid at Portage la Prairie was 53 cents. I bought myself the best wheat that was sold there, and I never gave over 53 cents? A. Well, the time I came down here it took a sudden rise of about 12 cents all over Manitoba. I sold wheat as low as 38 cents previously, but this was a sudden rise as I was coming down.

Q. I understand that we want to get as near as possible the truth in regard to all our enquiries in reference to that country. You say you sold wheat as low as 38 cents? A. Yes; one time wheat was down so low that we could hardly sell it at all.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. When was that? A. I think it was about the fore part of January or the last of December. It was very low in price, and they were very exact about grading.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is the supply of fuel abundant, and what are the prices of wood and coal, respectively? A. Well, right around where I am settled, as a rule, the great part of the people are pretty well off for wood. There is a tract of about three or four hundred acres from which we can take wood. In other parts they have to go ten or twelve miles to the Turtle Mountain or the Souris district, or what is called the Northern Antlers. Within the last year we have been fortunate in striking a coal bed 18 to 20 miles from my place. Last year we could dig and draw away for \$2 all we wanted, provided we dug it ourselves. They took it seven miles to Deloraine and sold it for \$5. Now you can dig all you can draw for \$3.50. I have tried it in a common stove, and with wood under it it makes a splendid fire.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Is there not a large quantity of wood along the Antler creeks? A. Not so much; but the people are not afraid of the fuel question, as coal is so plentiful.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are agricultural implements procurable at reasonable prices? A. Agricultural implements, except ploughs, have gone down from one-third to one-fourth, and the implements are all of a better quality now than before, from the fact that our country is in a better position to compete with the United States, and they all know this.

Q. What do you mean by the fact of the country being in a better position to compete with the United States? A. I mean on account of the operation of the National Policy.

Q. You think the National Policy has been beneficial to Manitoba, then? A. I do really think so, but still it has been forced upon us.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. You say that you think the National Policy has been beneficial to Manitoba? A. I consider that any policy that will lower the price of reapers, mowers and cultivators one-fourth or one-third, and put it into a man's pockets, and at the same time give a better article, with both parties knowing that they have to compete.

By the Chairman :

Q. What do you know about the Farmers' Union? A. When the Farmers' Union was about being organized they came to me as a special delegation and asked if I would not agree to go in with them. I just said to them simply this: "I know you of old; I know your political schemes from beginning to end; I will have nothing to do until I see what you are really bound to do." They said they were going to build granaries and elevators, and all that sort of thing. They said there was nothing political about it, but we were not in the meeting five minutes before they began to abuse the National Policy.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Speaking of employment in that country, is it not a fact that it is regarded by a great many people, that notwithstanding our particular ideas on this matter, that it would be much better if we had no National Policy in existence in that country? I want information as to the whole matter? A. We have a certain portion of settlers who are dissatisfied, but I am glad to say that they are very few in my colony.

Q. Do you consider that the tariff for the last six or seven years has been injurious to the Province of Manitoba? A. I think the National Policy had a direct good effect upon Manitoba and the people in it. Why, it is evident that if Ontario had not been put into a position to compete with the Americans, with their vast length of railroad, she would have been shut out. What is the reason that the Americans

have reduced their prices of implements? Is it not because they were forced to do it when brought into competition with the Ontario trade?

By Mr. Taylor:

Q. How does the cost of implements in Manitoba compare with that across the lines on the American side? A. I cannot say, from my own personal knowledge. I have heard that they could be bought a good deal cheaper.

Q. But how much cheaper? A. More, I should say, than the difference in the duties.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. When you were buying your machinery last year, did you buy it in your own country, or did you go across the lines for them? A. I bought all my machines of Canadian manufacture. I believe in patronizing our home manufactures, but I have no proof, nor has it been shown that we could go across the lines and get them cheaper there.

Q. You say it has been told you that they have gone across the line and purchased implements cheaper? A. That is an argument that the Grits use.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there any considerable emigration from the north-western States into Manitoba and the North-West Territories? A. In that part of the country I am in there are seven immigrants from the States, chiefly Dakota. Five of them settled in my colony and two outside. Two Grits went away from my colony to the other side; they would not live with us. They went over to the other side and spent some five or six weeks there, and then came back. They acknowledged that the land regulations on this side were more favourable, that our railway facilities were better, that lumber was not higher in price, and our taxes were less.

By Mr. Taylor:

Q. How does the price of wheat across the line compare with that in Manitoba? A. Some four loads came to Verdun, 80 miles from the American side, paying the duty of 15 cents a bushel, and after selling their wheat the owners had a profit of 2 cents a bushel. I sold my wheat for 58 cents; it was only No. 1 regular.

Q. Then you say that it brought more on our side in Manitoba than it did across the line? A. Yes; it was brought across and sold at Emerson and at St. Vincent, and brought a higher price.

By the Chairman:

Q. Can you inform the committee whether or not the climate is healthy? A. I think it is a remarkably healthy country. I was 61 years of age when I went there, and I have been a great deal healthier since that time.

Q. At what date does seeding generally begin? A. I began about the 12th April this last year, but some of my neighbours began four or five days sooner than that. When I first went there I supposed that seeding could not be begun till the ground was thoroughly dry, but I soon found that we do not have to wait there as in Ontario, but that we can sow, even if the soil is wet and muddy on top, and no harm will be done.

By Mr. Taylor:

Q. Do you think the grumblers in the North-West are chiefly men of means? A. Many of them are amongst our most prosperous men, but they are all Grits.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. I suppose there are American implements used there, to some extent? A. Yes; there are some.

Q. When you come to use these implements, do you find that those of Ontario manufacture are equal to the American implements of the same kind? A. Yes; they are quite as good. I do not want to injure the reputation of any firm, but there is a machine lying within forty rods of my place which did not do a single stroke of work last year, and I loaned the owner of it my Massey machine to do the most of his work.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. What is the best plough you get in that country? A. I use the John Deere plough. I bought a dozen of them when I went there for \$23.50 each, the price for

a single plough being \$25. But there is a number of good ploughs there. I am using Canadian gang ploughs.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. How do you find the winters compared with here? A. I see the thermometer ranges about 25 degrees lower than here, generally, in the cold weather; but the air is so dry and clear that I prefer the Manitoba winter. This winter I have suffered more from cold since coming down to Ontario than in the two winters that I have spent in Manitoba.

By Mr. Kirk :

Q. Do you think Manitoba will be a good country for stock-raising? A. It will be a wonderful country for stock-raising.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Do you think settlement in Manitoba and the North-West has been affected by the operation of colonization companies? A. Yes, I do. Everything that has had a tendency to bring men and capital into the country has been beneficial.

Q. Complaints have been made by many settlers who went into districts under the control of those colonization companies, that they have been put to serious inconvenience and loss through the operations of the agents of those companies, and have, in some cases, been bled to the extent of \$30 or \$40, without receiving any benefit therefor? A. I think I know something personally about that. In my own case I went to Manitoba and selected what I believe is the garden of that country, and came and told Sir John that I wanted it for settlement, but that I did not want a single dollar in the way of assistance. I was empowered to locate settlers in the office, no matter whether they were on the spot or were in England. I performed six journeys to Ontario in reference to this matter; and though I did charge some of the settlers for locating them, the great majority of them got their land without any cost. In many cases I located settlers on better land and at far less cost than they could possibly have done it themselves, had they gone and visited the district in person.

The committee adjourned.

OTTAWA, 12th March, 1885.

The committee met at 10.30, Mr. White (Renfrew) presiding.

Mr. ROBERT MCKAY called and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. Where do you live, and what is your occupation? A. I live on Section 24, Township 2, Range 11, west, in Manitoba. I am by occupation a farmer.

Q. Will you tell the committee where you resided and what your occupation was previous to your removal to Manitoba? A. I was farming. I have farmed in Simcoe, Wellington and Bruce counties, in Ontario.

Q. Do you consider Manitoba a desirable field for immigrants? A. I do. I will submit a statement of my operations since I have been there, from which you can judge for yourselves whether or not it is a desirable place. I left Southampton, in Bruce, on 24th May, 1883. I took my tent with me, my camp stools, and so on, and went on to my farm on 3rd June. I pitched my tent and commenced work. My pre-emption being 160 acres, I commenced on it first.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. How much land had you altogether? A. The following statement of accounts will show the transactions with my homestead in cost and proceeds for the first year:—

CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA, 31st January, 1885.

S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 25, Township 2, Range 11, west of 1st meridian. In account with Robert MacKay, for cultivation, in 1884.

160 Acres—*First Crop.*

To Cost of land, per deed in fee simple.....	\$160 00
Breaking and backsetting 160 acres, at \$5 per acre....	800 00
Seed $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, 160 bushels at 60c. per bushel	168 00
Cost of machine, team and manual labour in seeding and harvesting.....	960 00
Total cost of production.....	\$2,088 00

Contra, Cr.—Proceeds.

By 4,800 bushels of wheat (average 30 bushels to an acre) sold for 70c. per bushel.....	\$3,360 00
Net profit over cost of production.....	\$1,272 00
LESS—Cost of teaming to market (20 miles) 4,800 bushels at 20c. per bushel.....	\$960 00
Net gain over all costs including payment of land in the first year.....	\$312 00

N. B.—The above cost of hauling is exceptionally high, owing to a local difficulty in the roadway, but when the Manitoba and South-Western Railway, now in course of construction is completed, the cost of hauling to market, as above, will be reduced to 5c. per bushel. I have charged for the labour of myself, my boys and my teams at the same rate as I paid by tender for parts of such labour; consequently, I had a portion of the cost for seeding, harvesting and hauling to market in my own pocket, in addition to the net gain above noted.

R. McKAY, *Farmer.*

My homestead and pre-emption consisted of 320 acres. I pitched my tent on the homestead, but my pre-emption being the better part of the 320 acres, I ploughed it entirely. My statement will give you, in the first place, what I paid out. The pre-emption I bought for \$160. The breaking and backsetting of that cost me \$800, or \$5 an acre. The seed in the spring cost me \$168—60 cents a bushel. The seeding, harvesting and threshing cost me \$960. That left me \$2,088 as to cost.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Did you hire a reaping machine, or had you your own machine? A. I hired some and had my own machines also. I allow myself wages for my own and include the pay for the others in my calculation. The seeding, harvesting and threshing cost \$6 an acre. I am in a position to say so, because I tendered for the work. The proceeds of that 160 acres was 4,800 bushels.

Q. Of wheat? A. Wheat—30 bushels to the acre.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. That was after the first breaking? A. First breaking and back setting. Of course it was a solid field; there was no broken land in it.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. You only cultivated 160 acres? A. I cultivated some other land, but I kept the particulars of the 160 acres, because I wanted to know how much that quarter section cost.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Are you east of Crystal City? A. Yes; east of it.

Q. Near Latimer? A. About one and a-half or two miles from it. I live just adjoining the Hudson Bay section there.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. How much did you sell your wheat for? A. On an average, about 70 cents.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. At what time of the year did you sell it? A. I sold it about the first week in January. I sold it to Mr. Mitchell.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What were the proceeds? A. \$3,360.

Q. Where did you deliver it? A. Manitou. After selling it the profit that remained was \$1,272.

Q. Is that after allowing for your own labour? A. I allowed my own labour in the \$960. I wanted to get something for myself. I allow, of course, the teaming. It cost 20 cents a bushel to take the wheat to Manitou.

By Mr. Royal :

Q. How far are you from Manitou? A. Twenty miles.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. You will be asking to get a railway there? A. Rather.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Then your wheat netted you 50 cents? A. Fifty cents. The greatest difficulty was in teaming the wheat over the crossing of the Pembina River. Thirty bushels is about all we can take in a load, and in crossing the river we have to double. After deducting the teaming I had \$312 left.

By the Chairman :

Q. So that the result of your operations for the year and a-half was that you were paid, that you paid for your land, and that you had over \$300 left. A. Yes. I have not been long enough there to take out my homestead. I worked forty or fifty acres on it, though. It did not average me so well as the other, because a good deal of what I grew there was on the breaking and not the backset.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. How early did you put in your wheat? A. About 18th April. I commenced about then.

By Mr. Jackson :

Q. What was the net profit after deducting your own time? A. \$312.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. You paid for the land besides? A. Yes.

Q. How much was that? A. \$160.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. What time did you cut your wheat? When was it ripe? A. We commenced about the 1st of September.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. When did you seed? A. About the 18th of April.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are the difficulties you experience on getting to market in Manitoba as great as those experience in Ontario during its early settlement, say forty years? A. The difficulties of crossing the Pembina River are greater than any I have encountered anywhere, and I have farmed in Simcoe, Bruce and Wellington. It is about two or three miles from where we commence to descend to the river over to the other side. It takes us all our time to take 30 or 40 bushels across. It takes two days to go from my place to Manitou, and half that time is spent in crossing the river. I have teamed wheat from Simcoe county to Toronto and have not sustained the loss and damage I have sustained in crossing that river. There I have smashed my waggons and injured my teams.

Q. That is a difficulty peculiar to that locality? A. Yes; it applies to this Pembina Crossing.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Is the river spanned by a bridge? A. Yes; there is a bridge just over the river itself.

By Mr. Royal :

Q. What sort of a river is this Pembina River? A. There are banks on each side, I suppose probably from 200 to 300 feet high, and the valley is about a mile

wide. In that valley the river flows. Looking at it it appears small, but in many places it is very deep. It appears to be fordable, but anyone who would try to cross it would be in danger of succumbing.

Q. There is a bridge over the river? A. Yes; there is no difficulty in going over the bridge. The difficulty is in the approaches. We have to go down a winding road on the edge of the bank. If the waggon should slip a little on one side the whole thing may roll down into the valley below.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. You are speaking of the western bank. The eastern bank is not so bad, is it? A. Both sides are very bad.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. I suppose the rest of the road is comparatively good? A. The expense of travelling forty miles of that prairie road would not be so great as that of making the two miles to cross the river. We take 70 bushels as a load on the prairie, but there we cannot draw more than 25 or 30.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds):

Q. Leaving out this special difficulty, is it as expensive to travel 20 or 30 miles of prairie road to market as to travel 20 or 30 miles on this part of the country before it was cleared. A. Circumstances must be taken into consideration. Then, and in this part of the country, you could get a meal for about 25 cents, and whiskey was 5 cents. Now, we have to pay 50 cents for a meal, and 10 cents for whiskey.

Q. But leaving the whiskey out, and speaking only of the labour of the transport on the road, what is the difference? A. I don't fully understand that question. I may say, the capital invested in hauling a load up there is greater than here. We pay \$400 for a team of horses. In Ontario that team would cost \$200 to \$300.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Will you explain whether it is as easy to haul for 30 miles on the prairie as to haul the same distance in the woods? A. It is much easier on the prairie, of course.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Is it not easier to go by the lower crossing on the Pembina River than the other? A. There is very little difference in the crossings; we go both ways—some days by the one, and some days by the other. I have good teams of horses, and no man goes there with 30 bushels but that he has to double, and has to stop four to eight times before he gets across.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Leaving out these exceptional difficulties, do you, as the result of your experience, prefer a prairie country to a wooded country, such as Ontario? A. I will never go bush farming again myself. You see my first crop was 4,800 bushels, at a cost of \$13 per acre, and now that field is all fall ploughed and again ready for seed, and like a garden. You could not produce the quantity and quality of grain, and have as fine a field for cultivation in the same time, should you expend \$1,000 per acre. It is impossible. But, my goodness; we ride on our machinery, while the bush men work harder than slaves. I don't care about dwelling on my bush experience.

Q. Are the settlers generally as successful in their operations as you were by this one crop? A. They are much more so.

Q. You had 30 bushels to the acre. Is that the average? A. Thirty bushels would be fully over the average throughout the whole country.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. But was not yours an unusual crop for the 160 acres—the average being 30 bushels? A. Any other man with 160 acres might make the same. My average would have been greater if I had used a better class of seed. I sowed some of that frozen wheat.

Q. And you got 70 cents, on an average, for your wheat? A. Sixty-seven and a-half cents and 72½ cents, according to the grade I make the average 70 cents.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. About what percentage of land in the North-West is fit for wheat? A. Speaking with reference to the lands in my own vicinity, I presume there will be 75 per cent.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. The reports in your local papers do not give the price of grain at 70 cents per bushel? A. Yes, they do. Grain of the same grade as mine.

Q. What was the grade? A. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern.

Q. Forty to 48 cents would be about the price for those? A. That is incorrect. I refer you to Mr. Mitchell, to whom I sold my wheat.

Q. You sold to Mr. Mitchell? A. I sold to Mr. Mitchell. It was sent to Port Arthur and graded there. After the grading came back, Mr. Mitchell paid me according to that grade. We have a standard price there. It is marked up on a board, and the farmer is entitled to get the market price for his wheat, according to the grade. We are favourably situated in that respect.

By Mr. Allen :

Q. Was 70 cents the price at Port Arthur? A. The price free on board at Manitou. The board shows Duluth prices, and Mr. Mitchell says he will pay 9 cents below Duluth prices. That is the cost of transportation from Manitou to Port Arthur. We have Duluth prices, and not Chicago prices, so that the farmer knows what his wheat ought to bring. My wheat I put through the elevator there. I put a tester to it, and saw it graded properly. I had to do so, to clean it properly, so that it would grade high.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. You have had a good deal of experience in wheat? A. I have had a pretty bitter experience in wheat. I should understand it.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What percentage of your wheat graded No. 1 hard? A. I could not say that. The statistics at Port Arthur will show.

Q. What percentage of the farmers in your vicinity got the prices you speak of for wheat? A. I could not answer that question, unless I knew the farmers who got the same price as I did.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) :

Q. Was yours a better sample than the average raised in that neighborhood? A. I think so.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What has been the average price paid for wheat at Manitou during the last two months? A. I have been away, so I do not know.

Q. Can you not give the committee an idea as to what was the standard price for wheat for the last three months? A. Prices range according to the grade. Prices have been 77½ cents, 72½ cents, 67½ cents, and 5 cents less all the way down, according to what the wheat graded. That is the way prices ran when I shipped my wheat from Manitou.

Q. When did you ship your wheat at the price you speak of? A. About the middle of January.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. What is the cost of freight from Manitou to Port Arthur? A. The distance is about 550 miles, and the cost is the same as it used to be, and what I used to pay from county of Bruce to Galt and mills in that vicinity, on the Grand Trunk Railway—about 9 cents a bushel.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. What are the relative distances? A. From Port Elgin to Galt, on the Great Western Railway, it is about 80 miles. I paid 9 cents a bushel. The price is the same from Manitou to Port Arthur—550 miles.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Does the quality of the wheat depend on the nature of the seed sown? A. A good deal on the nature of the seed, and a good deal on the cultivation of the land.

Upon these conditions depends the result whether or not it be of the first grade. It should be sown early, too.

Q. With fair cultivation and with equality in your seed, would not the grade be up to your grade, as a rule? A. Yes; fully. Mine would probably have turned out more than 30 bushels per acre if it had not been that some of the seed was not good. Part of my seed was of a beardy variety.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds):

Q. Supposing that river had not intervened between you and Manitou, what would have been the cost of transport to Manitou? You say it cost 20 cents a bushel to transport the wheat those 20 miles, in consequence of the difficulties of the river? A. About half as much. I think I would rather take my wheat 40 miles for 20 cents a bushel than take it those 20 miles, and run the risks I do, for 20 cents a bushel. In fact, it is almost a matter of impossibility to do business at all, because of the difficulties of going back and forward across the river.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. Are you aware that wheat has been brought across the border from districts south of you, and sold on our side—I don't mean smuggled? A. So it is said. I cannot place my hand on any man or name any man who has done this, because the thing had been done to the east of us, towards the Mennonite settlement, where they have an opportunity of marketing pretty near the border. It is currently reported in our section that a great deal of Dakota wheat comes across the line.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Pays the duty? A. I do not say that.

Q. You say it is the same price at Port Arthur as it is at Duluth. They give you Duluth prices at Port Arthur? A. The Duluth price at Manitou, less 9 cents for transportation to Port Arthur.

By the Chairman:

Q. How do the freights between Manitou and Port Arthur compare with the freights from a point in Dakota corresponding with Manitou and Duluth? A. I should judge they would be higher there, or the farmers would not come across to our side with their grain.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. Do you not think some of this wheat is teamed over and sold without paying duty? A. I could only give an opinion. There are elevators and facilities for selling along the St. Paul road, and if they come they must get 15 or 18 cents of a margin in coming across.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex):

Q. Make it clear to us as to whether they pay the duty or not? A. The impression there is, that we get a good deal of Dakota wheat. As to paying the duty or not I cannot say.

Q. What is the impression as to the paying of the duty? A. Well, the man who can get over without paying the duty will do it.

By Mr. Fisher:

Q. How far are you from the nearest port of entry on the Manitoba frontier? A. Gretna or Neche will be the nearest.

Q. How far would they be from your neighbourhood? A. About 70 miles.

Q. Have you any idea that Dakota men have teamed their wheat over, not paying the duties? A. I do not know. If they could cross over at Manitou without paying the duty they would do it. It is not likely they would go away down the line 70 or 80 miles to a port of entry.

Q. Did you ever see Custom House officers on the line looking for wheat? Is it known that Customs officers try to collect the duty on wheat as it comes across? A. I am not aware of it.

By Mr. Hesson:

Q. What reason can you give the committee for the supposition that they would bring wheat over? Why do you think they would bring it into your market? A. To make more money out of it.

Q. How do you account for that? A. They do not get the prices that we have been getting in Manitou.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Why? A. Because the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has placed the buyers in a position to give the sellers good prices.

By the Chairman :

Q. Then the rates are lower on the Canadian Pacific Railway than they are in Dakota? A. Yes; there is no doubt of that.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Would not another reason be, that they are remote from railway facilities in Dakota? A. No; they have two railways there.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Are the railway facilities in the States as near and as good as in Manitoba? A. A line runs directly south of us. I think Larimore, on the Northern Pacific road, is 40 miles south.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. How far is Manitou from the boundary line? A. About 18 miles.

Q. How far is the nearest railway station in Dakota from the boundary line opposite Manitou? A. About 30 miles.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Which is the more convenient point on the American side for the Dakota farmers? A. Larimore or Garfield. I do not exactly know their positions, but I had a letter from Mr. Manuel respecting how near they were to the border. I cannot say the exact distance, but I think they are about 30 or 40 miles.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. Did you ever hear it canvassed as a reason why there is a lower price for wheat in Dakota than in Manitoba, that the railway directors and elevator proprietors are wheat speculators, and that they combine to pay the lowest price. And further, do you know that wheat, even at Emerson, has been brought across the line, the duty paid, and sold in the Manitoba market? A. Not of my own knowledge, but I would be prepared to get men who have done that, men who have paid the duty and then made a margin. I could answer the first part of the question by taking the prices paid on the Northern Pacific Railway and the prices paid on the Canadian Pacific line. If you take the standard prices paid at the elevators on both sides for the same grade of wheat, you will find that the comparison is very favourable to the Manitoba side.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. You do not know whether that is on account of the monopoly in the railway and elevator systems on the other side? A. I am merely speaking of the prices paid for the same grades of wheat. One man will say one thing is the cause, and another another thing. I may say we are quite satisfied with the way we are treated by our railway company. I will just give you an instance of the manner in which they treat us. At Manitou last winter, when it was pretty cold, there were from 200 to 300 teams collected. Though the two elevators were running, they could not get the wheat in fast enough. There is an arrangement between the elevator people and the railway company, whereby all grain purchased has to pass through the elevators. In the face of that arrangement, Mr. Egan, General Superintendent, came up, told the farmers not to let their horses stand out there in the cold, and he directed them to put their wheat in the cars, and ship direct to Port Arthur, irrespective of the arrangement he had with the elevator people.

Q. Was not that arrangement made after Mr. Mitchell started to buy there. Previous to that, all the grain had to go through the elevator, but when he started to buy the arrangement was altered? A. At the time this wheat was being shipped it had to go through the elevator; it had to also after he commenced to buy. I had never seen the same number of teams there before.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Would it not be to the interest of the farmers to prevent the smuggling of wheat from Dakota? Does not the bringing of that wheat crowd your market? A.

If they come over and spend their money on our side, it does not make any difference to us.

By the Chairman :

Q. I did not understand you to say that wheat was smuggled across? A. I cannot say that it is. There is a good deal of wheat sold on that market though, and the impression is that some of it comes from the Dakota side.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What are the rates on wheat from Manitou to Winnipeg? A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you know what it costs for a car from Manitou to Winnipeg? A. No. I think there is very little wheat going from Manitou to Winnipeg.

By the Chairman :

Q. How does the climate of Manitoba compare with that of Ontario? A. As far as the climate is concerned, it compares very favourably. The health of the people will show something in that regard. The winter is steady, clear and cold, and the atmosphere is dry. We are less liable to those diseases which are incident to damp and changeable weather.

Q. What is the average yield per acre, respectively, of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and other roots? A. The average yield of wheat, I suppose, would be from 25 to 35 bushels, depending on the cultivation a good deal. The average yield of oats would be 40 to 50 bushels. Oats were not such a good crop last year. Barley runs from 35 to 45 bushels. Potatoes vary; you get potatoes every time you plough for them; the yield is probably from 200 to 300 bushels. The potato crop in Manitoba beats all the crops I ever saw in my life.

By Mr. Furrow :

Q. Do you sow any peas? A. I have sown none.

Q. Then probably they do not succeed? A. Well, they require too much work. We have to work everything by machinery, and to do it very quickly. When I went up there I took hand rakes, a scythe and so on, but the people laughed at me.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Are you of the opinion that the operations of the Farmers' Union in connection with Mr. Mitchell in buying wheat up there have been beneficial to the farming community? A. I cannot say as to that. Mr. Mitchell does not know the Farmers' Union at all as such. He buys from anyone.

Q. Do you consider the operations of the Farmers' Union in connection with Mr. Mitchell have been of any benefit? A. Mr. Mitchell says he makes no difference to the Farmers' Union. He buys any wheat that comes.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Were you connected with that organization? A. No.

Q. Have you ever attended any of its meetings? A. No.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. Yet you are a practical farmer? A. Yes.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Is it your opinion that the operations of the Farmers' Union have been of any benefit to the wheat market? A. No organization can be of any such benefit unless that organization can raise the price of wheat in Liverpool. Unless you can get up an organization to raise the price of wheat there you will have no outside means of increasing the price.

Q. Do you consider the price of wheat was affected in Manitoba when Mr. Mitchell came on the market? Did the price go up? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that the price had risen in Liverpool at that time? A. I cannot say to what extent in Liverpool, but outside markets had advanced.

Q. Do you know that if there are companies formed for the purchasing of wheat it will make a difference in the market price—3, 4 or 5 cents in the bushel? A. Certainly; competition has that tendency.

Q. The Liverpool market has nothing to do with that? A. Yes. When prices get up to a certain pitch they require some organization to boom them up a little further; but I cannot say that the Liverpool prices have been affected at any time

by the action of the Farmers' Union, and I cannot see by any possibility that they ever will.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds):

Q. Is it your opinion that our freight rates, compared with the American rates, have had a good influence on prices? A. Undoubtedly. That has largely to do with our getting a price for our wheat.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. Do you know that Mr. Mitchell communicated with the Farmers' Union on his arrival in Winnipeg, and at different points in Manitoba, and made arrangements to purchase their wheat. A. No. All I can say is as to what took place between Mr. Mitchell and myself. Mr. Mitchell said: "I am here to buy wheat. If any person comes to sell wheat to me, I am the buyer."

Q. You do not know that the Farmers' Union interviewed Mr. Mitchell, on his arrival in Winnipeg; that Mr. Mitchell was taken around to the different points where they had organizations, and that they made arrangements to ship through him? A. I do not think there are any benefits the Farmers' Union derive that I have not got.

✓ Q. Do you approve of the system of grading wheat at Port Arthur? A. Yes.

Q. And it has been satisfactory? A. Yes.

Q. And do you receive a certain portion of your pay when you deliver the wheat? A. I receive my pay immediately that the receipts come back from Port Arthur.

Q. And not before? A. No. I do not know what I am to receive, and he does not know what he has to pay until then.

Q. Is that system satisfactory? A. Yes. Besides, it has a tendency to make every man farm properly and to sow good seed.

Q. Do you think it is more beneficial to the farmer to have the wheat graded at Port Arthur than to sell his wheat, good, bad and indifferent, as it comes along, at the price it will bring in that condition? A. Farmers often have a high opinion regarding the quality of their wheat, and they often think it is worth more than the buyer proposes to give. But if it goes to Port Arthur to be graded, he gets what it is worth, and is more satisfied than if he had sold it on the other plan.

Q. You think the farmer is more satisfied under this plan than if he sold the wheat to the buyer at Manitou. Which is the more beneficial, in the interests of the country? A. The more beneficial is to send it to Port Arthur to be graded.

Q. Do you know any person who has suffered by the sending of wheat to Port Arthur to be graded? A. No. Speaking from my own experience, and I have dealt in wheat for sixteen years past, I believe the grading at Port Arthur is satisfactory and just.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Do you know of any No. 1 hard being delivered at Manitou? A. I had none.

Q. Do you know the difference in the price? A. Five cents on every grade.

Q. You received how much for your wheat? A. For No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 72½ cents; for No. 2 northern, 67½ cents.

Q. How many grades of wheat have you there? A. No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 regular, and then there comes rejected.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. Can you tell me the percentage of wheat graded No. 1 regular in that country? A. I could not, from my own knowledge.

Q. How is the bulk of the wheat produced in your section graded? A. I should fancy it would grade about No. 2 hard, Nos. 1 and 2 northern.

Q. That is the fourth grade? A. The third grade.

✓ Q. The price of No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern is the same, then? Yes.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds):

Q. Do you believe that the universal grading by a fixed standard at Port Arthur for all the wheat raised in the North-West gives it a more uniform market standard

for export purposes than if it were bought by individual buyers here and there? A. Yes, undoubtedly.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Your view is, that it is for the benefit of the country? A. Yes.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. When wheat was first graded at Port Arthur, was not the grading, in the opinion of the seller, rather too high? A. For those who had poor wheat. I sold mine and was quite satisfied with the grading. The wheat must weigh 60 pounds to the bushel and the soft wheat 58 pounds. Anyone who sells wheat, and knows anything about it, ought to know what it is worth as well as the buyer. At home I had a pretty good line of wheat. I have taken out, in the elevator, over 100 bushels of poor wheat from my wheat, when putting it through the separator. It is better to take that wheat back than to send it on to Port Arthur and lower the grading, and loose that poor wheat besides.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Would the quality be improved by the farmers cultivating less and paying more attention to the quality of the seed? A. Certainly. The more attention is paid to the cultivation of the land the better. For instance, a man has 320 acres of land; he had better crop 160 acres, and leave the other for summer fallow, using each 160 acres for wheat, year about. The soil may be good, but by constant cropping it gets dirty.

Q. It is pretty much the same here? A. Well, my experience in Ontario and the North-West is this: Take 100 acres of land in Ontario and 100 in the North-West, and cultivate them right along, and you will raise more wheat in Manitoba than in Ontario with the same amount of labour.

By Mr. Jackson :

Q. But you have only been there one year. How do you come to that conclusion? A. There are men who have been in Manitoba for 20 to 40 years. They have raised wheat right along, and have had no difficulty, so long as the soil has not got dirty. It must be a good producing soil or they would not be able to do that. My relations are the old Kildonan folks, who came out with Lord Selkirk, and that is their experience out in Kildonan.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What do you consider is the proper cultivation to give wheat in the spring out there? What more labour would you go to in putting in wheat in Ontario than you have to expend on the land in Manitoba and the North-West? A. In the North-West we can do with less harrowing, and we use seeders. In Ontario we do not use the seeder; we seed broadcast.

Q. Do you sow broadcast or drill? A. We sow with the seeders broadcast.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. When you speak of the Kildonan farmers raising wheat for thirty or forty years successively on the same land, you don't mean that your land would produce for the same length of time without some artificial fertilizer? A. If our soil is not so good as theirs, I should judge it would not.

Q. It is a different quality of soil, is it not? A. I cannot say that. They say theirs is better, and I say ours is as good.

Q. Have you seen the Red River bottom land? A. I have. They have a deeper loam than we have, but I do not think they have got to the bottom of theirs.

By Mr. Jackson :

Q. Is the soil the same on the surface? A. Yes.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. From your experience of the country and the farmers, do you suppose the Farmers' Union has been a benefit? A. In our municipality I do not think that a tithe of the people belong to it. I am not a member myself; consequently, I cannot tell you.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. But is it not thought it is beneficial? A. I cannot speak for my neighbours or say what they think.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Did you refrain from joining because you considered it was of no advantage to the country? A. I do not join any institution or organization where they pay high salaries if I can get my business done without equally well. I would be in accord with any institution whose object would be to educate the people to produce a high standard of grain and good stock, and for which the Province of Manitoba is specially adapted.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. In many of the pamphlets sent to the old country sums of money are specified as the amounts a man should have in coming to this country and settling in the North-West. Can you give the committee an idea of the amount of capital which enables you to do your business? A. I went up there with very little capital. I took up my little boys with me and pitched my tent on the 3rd of June. I lived in that until the 3rd of December—six months—when we went into a log shanty.

Q. I do not like to enquire too closely into your private business, but would you mind informing the committee how much capital you went with—how much was necessary to bring about the result you have stated? A. In the vicinity of \$1,000.

By the Chairman :

Q. Can you inform the committee as to the price of agricultural implements, and how present prices compare with the prices of the same articles in Ontario? A. Implements are about one-third lower than they were about three years ago. I was in the North-West then pricing implements, and I think they are probably one-third lower.

Q. Are the implements used principally of Canadian or American manufacture? A. Principally Canadian, now.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. Do you know anything as to the relative merits of the Canadian breaking plough and the John Deere plough? A. They are about the same. There is no difference.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. As a rule, I suppose our own machines are as good as those brought in from the other side? A. I had both machines on my farm, and I think they are about the same. I ordered from the Harris Company, but they could not fill the order. I was a little late in ordering; consequently I had to get another machine.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Of what kind? A. A McCormack binder.

Q. What was the price? A. It cost me \$300.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. What did you pay for the Canadian machine you used alongside it? A. The same price.

Q. The American machine was sold at your place for the same price as the Canadian machine? A. For cash we can buy them cheaper; but I bought on time.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. On the same principle as most of the farmers buy them? A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. Can you inform the committee whether the people in your section are generally satisfied with their condition and prospects? A. I am very well satisfied with mine, and all my neighbours seem satisfied with theirs. We have just one drawback—the want of a railway. We can raise more stuff, and of a better quality, than in the older Provinces.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. How do those who are farther west than you get along? A. They have to do more hauling; consequently, when they get home, they have less money.

Q. So far as I can ascertain, the farmers have no complaint, except that they want railway facilities, and they must have these in order to stay. A. That is the case entirely, because no practical man, who has any knowledge of farming, can find any fault with the climate or soil.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. You think the settlers west of you must have railway communication, or they will move out? A. Well, they have stuck there a good long while. Some did leave, but they have come back this last year, and others have signified their intention of coming back immediately the railway is assured.

Q. Do you not think that the construction of a railway through that country would be the means of bringing a number in? A. Undoubtedly.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you think it possible for a farmer to farm with a profit, with the conditions of soil and climate which you have described in Manitoba, and draw his wheat 40 miles to the market? A. He would not have much profit if he had to draw his wheat a very long distance.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What do you consider a profit? A. After all the expenses are paid, what we have left over we consider profit.

Q. That is, after paying yourself and allowing for your teams the same price as it would cost you to have it hauled by somebody else? A. That is the way I calculate it. Calculating it on that basis, and allowing a margin for my own work, you have a pretty small thing when you get through.

Q. That is what you did in your calculation? A. I allowed wages for my boys' and for my own work.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Is an extension of the railway westward from Manitoba in contemplation? A. It is talked of.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What means, do you think, will be adopted for the construction of that road? A. I have no idea.

Q. What means do they propose for its construction? A. They do not care a continental, so long as they get it.

Q. You are down here on a deputation? From what source do you expect to get the road? Whom did you interview? A. We interview any parties whom we think we can get the road from.

Q. Where does your hope lie just now? We have no more hope than when we left home.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Have you any idea that it will be the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that will build the road? A. We have not the slightest idea.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. How far are you from a road? A. Twenty miles.

By Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) :

Q. Have you not known farmers in Ontario to live for years without a railway nearer to them than 30 or 40 miles? A. Yes.

Q. We have plenty of them to-day? A. Yes; a few.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Have you been west as far as the crossing of the Souris River? A. No, I have not.

Q. Are you aware of the quantity of wheat grown there during the past few years? A. I cannot say. The people say, though, it is a fine country, more particularly in the Turtle Mountain district.

Q. Are you aware that wheat has been lying in their granaries for two years waiting for a railway to carry it away? A. So it is said. The people come down through our place with their cattle and their grain, and I know, of my own knowledge, that they have little money when they go back.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. What kind of a country is it for cattle raising? A. I consider it a very excellent country for cattle raising. When I went up there first I thought the prairie hay would be useless for feeding cattle on. I was very much surprised when

I found out the difference. The cattle will get fat on that prairie hay. They will keep in good order all the winter.

Q. You have to keep the hay in stacks? A. Yes; and we keep the cattle in, in severe weather.

Q. What does it cost to cut that hay? A. It depends upon what wages you have to pay the men.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. At what time do you commence to feed your cattle in the fall? A. About the 1st of December.

Q. They live out till then? A. Yes.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. And about what time in the spring do they get out again and live on the prairie? A. In April, some time.

By Mr. Farrow:

Q. It is about the same in Ontario? A. Yes.

By Mr. Jackson:

Q. Still, in Ontario they cannot sustain themselves until May? A. In the North-West the cattle run down to the grass meadows; they eat there all along.

By the Chairman:

Q. Can you tell us whether the working of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as regards rates of accommodation, is satisfactory to the settlers? A. There is perfect harmony existing between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the settlers in that country. The officials connected with that road have done everything that is possible to bring about a good feeling between themselves and the settlers. During the last season I never heard a settler complain. On the other hand, they admire the way they have been treated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. If the company sticks to that system, then we have in Manitoba the best country in the world.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. What inducements do you hold out to persons to construct the railway? Do you say the settlers would produce sufficient grain to supply the road? A. Our settlers can make money there, and they want to stay there. I got out 4,680 bushels in one year. And you take an Ontario farm of 160 acres; commence on it with the axe, and how long will it be before you get the same amount of wheat? And on the adjoining lot I had over 2,000 bushels; altogether, over 7,000 bushels for one year's crop, and next year, if season similar, expect to have 10,000 to 15,000 bushels.

Q. Do the people in your neighbourhood think they would have had a railroad there before this if it had not been for the Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly? A. I cannot answer that question. As far as railway business is concerned, the Manitoba and South-Western Railway was projected some four or five years ago. We sent two men, some three or four years ago, up there from Ontario, to see if the surveyors' accounts of the country were correct. They travelled through the Turtle Mountain district and on both sides of the international line, and came home. We then located Townships 2 and 3, in Ranges 11 and 12, west 1st Principal Meridian. Our people went up and settled there. We now want a railway there.

Q. Do you think the railway facilities have been retarded in southern Manitoba by the granting of the monopoly to the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. I cannot answer that. We have not the railway facilities we were promised some years ago.

Q. Would not the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway have extended their line through southern Manitoba if they had obtained permission to do so. A. Well, Mr. Hill and Mr. Manvel do not say so. The general manager of the St. Paul road says they are not in a position to say where their road may run, and that railway extension at present is very uncertain.

By Mr. Hesson:

Q. And they roads they have given have not afforded the same accommodation that the Canadian Pacific Railway has? A. If they proposed to give Manitoba the same accommodation they give in Dakota we would not want any of it. If we get a good road, however, I know of 100 people who will come up and take homesteads there, if they can procure them.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Where are they located now? A. In Ontario, principally.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are you of opinion that trade in that section of the country will justify the building of a road? A. Mr. Egan, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, told me it would. Besides, three years would increase the acreage under cultivation five to tenfold what it now is.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Where do you get your lumber? A. From Rat Portage, principally.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Would not a competing line from St. Paul, by Fargo, Dak., tapping your country there, be a great advantage to the settlers? A. It would all depend upon the rates. If they cut the rates it would be, but if they keep the rates as they are in Dakota it would not.

By the Chairman :

Q. I have had a statement put in my hand (statement appended) respecting the grading of grain at Port Arthur. It speaks of 4,121 bushels No. 1, 5,217 of No. 2, and 1,281 of No. 3. In your opinion, is that a fair average of the grade of wheat raised in that section of country? A. I think so. That would be over the average at our station.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Is there any No. 1 at your station? A. Yes;

Q. How much? A. You are speaking of No. 1 hard? There would be some there, but probably not more than one-fifth of the whole would be No. 1 hard. No. 1 hard is a pretty high grade. I do not say it is too high, but it is pretty high.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Is it possible to grow No. 1 hard in Dakota to greater advantage than in southern Manitoba? A. The soil is somewhat similar; it does not make much difference.

Q. Do you think they grow a greater proportion of No. 1 hard in Dakota? A. I cannot say. The soil is very similar. On both sides of the line, if a man pays proper attention to his wheat, and the season is favourable, it will grade high. If the season is bad it will not go No. 1.

Q. And there is a good deal in the seed? A. Yes. I may say, with respect to that, that one-third of my wheat would have graded No. 1, had it not been caught with a little wet, which knocked down the sprouted grains. Then I had some of that frozen wheat.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Do you think that with the same care in cultivation and in the selection of seed southern Manitoba will raise as much first-class wheat as Dakota will? A. The soil is pretty much about the same, but of course the further you go south in Dakota it is not so good. There is one thing they have in Dakota which we have not—that is, heavy storms of wind and hail. I cannot account for them.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. They are local storms? A. Yes; I think so.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. What kind of water have you in your country? A. We have excellent water. I have two wells, and neither of them are over 18 feet deep.

Q. Is there any running water? A. Yes; there are streams here and there in the Turtle Mountain district.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. What is the depth of the surface soil? A. It runs from 2 to 4 feet.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What would be the difference in the price of wheat of the same grade in Manitou and Emerson? A. I do not suppose there would be much difference. I fancy the Canadian Pacific Railway would take it for about the same price as they take it at Manitou.

Q. I have a statement here which gives the price at 65 cents in October? A. A higher price was paid for it in January than in October.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. What time did you ship yours? A. Some time in January.

Q. Was there snow on the ground then? When I took my wheat to market there was none. There was no snow on the ground until the 1st of January.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. If you had had No. 1 hard what would you have got for it? A. If I had had No. 1 hard I would have got 77½ cents for it.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. How many bushels of potatoes do you generally have to the acre? From 250 to 300 bushels.

Submitted to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization by Mr. Pruyn, M.P., on the 12th March, 1885, as a statement of wheat raised by his tenant, Mr. George Davey, on 400 acres of Section 8, Township 1, Range 2, east of the Principal Meridian, Manitoba, and sold by Mr. Davey, as per annual statement following, to Messrs. Ogilvey & Co., millers. This crop being the produce and sale of said farm in 1884.

STATEMENT of Wheat received from C. M. Counsell, per W. Ogilvie & Co.

Date of Shipment.	Cars No.	Shippers' Weight.	Weight at Destination as allowed by Purchasers.			Grade.	Price, F. O. B., Emerson.	Amount.
			Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.			
Sept. 30...	1,328	650	735	25	No. 1 Hard.....	65	478 02	
Oct. 1...	1,368	650	658	45	1 do	65	428 18	
do 3...	3,282	650	653	45	2 do	61	398 78	
do 3...	3,838	572	583	20	2 do	61	387 05	
do 3...	576	650	673	20	2 do	61	410 73	
do 4...	844	650	682	30	2 Regular.....	57	389 02	
do 4...	912	650	688	20	2 do	57	392 35	
do 4...	174	650	686	40	1 Hard.....	65	446 32	
do 6...	964	636	666	40	1 do	65	433 82	
do 6...	908	650	680	25	1 do	65	442 27	
do 8...	444	600	628	20	2 do	61	383 28	
do 8...	704	650	565	00	2 do	61	405 65	
do 7...	1,424	650	693	20	1 do	65	450 67	
do 7...	2,734	650	640	00	3 Regular.....	58	339 20	
do 11...	2,486	650	641	40	3 do	53	340 10	
do 11...	2,432	648	640	25	2 Hard.....	61	390 89	
		10,256	10,619	55			6,485 83	

Contract No. 1 for "ten thousand bushels," standard, 60 lbs. per bushel.

M. W. PRUYN.

OTTAWA, 25th February.

The Committee on Immigration and Colonization met, Mr. White (Renfrew) presiding.

Mr. FRANCIS CLEGG called and examined.

By the Chairman.

Q. What part of Manitoba do you live in? A. I live in the county of Brandon, and am reeve of a township there.

Q. How long have you been in Manitoba? A. I have resided there three years. I also spent the summer of 1881 there.

Q. Where did you live prior to your removal to Manitoba? A. I was born in Goderich township, county of Huron.

Q. How long did you live there? A. I lived there until I was nineteen; then I moved into the township of Morris, to a new bush farm.

Q. Is farming your profession? A. Yes.

Q. And how long have you lived in Manitoba? A. Three years continuously next May.

Q. Have you been farming since you went there? A. Yes.

Q. And you have occupied municipal positions there? A. Yes; I have been reeve of the municipality in which I live.

Q. For how long? A. For one year.

Q. State generally how you have found the climate of Manitoba in relation to the health of your family and the suitability for agriculture? A. I left Ontario on account of my wife's health, which had been very bad for some years. Since we have been in Manitoba she has not had a day's bad health. My son I had to take from school three months in each year in Ontario. He is now in excellent health, is twenty-two years old and weighs 180 pounds.

Q. Has he been to school there? A. No; he has not. Previous to leaving Ontario his health was not good enough to enable him to work every day.

Q. What is your opinion as to the suitability of the climate for agriculture? A. I consider that the climate is well adapted to the growing of cereals, roots and vegetables of all kinds.

Q. What kinds of crops have you raised? A. I have raised wheat, oats, barley peas and roots of all kinds.

Q. Have you ever grown any timothy grass? A. Yes; I cut fifteen acres of timothy hay last year—first crop.

Q. Would you inform the committee the prices you obtained for your wheat, and whether you found that they were remunerative, considering the cost of cultivation? A. In the spring of 1883 I sold a quantity of wheat at \$1.25 per bushel. In 1884 I sold the balance of my wheat also at \$1.25 for seed. In the fall of 1883 I sold at an average of 75 cents a bushel. Having been a practical farmer here, and having farmed there, I consider that 75 cents a bushel would pay well for growing wheat in that country, considering the labour necessary and the expense of it.

Q. Do you find Manitoba suitable for stock raising? A. I do.

Q. Would you consider mixed farming advisable there? A. Yes; I have raised cattle each year. I took fifteen cows there in 1882, and I have not had less than ten at any time since. I have raised their calves and have found them do well.

Q. Is the country well supplied with agricultural implements; and how do you find the price compared with the prices in the old Provinces? A. Manitoba is well supplied with implements of all kinds, so far as I have seen. The prices have dropped about one-third in the last two years. I can buy a good waggon, Ontario made, for from \$45 to \$50, in Brandon to-day, and I could have done the same any time last season. We can buy imported harrows as cheaply as here. I do not say that they are not selling at a loss; but we can buy them as cheaply. Our breaking ploughs are cheaper than they were when I arrived there first by about \$10. We can buy a good broadcast seeder for \$80. We can buy a mowing machine (the Toronto mower), which is well-known to a good many of the farmers here, for \$90. As to binders, last season they were sold at from \$200 to \$225 each.

Q. Do you know anything about the Farmers' Union, and whether there is any reason for dissatisfaction? A. I do know considerable about the Union, that is, as to its start. It was originated in Brandon, I believe. I was not present at the first meeting, but it saw fit to elect me a member of the central committee to draft a platform, which was afterwards termed a Bill of Rights for Manitoba. I met with that committee at the call of the president and secretary.

Q. You were a member of the Union? A. I was a member of the central committee. At the first meeting of the committee I asked the object of the meeting:

Was it to advance the interests of the farmers of Manitoba generally, or was it a political ring? I was assured that it was not political, but for the advancement of the general interests of Manitoba. We went to work, as a committee, to draft a platform, and took it up section by section to discuss it. When we had arrived at a certain point I thought we had gone far enough. So did many of the members. But the majority of the committee wished to carry it further, and did carry it to the extreme, you know. I and the president found that we could not restrain them from going to extremes, and could not get them to ask only for what we expected would be granted; so we withdrew from the society altogether. That is my knowledge of the Union.

Q. Then, as to the second question, whether there is any reason for dissatisfaction? A. Ontarians, as most of us were, we considered that Manitoba should have equal rights with the other Provinces, as to our lands, minerals and timber, and we did think for a long time that the duties on lumber and implements bore a little heavily on the settlers. We asked, as far as we went on that platform, that the duties on lumber and implements should continue for but two years. We thought that would be quite sufficient to enable the manufacturers of Ontario to supply the country fully. But the balance of the committee wished more than that. They wanted no duties, and also that the monopoly clause under the railway agreement should be annulled. We could not agree to that. The president was Mr. Charles Whitehead. He and I dropped out because of the extreme views of the committee.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. How many members composed the committee? A. Twelve.

Q. And you were the only two dissentients? A. Four dissented; but we were the only two that withdrew.

By Mr. Patterson (Brant):

Q. Were they all farmers? A. The majority were not.

By the Chairman:

Q. One cause of your complaint is removed, now that agricultural implements can be purchased as cheaply there as in the older Provinces? A. Yes.

Q. If you are contented with your position as a farmer in Manitoba, is it your opinion, from the official municipal position you have held, and your connection at one time with the Farmers' Union, that your neighbours, and the people of Manitoba generally, are satisfied with their position? A. I can speak for the municipality in which I live, that, as a rule, all practical farmers in that district are thoroughly satisfied with their position. As you are aware, there are a number of men trying to farm in that country who are not practical men. They never farmed before, and they are dissatisfied because they have not been successful, on account of want of experience in the business they have undertaken.

Q. You think that whatever discontent there is, is on account of the inexperience of those who are merely attempting to farm in that locality? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think farmers from old communities could be generally recommended to settle in Manitoba or other points in the North-West? A. My experience of nearly four years is, that Ontario farmers, and farmers' sons, can make a success farming in that country.

Q. What do you think of the farm produce and stock shown at exhibitions held at Brandon as compared with the same shown at exhibitions in Ontario? A. The show, as far as it has gone, has been a success, except last year. Then, in consequence of the late harvest and some wet weather previous to the time of the show, farmers were so busy attending to their grain and threshing that it was not so well attended, but otherwise it has been a grand success. As far as entries of stock were concerned, it was a grand success. It was only in the grain department that there was any falling off, and that was because there was very little wheat, the threshing being late.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. Do you think the Farmers' Union, by the assistance it has given in purchasing wheat, has been of any service to the people out there? A. I think not.

Q. Is it not a fact that through the Farmers' Union the farmers arranged to get 4 or 5 cents more a bushel for wheat than other buyers would give? A. That was something in the future.

Q. I am referring to the last few months? A. I can give you a short history of that. The Farmers' Union bought, through Mr. H. Howland, of Ontario. They took in wheat at the same price Ogilvies were paying, and no more; but they would only pay within 10 cents in cash. They induced the farmers to put in the wheat, saying that probably they would get 20 cents more than they were then paying—that is 10 cents above Ogilvies' market price. But at the time I left there was never a return made. They had just got ten cents less than the market price, and did not know whether they would ever get any more. No farmer had got one cent of the second payment when I left Manitoba.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Had sales of the wheat been made? A. It was reported that the wheat was sold, but returns had not come in.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Did you sell to the Farmers' Union? A. I sold 400 bushels.

Q. Then you must have expected that it would be a benefit? A. I sold it out and out to Howlands, who were paying the lowest price paid by Ogilvie.

Q. But there was a speculative price? A. The next day, when I went to Brandon to get my money, I was told I would have to go into the speculative arrangement. At that time I got 10 cents less than I sold it for, and have never got a cent since.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. What price did you sell it for? A. Forty-eight cents.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How do you find the winter, as regards the fattening of stock there? A. I turned my stock out from the 1st to the 4th April, and had no more trouble in feeding them until the second week in December.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. You have stated that implements are as cheap there at present as in Ontario. Is it not a fact that quite a number of American implements are still used there, the people paying the duty? A. Put it a little plainer, please.

Q. Is it not a fact that, notwithstanding the competition in Ontario, quite a number of American implements are used in that country still? A. Not many during the last year. I only had cognizance of one binder being sold in Brandon of American make.

Q. What about ploughs and J. J. Case threshing machines? A. There were some of those sold.

Q. And John Deere ploughs? A. Very few of those last year.

Q. What plough do you use? A. The Watson plough, and the Frost & Wood plough.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Where are they manufactured? A. At Smith's Falls.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Taking into consideration the facilities for shelter, protection and feeding, can you raise hogs profitably? A. Yes, quite profitably. Hogs do very well. I took five with me three years ago, and had very good success with them.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Is your farm in the vicinity of low land? A. No; it is on table land.

Q. Is it far from Brandon? A. Eight miles—five east and three north. It is three north of Chater station.

Q. Are there any low meadows in the locality? A. Yes.

Q. You stated that you put your cattle out early in April, and that they fed out until late in December. How do you account for this, because there are seasons intervening between these two dates when the frost is very severe, and they cannot pick up anything on the open prairie? A. In spring there was no frost to trouble;

neither was there in the fall. The reason is the amount of grain that is thrown on the open prairie. Our grain land is not enclosed, consequently our straw stacks are not enclosed. The cattle go round these straw stacks and do well. Want of water was the first thing that brought them in.

Q. That gives a different impression, when you explain that your cattle are able to live out on account of having straw stacks to run to? A. That is commonly done.

By Mr. Dawson :

Q. What is the general average yield of wheat per acre? A. In 1881 my wheat measured, by machine measure, 33 bushels to the acre. We took the measurement made by the threshers and were willing to pay for the threshing upon that computation.

Q. That is a very much higher average than for Ontario, I suppose? A. I cannot say that it is very much higher than for some seasons in Ontario. In 1882 the yield was about the same, but in 1883, on account of the general frost in the lower lands—the same frost which passed over the western part of Ontario—the yield was less. I find that the average yield in the three townships about where I live was about 27 bushels per acre.

Q. Is the cost of raising wheat in the North-West greater than in Ontario? A. No; it is not.

Q. Is it less? A. After the first breaking and back-setting we raise a good crop of wheat. We can plough, with a good team and a walking plough, two acres per day, and with a sulky plough three acres per day. That is what we generally average, with one man to each plough.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Do you consider Canadian ploughs equal to the ploughs of American make? A. Yes; I do.

Q. Do you find that Canadian implements generally give as good satisfaction as American implements? A. They give equal satisfaction with those who have worked them together. They have done so for the last year.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. Will you state what the average price of wheat has been, from the commencement of the purchasing season to the present time? A. Wheat started at \$1 per bushel. The first sales were made at that figure.

Q. That would be in October? A. No; it was in September. It gradually dropped, till it reached 60 cents, but No. 1 never fell below that.

Q. About what proportion of No. 1 wheat would you raise? A. Well, that is a pretty hard question to answer correctly.

Q. Is it a fact, as has been stated by a good many whom I have met with, that there is really very little of No. 1 wheat grown in Manitoba? A. No; that is not a fact. There is a large quantity of wheat graded No. 1 at Port Arthur.

Q. No. 1 hard? A. Yes; No. 1 hard. On account of prices dropping so badly in December, very little No. 1 hard wheat was offered in that month, because we did not feel guaranteed in putting it on the market, because it was so low. The lowest drop No. 2 wheat received was to 48 cents.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Was that the lowest price paid in Brandon? A. Yes.

Q. What is the proportion of No. 1 hard wheat sold there, and what has been the average price paid? A. We reckoned that last season the proportion of hard wheat grading No. 1 was about one-twelfth that is, of what has been sold.

Q. Is it not a fact that the grading of No. 1 is exceedingly high, and that there is very little wheat graded there as No. 1 hard or No. 2, according to the grading at Port Arthur? A. The grading has been very severe.

Q. Is it not a fact that the bulk of the wheat sold at Brandon for shipment east has been sold at from 40 to 45 cents per bushel? A. No; it is not a fact.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. What price has it been sold at? A. The average, I should say, has been about 50 cents there, up to this present time.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. In the grading, what facts were taken into consideration? Is it in the quality, or weight, or cleanliness of the grain? A. No. 1 hard must not have more than one-tenth of any other wheat mixed with it. It must be entirely free of all foreign seeds, and must weigh at least 62 pounds to the bushel. That is what is supposed to be No. 1 hard wheat. No. 2, as far as the percentage of other wheats is concerned, must be the same. It is not so closely graded in reference to foreign seeds.

Q. What do you mean by foreign seeds?—other seeds than wheat? A. Yes; say oats, or any other seeds.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. How much must that weigh? A. It must weigh 60 pounds to the bushel.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. But No. 1 and No. 2 wheat, as far as the wheat is concerned, is of equal quality? A. Yes; except for any foreign seeds.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Can you grow roots successfully in the North-West? A. Yes; the best I have ever seen grown anywhere. We can grow turnips, mangolds, carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflowers, and even tomatoes.

Q. The best you have ever seen? A. Yes; the very best, and with the least labour.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Can you grow mangolds without manure? A. Yes; we don't want manure yet.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. What do the soft varieties grown in Manitoba comprise? Are they like our golden drop, and white Fife, and white Russian varieties? A. Yes; those are all soft varieties with us.

Q. If I understood you aright, you were engaged in farming in Ontario? A. Yes.

Q. Were you not also in some other business when you lived here? A. Yes; I was in the cattle trade in this country for seven years, less or more.

Q. How do the freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway compare with those on the American railways or in the Province of Ontario? A. I lived in Ontario for many years, and I have taken seven car loads of stock through to Manitoba, and I have also taken stock through from Chicago, and I find that the local rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway are not above those on the Grand Trunk or the Great Western.

Q. How do they compare with the rates on the American railways? Have you had any experience? A. Yes; I shipped a car from Chicago last year to Brandon. I paid from Chicago to St. Paul \$40; from St. Paul to St. Vincent, \$90; and from St. Vincent to Brandon, \$20.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. How were the distances? A. For a stretch of 400 miles I paid \$90; for 200 miles I paid \$20; and for 400 miles on the American line I paid \$40. But I will explain how this came about. Last year the president of our agricultural society and myself were sent down to Chicago to buy a pair of Percheron stallions, for the use of the society. We made application to Mr. Egan, Head Superintendent of our section of the Canadian Pacific Railway to see what rates the road would give us in our enterprise, and Mr. Egan telegraphed back to the agent at Brandon that when we purchased a first-class ticket to Chicago to hand us back the amount covered by their road. The agent did so. We went on and purchased those horses, and we paid for their transportation as I have said. We had to pay for the whole car because we had two horses, and we could not get anything else in. The Canadian Pacific Railway is very good to settlers up there. We can ship wheat to any point west for seed free of freight. I shipped last year from Brandon station west to Regina a quantity of seed wheat free of freight, and the company always carries it free—that is seed that will pass the inspection of the station agent.

Q. They appear to be anxious to locate settlers out there? A. Yes.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Can you tell me what local freights are east of Brandon? A. I have paid by the hundred-weight, which is one way of testing rates, from Winnipeg to Brandon, 30 cents per hundred pounds.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is the distance? A. 150 miles.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Do you know what the rates are shipping by the car? A. I cannot say.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. You say you could ship west for nothing. Is that privilege extended to any farmer—for instance, to the farmer who purchases from you as well? A. Yes; it is the purchaser, as a rule, who gets the shipment.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Is there sufficient attention paid to the quality of seed that is sown in that country. Have you not a large percentage of inferior grain that is sown for seed? A. There is not sufficient attention paid to this subject. That is one of the difficulties; there are a large number of men going out there and commencing farms, who are not practical farmers, and do not know good seed when they see it, and are not sufficiently posted in farming to know the difference or the importance between sowing good seed and bad.

Q. In your own case, what proportion of No. 1 wheat did you raise? A. I did not sell any as No. 1. I sold it as No. 2. I could have sold a large quantity of No. 1 by taking care and pains in cleaning, but I did not feel inclined to do so, as I would not make any more money by the operation.

By Mr. McCrancy :

Q. With regard to soft wheat, what difference is there between the price of soft wheat and of hard wheat, and what proportion would there be of soft wheat grown there? A. The proportion, I think, is small, as a rule—that is in my neighbourhood; in other parts of Manitoba, of course, I could not say for a certainty. Soft wheat will generally grade No. 1 or No. 2 regular. Of course, every grade drops 5 cents a bushel. That is about the way it is worked.

Q. What are oats and barley worth at Brandon? A. Oats were selling, when I left, at from 28 to 30 cents a bushel for feeding. Thirty-two to 35 cents for white oats, for oatmeal purposes.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Do you get a good sample of oats there? A. Yes; the very best.

Q. As good as can be grown? A. Yes.

Q. How about barley? A. I have seen oats run from 40 to 75, and even as high as 80 bushels per acre. We grow a limited quantity of barley for our own use, but there is no market for shipping.

Q. Does it do well? A. Yes.

Q. Have you tried peas? A. Yes.

Q. How do they do? A. Very well, indeed. I have seen 25 bushels grown to the acre, but they are not sown as a general crop yet.

By Mr. Springer :

Q. Does the pea bug trouble you out there? A. No; I have never seen anything of the pea bug there. Even when bugs have been brought in the seed peas that were taken out there, I have never seen any bugs in the succeeding crop.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. That instance of freight rates that you spoke of from Chicago to Brandon does not give us a very correct idea generally as to rates between those points or rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. I can give you another instance of that. I had occasion to ship a car west last year, 168 miles from Brandon, and I paid on that distance \$57 freight.

Q. That is a very different rate from the rate you spoke of before? A. Yes.

Q. That is a special rate? A. No; that is what we call a local rate.

By the Chairman :

Q. Was it grain? A. No; it was a mixed car.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Do you know what the rate would be on car loads of wheat from Brandon to Port Arthur? A. I have never shipped any myself.

Q. Do you know of any having been shipped from Brandon, and the rate? A. No; I could not give the rate.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Are the people of Brandon perfectly satisfied with the railway accommodation they have at present? A. Yes; as far as I can learn, they are perfectly satisfied. I heard nobody complain, except the Farmers' Union.

Q. Of course, this Farmers' Union had a great many members in your section who sympathized with their efforts to get other railway communication to Brandon? A. No; there were not many members, and none outside of the Union sympathized with it.

Q. Are not the people between Brandon and the boundary line anxious to have railway communication? A. Yes; they are, as farmers. They have been holding meetings there, but not as a Farmers' Union. The Farmers' Union is really dead, to be candid about it.

Q. Can you tell me what proportion of wheat in your section of the country was purchased by the Farmers' Union or their agents? A. By the last report I find that they handled a little over 8,000 bushels, probably the crop of two or three good farmers.

Q. Was that for Brandon, or all over the Province? A. At Brandon alone.

Q. Do you know anything of their operations in southern Manitoba? A. I do not.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I think, from what you say, that they handled more wheat than they would have done had the farmers known how the enterprise was to turn out. The farmers were induced to go in, with the expectation that they would get a higher price, but in reality they realized 10 cents a bushel less? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose that will be your experience with the Farmers' Union to the end of the chapter? A. Yes; that is our feeling about it there, anyway.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. What is the opinion of the farmers in your part of the country as to the relative advantages of raising wheat and raising the various coarse grains for feeding purposes? Will it pay to raise wheat as well as it would pay to raise the coarser grains and have stock to feed them to? A. Yes; I think it will pay better for the present, as wheat finds a market abroad, which is not yet the case with our stock, and we have enough of the latter for local consumption.

Q. Would it not pay to feed hogs? You can find a ready market for your hog profits anywhere? A. Well, pork has been sold as low as 5½ cents per pound in Brandon this winter. There is not enough raised yet to form a shipping demand, and there is a little more than is required for present consumption, and we are just in that position at present.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Could you feed pork, and ship it at the market price, with profit? A. Yes; I think we could, because barley and peas will grow abundantly, and roots could be made to pay well in feeding pork.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Don't you think that farmers in your section could profitably turn their attention more to stock raising? It would occupy their time more equally the year round, and would pay better than growing grain? A. Yes; that is my experience.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you any cheese factories in your district? A. No.

Q. What is your opinion as to the profits of cheese making? A. I think this industry would pay well, for the present, at least. We have never been able to purchase cheese there under 10 cents a pound.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Is your live stock generally healthy during the winter? A. Yes; very healthy.

Q. The cold does not seem in any way to injure them? A. No.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. When you spoke of stock raising, you said that young cattle were able to subsist on the prairie from the 1st of April to the 2nd of December? A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean that that is an average? A. That has been the average for the last two years. What I mean is, that we do not have to stable them on account of inclement weather, or give them anything more than what is called waste feed.

Q. What do you consider is the average length of time during which young cattle will do for themselves, one year with another? A. So long as this threshing is done in the open prairie, just so long will the cattle be able to stay out as late as at present.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How long will they fight for themselves, do you suppose, if they could not get the straw to run to? A. They would subsist until the snow came. Some years it is the 15th of November before it freezes up, and some years later. They have been able to stay out every season until about the 15th of November.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. How long after the snow comes can they live out? A. Not, as a rule, very long, unless in low marshy lands, where there is this tall grass. They can do there as long as they can get water. That is the difficulty with them—that the water freezes up—and, as a rule, it is that which drives them in.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Do you find that it is a material advantage that you are not obliged to put your cattle up and feed them, but that they can run at large? I understand hay is abundant and cheap with you? A. Yes; hay is easily procurable in most sections of the country. The only cost is that of cutting and stacking it, and that amounts to about \$1 per ton. Of course, the difference between keeping cattle stabled and allowing them to run outside is in the labour, which is much less in the latter case.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Can you tell me if it is the general feeling throughout your section of the country that we should have this monopoly clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway charter done away with, so as to give us railway communication with the south? Do the people feel very strongly on this point? A. The feeling is, of course, that the monopoly clause should be done away with.

Q. Are the people very strong on that point? A. Yes; pretty strong.

Q. Well, this feeling must arise on account of rates, or something of that description. The people must expect better rates through connection with the south? A. No; I do not think that is the case. But they are anxious to have those branch lines extended from the main line which they expected. The people want more railway facilities, and had they got the South-Western Railway pushed through, as they should have had it, there would have been no agitation about the monopoly clause. A number of farmers went and settled in districts 60 and 70 miles distant from the railway line, in the expectation of soon having a branch line extended into their district, in order to afford them an easy market, but in this they have been sorely disappointed.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Were you an Ontario man before going to Manitoba? Yes.

Q. Comparing your seasons with those in Ontario, do you find the winters any longer in Manitoba? A. No; they are no longer; they are about the same length.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Is it not strongly contended for by most people in Manitoba at present that they should be allowed to build railways to the south? A. That is the opinion of men to the south of us. Those north of us do not think much about it. We are pretty well satisfied with our northern accommodation for the present.

Q. Do you think those living north of Brandon are satisfied? Yes; because we have the railway running north to Minnedosa, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Portage la Prairie, and that serves most of the people to the north.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. Do you raise horses at all? A. I raised one colt this year, for the first?

Q. What do you think of that industry? I see that young horses do well there. A number of colts have been raised in my settlement within the last two years. The settlement I am in has only been in existence for five years, and for the first two or three years there was very little attention paid to stock raising.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you ever seeded down any land to clover or timothy? A. A year ago I cut fifteen acres of timothy hay. I sowed about four pounds of clover seed, and it came up the first season all right, and some of it came out in bloom.

Q. How much do you think it yielded per acre? A. I should think about one and one-fourth tons per acre.

Q. How much seed did you sow to the acre? A. I sowed two bushels on fifteen acres.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. How does the clover stand the weather with you? Does it heave out with the frost, or die out after the first year, or does it generally hold its own well in the soil? A. The Alsike variety of clover has all done well. I am not aware of any clover having been sown in our district before last spring. Therefore, they can hardly tell as yet how it will stand the weather.

Q. How does timothy hold with you? A. Timothy stands well, and shows no signs of dying out.

Q. Have you any idea of the yield of timothy per acre? A. In that country it is just the same as in this country. The warm rains come in the last of May and the first of June, and when the season is good the timothy crop will yield from two to two and a-half tons per acre. I have seen it as low as one ton.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Are you located on the road from Brandon to Minnedosa? A. I am within two miles of the trail, just north of the Chater station.

Q. Have you wood on your farm? A. No; I have to draw it 8 or 10 miles from the spruce bush, east and south of Range 16, Township 10.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. I suppose it is all soft wood? A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. What has been the price of coal in Brandon? A. \$7 per ton.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. Is it hard or soft coal? A. Soft coal.

By the Chairman :

Q. Of good quality? A. It is of very good quality. It is Medicine Hat coal, and is supposed to be about the worst coal in the west. I have used it, and I find that a fire made of it will last eighteen hours, so it is a reasonably good coal.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. How much coal did you put in? A. I used an ordinary coal stove, and I used to put in the coal in the ordinary way. I have filled the stove up at 9 o'clock in the evening and the stove would be quite warm at 4 o'clock on the following evening.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. How far west have you been? A. I have never been very far west. I have two sons who have homesteads near Wolseley.

Q. Where is that? A. It is on the other side of Indian Head, where the Bell Farming Company is located.

Q. You have never been at Moose Jaw? A. No.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Are there any cheese factories in your part of the country? A. No.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. You spoke of waggons selling at from \$45 to \$50. Can you tell whether or not the parties who sold them lost anything on them? Have you any reason to believe that they lost anything? A. We did not generally, as a rule, trouble ourselves on this point, but I have no reason to believe that they lost anything by the sale.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. To an ordinary solvent firm, what is the price you would have to pay? A. In 1881 we paid \$90 for what we call the ordinary Manitoba waggon; in 1882 we paid \$85, and in 1883 and 1884 they have been sold at all prices, from \$45 to \$65.

Q. That is on account of a glut in the market? A. Yes.

Q. Were not some of the waggons of an inferior quality? No; I would not say that they were inferior waggons; as a rule, they were pretty good.

Q. Some of the waggons, you know, that have been shipped there, have hardly stuck together? A. I have never seen that.

By Mr. Mackintosh :

Q. You spoke of having been engaged in farming in Ontario? Yes.

Q. I suppose Canadians make the best settlers for the North-West. A. Yes; I find that the climatic and other changes, and the difference in the cultivation of the soil, are not fallen in with as readily by the Englishman as by the Canadian. They are not so well adapted to pioneering in that country as the man from Ontario or Lower Canada.

Q. Still, those who have gone there have done very well? A. Some of them have succeeded, but the majority of them have failed.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What class do you mean have failed? A. I mean the old country farmer.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. As a rule, the old country farmers will hold out as long as the sovereigns last? A. Yes.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. What agricultural implements do you generally use there? Are they of American or Canadian make? A. Principally Canadian now.

Q. Can you buy them as cheaply as you can the American implement? A. There is very little difference with the same implement. When like implements compete they must be sold for about the same price, for the farmer will not pay more for one that he can get the other for.

Q. Do you find the Canadian as good as the American implement for farming purposes? A. I have worked them of all kinds, and have seen them working, and I find that, as a rule, the Canadian implement gives general satisfaction.

By the Chairman :

Q. Has your experience been that there has been a material reduction in price since Ontario manufacturers began to put their machines on the Manitoba market? A. Yes; in 1881 binders were sold at \$350 each, and now the price has been reduced to about \$200 or \$225. That was the price in 1884.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Do you account for that reduction by the competition in trade? A. Yes; the competition was the cause, I suppose.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. How do you manage to herd your horses and cattle in summer? A. Some herd their cattle; others fence them in. In herding, there is a man in charge of them.

Q. Some of the municipalities have adopted the herd law, have they not? A. Oh, yes; we have the herd law in force in our municipality.

Q. Where they do not adopt the herd law, they fence their grain and let their cattle run at large? A. Yes.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Is the herd law a municipal law, or does it apply generally to all the Provinces? A. It is a municipal law. Each municipality can adopt it, or not, as it pleases.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. And there is no limit to where the herd may roam? A. No. When they are herded they are confined to the open lands that are not cropped.

Q. Do you find that the herd law works beneficially? A. Yes; it works very satisfactorily. I have not heard any complaint about it. They run out from the 1st of June to the 15th of September, and that gives ample time to protect the crop. Often the farmers co-operate and run their cattle together in a herd of from 75 to 100 head, and engage a man to take care of them. The attendant places the cattle in a corral each night, and is met by those who want to take their cows home, and these return the cows that they have taken away to the herd in the morning again.

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1885.

Mr. H. Wood, of Birtle, Man., was next called and examined.

By Mr. Chairman :

Q. I understand you are living in Manitoba? A. Yes; in Birtle, Manitoba.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I have been farming since I went up there.

Q. Had you any previous experience in farming? A. Yes; I had, sir.

Q. In what part of the country? A. In the Province of Ontario, in the township of London. I helped to clear up a farm there, and worked on the farm till I was 23.

Q. How long have you been in Manitoba? A. Nearly six years. It will be six years next month.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the climate of that country? A. Well, I suppose I cannot tell you much more than you have all heard before. I found it a very healthy climate. The summer is pleasant and the winter is also pleasant. The first winter we went there was a very severe winter; the snow was about 3 feet deep, and it was very difficult to get about; but since that we have had better winters than I ever experienced in Ontario, although I lived there for forty years.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. You stated, Mr. Wood, that there was 3 feet of snow. What year was that in? A. Yes; but that is an unusual amount. That was in 1879.

Q. Was that generally throughout the country? A. Well, between Winnipeg and where I live, about 200 miles, I think it was.

Q. It was an average of 3 feet? A. Yes; freighters had very great difficulty. That was the received opinion of that time. Of course we did not measure it.

By the Chairman :

Q. Can you tell us anything about whether the summer frosts affect the crop of cereals to any extent in Manitoba? A. The summer frosts are about the only thing we are in dread of. They come on pretty early, sometimes in the latter part of August and sometimes in September.

Q. In your opinion, then, does early seeding obviate any danger from the early frosts? What is your experience? A. Taking my own experience as a test, myself and my neighbours, we found that early seeding is almost certain to avoid the frosts. If the grain is put in early enough, so as to mature before the frosts come in, it is all right. If farmers can only get their grain in early there will be no very great suffering on account of the frost.

Q. What kind of farming is practiced to any extent in Manitoba and the North-West? A. Around our neighbourhood it is mixed farming, and I think it is about the same from Minnedosa up to our place. Each farmer has a small herd of cattle, and some of them about Birtle have a hundred or more head of cattle, and they have, on these large farms, always raised, in connection with this, from 50 to 150 acres of grain. Those who farm on a small scale have perhaps from a dozen to twenty. They are all advocates of mixed farming.

Q. Do you find the raising of cattle and hay pays? A. Those who have had cattle and taken them up with them have done better than those with their grain. I can speak of my own experience. We took three cows from Ontario, which was as many as we could take in the car with our other stuff. I have taken the trouble

to ascertain the profit on these animals, and I have concluded safely that a cow has netted \$100 a year in stock, milk and butter.

Q. Of course we do not desire to pry into your private affairs, but it would be desirable for us to know about the success of the farmers in your section of the country. Have you any objection to telling us how you have succeeded since you have gone there? A. I have succeeded in living, but not in making any money. The reason of that is, that we have no market, except the market that happens to occur, some farmers not having all they want and having to buy it from us. For my own part, I have been a little more fortunate than some, for my grain is generally good seed, and in the spring of the year it was sold for seed. I do not know that we have sold any wheat there for less than 85 cents. Last spring I sold one load at that, and for the remainder I got \$1 a bushel at the granary.

Q. Do you consider the prices you obtain for wheat paying prices? A. Yes.

Q. You have not cultivated more than 50 acres, you say? A. Not more than 50 acres.

Q. Can you tell whether the settlers are prospering, and whether they are satisfied with their condition, speaking of your own neighbourhood? A. From what I know, it is rather a difficult question. I was instrumental in taking in about 150 settlers, forming what was known as the Hamilton Colonization Company. We had to put in 150 settlers to carry out our conditions with the Government, and we are pretty well acquainted with the circumstances of these settlers, and we know pretty well what they are now. Of course, it is a question which involves interfering with private affairs; but, taking it in general, I do not know of any of these farmers who would not say at the present time that they are in a better position than when they went up there, with the exception that they have no money. Some of them have two years' supply of grain on hand, and some three, and they have not been able to market it.

Q. Are you distant from a railway station? A. We are nearly 40 miles from the nearest railway station, and it is a very bad road to take loads over. We are now about 60 miles from Minnedosa station, which is a better road, and we sometimes take our grain to that line.

Q. Generally speaking, are you prepared to say that the settlers you were instrumental in taking into that country have bettered their condition? A. I have no doubt about that myself. I know some that came from North Perth and Stratford, and without mentioning names, I might mention the circumstances, some of them had not the money to get their goods out of the cars when they got to Winnipeg, and they had to borrow from their neighbours. And I have known these men to be worth a year or two ago what they would not take \$5,000 for.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the Farmers' Unions in your section? A. We have not had much of them in our neighbourhood. They came up as far as Brandon, I think, and I believe there was a division of them at Elkhorn. They came up to Birtle with the intention of starting a union of the kind there. The president of the society as well as the secretary came there, but they failed to impress the people there with the necessity of their movement. Of course, they formed an association, but it was made up largely of young men who had not been practical farmers, and as far as I can understand at the present time, they had taken very little interest in it from the time it was formed.

Q. Can you tell us what the principal grievances are, if any, that are complained of by the farmers in your section? A. That would lead from the former question. There were grievances complained of by the Farmers' Union people, and when we endeavored to have them mention the grievances, they were disposed to take them generally. They allowed that the tariff was against us, that the monopoly of the railway was against us, and that the policy of the Dominion Government, in refusing the control of the public lands, was against us.

By Mr. Coughlin:

Q. These were only imaginary grievances; they were not real? A. Well, we sifted them, and the consequence was that there was a contra association started.

called the Farmers' Association; and this Farmers' Association took up those grievances, and they discovered that we might be benefited by the action of the Dominion Government in the matter of the tariff, and we appointed a committee to seek information and lay it before the Minister of Finance. We endeavoured to get some of the Farmers' Union men to act with this committee, but they refused. We took the pains to send the committee to the leading ones—amongst the rest, to the gentleman who opposed Mr. Laycock at the last election, and who was considered to be the leading man of the Grit party. We pointed out to him what the tariff was, and he said he had no objection to it, except the duty on lumber, on farming implements, and on canned goods. These were items in which we agreed with him in our Farmers' Association, as distinct from the Farmers' Union. And, when we came to question him and to get him to express himself fully on the matter, he said: "Dash it all, if they would only do away with the railway monopoly we could get along with these things." That was shortly after the farming implements were put up 35 per cent., and we were in expectation that that would raise the price of these articles, but we were assured by others that we would get the machines cheaper than before.

Q. Speaking from your experience, can you state to the committee whether the increased duty on the farming implements has increased the price to the farmer?

A. I am in a position to say that it has not. I was dealing with one waggon manufacturing firm, and when I first commenced to deal with them waggons were \$90 each, and now they have fallen in price to about \$65 since the duty was put on. I was operating for the Chatham Manufacturing Company; the highest price was \$90, and the lowest \$65. As far as the farming implements are concerned, we have been paying \$320 to \$340 for self-binders, and we now find that these same self-binders, and possibly better ones, are selling for from \$225 to \$240.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Self-binders? A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. So that the real grievance which the association complained of was not a grievance at all? A. No.

Q. Then, as regards the question of monopoly, do you know whether the Canadian Pacific Railway are giving fair facilities to the farmers or not? A. Well, we are so far away that we do not know any more about it than is published in the newspapers, but we understand that the rates and terms on the Canadian Pacific Railway are very moderate, and that the people are very well satisfied with them. They say the facilities are better than they could have expected.

Q. That is the second grievance that you complained of? A. Yes.

Q. And the other was in regard to lumber. Has lumber increased in price? A. Well, sir, I cannot say that it has. We have only one mill where we get our lumber, and they charge us what they like for it.

Q. Are the freight rates favourable from Rat Portage on lumber? A. We have not brought any lumber from Rat Portage, but I bought 1,000 feet of lumber at Moosomin when I went in there, and I paid \$50 for it. I have not bought any since. There is a gentleman there, Mr. Herchmer, the Indian agent, who built a house costing \$5,000, and he got most of his lumber at the station at the same price, I think. We get lumber now at from \$20 to \$30 per 1,000.

By Mr. Ferguson:

Q. That is sheeting, and lumber for fitting up on the outside? A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. Speaking from your experience as to the country there, do you consider it a desirable field for immigration? A. I have no hesitation in stating that it is. I have never hesitated in recommending it to my friends and relatives and others, as a place where they can do better than in Ontario.

By Mr. Coughlin:

Q. Are you likely to get a railway into your section of country? A. Yes; we have arrangements made now by which we are pretty sure of a railway to Birtle this

year. I have been talking with President Allan, and he says arrangements have been made which will warrant us in the expectation that the road will go on and reach us in August next. Then I do not think we can have many grievances, except the frost. The Manitoba and North-Western is now running as far as Minnedosa, and graded 5 miles beyond.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. You formerly farmed in Ontario, did you? A. I lived on a farm in Ontario from the time I was 8 years old till I was 23. I helped to clear up two farms in that time. Since that I have not done much at farming, but I consider myself as good a farmer and as able to chop off a log as most of them.

Q. Are you the gentleman who has contested North Oxford, in Ontario, in the general elections? A. I suppose I must plead guilty to that.

Q. You are a Conservative then? A. Yes.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. Do you think it makes any difference as to the growth of a man's crops whether or not he is a Conservative? A. Oh, I think not.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What do you follow now, Mr. Wood? A. I attend to the farm, and sometimes I sell town lots.

Q. You are a speculator then? A. No; I do not speculate much.

A. Are you not in possession of the principal part of the town of Birtle? A. I own a considerable portion of it. Mr. Crawford and I got a section where Birtle is now situated. We bought another section, with a view of making something on it, and we are now offering it for sale.

Q. How do you explain that a man can realize \$100 out of one cow in the season? A. I took the amount of milk and the number of pounds of butter which she gave. Our cows will milk for ten months in the year, going dry for about two months or six weeks. A seven-eighths grade cow is valuable as a stock raiser.

Q. You refer to some particular cow. You are speaking of a thoroughbred, are you not? A. No, a grade cow; I took three of them with me, and I give you the result of one of them. I had to kill one, and the other was accidentally killed in the stable.

Q. What is the price of an ordinary cow out there, not a thoroughbred? A. From \$40 to \$80.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. What do you sell butter for there? A. It has been sold at various prices, from 25 cents to 40 cents, since I went there.

By Mr. Trow :

A. What do the millers charge you for grinding your wheat? A. That is the greatest monopoly we have. They charge us 20 cents a bushel for grinding wheat.

Q. And they do not take your wheat in payment, do they? A. No; not unless they cannot get cash; we usually have to pay cash. By law they are only allowed to charge 16 cents, but if you take a grist to them and refuse to pay more than 16 cents, they will tell you to wait until they are ready to grind it. In that case, the probabilities are that we will have to wait for months, so that we are really forced to pay the 20 cents.

By Mr. Coughlin :

Q. Do they charge that high rate all over the country? A. The next mill is at Minnedosa, and I do not think they charge such a high rate there.

Q. They only charge such rates at that one place? A. Yes; as far as I know.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. I suppose, as soon as railway communication is given that monopoly will disappear? A. Yes.

Q. That will bring them into competition with the mills at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg and other sections of the country? A. Oh, yes; there has another mill gone up at Shell River, 50 miles above us. It serves a considerable portion of the Birtle district.

Q. You could buy your flour cheaper than you could get it ground as a grist if you had railway communication? A. Yes; if we could sell our wheat.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. What would you charge per bushel if you build your mill? A. Well, I am so much opposed to monopolies that I do not think I will make heavy charges.

Q. You have been selling waggons there? A. Yes.

Q. And some years ago you sold them at \$90, but now you are selling them for \$65? A. Yes; for \$65.

Q. Is that in consequence of the reduction of the manufacturers' price of them? A. I suppose it must be I am only selling them as an agent. I take my instructions from the manufacturers themselves.

Q. Have you sold all you had on hand? A. Yes; I sold thirty or more.

Q. How long did you hold them? A. About a year and a-half.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Where were they made? A. In Chatham.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. And do they sell for the same price in Chatham? A. I cannot say.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) :

Q. Do you know any other manufactories for waggons in Ontario which are represented in Manitoba? A. I know that some factories are represented by others.

Q. Do they sell them from sample or are they generally on the ground? A. They are generally on the ground. There are others dealing in Birtle. One sold about six and the other about ten waggons.

Q. Is the reduction in price attributable to their having over-manufactured or over-produced? A. That is possible, but that would be only a matter of opinion.

Q. It is not hard on the settler? A. No; he is very contented with the prices.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. So the increased duty on waggons has not been a grievance to him? A. No.

By Mr. Coughlin :

Q. Do you know what is the freight on waggons from Chatham to Winnipeg? A. No.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) :

Q. Do you know what the bill of grievances presented by Mr. Norquay in Ottawa was? Are you acquainted with it? A. Yes; I was at the time.

Q. What similarity does that bear to the bill of rights of the Farmers' Union? A. It is similar.

Q. Were they the same? A. Nearly the same.

Q. In what respect do they differ? A. I am not prepared to answer that.

Q. Was there any material difference? A. I cannot speak from memory just at the moment.

Q. But there could not have been any striking difference, or you would have recollected them? A. There was no very great difference. The monopoly of the railway did not affect our section of country in the least. We were not troubled about getting our charters granted or with having them disallowed. We had several charters granted, and the great difficulty we had was to find persons to build the roads.

Q. What I want to know is, as to whether the Farmers' Union and the bill of rights presented by Mr. Norquay had any material difference? A. I have answered that question.

Q. You think, then, that the bill of rights of the Farmers' Union and Mr. Norquay's claims on the part of Manitoba and the North-West were really imaginary grievances? A. They have been proved to be, as far as our country is concerned, merely imaginary. The monopoly clause certainly never affected us. We were never troubled about getting charters. Our only trouble has been to get money for the building of the roads for which charters were granted.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. You live remote from the boundary, do you not? A. On the northern side of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. Do you know the relative value of breaking ploughs now, compared with four or five years ago? A. They are cheaper now than they were then.

Q. Do you know whether it is the John Deere plough or the Canadian plough which is being sold there? A. They are both represented.

Q. Yes; but on their merits, do you think that the Canadian plough is as good as the John Deere plough? A. Yes. The first instalment of Canadian ploughs that we got up there were not the thing, but the Harris Manufacturing Company, and one or two other makers, are now taking the place of the American ploughs.

By Mr. Trcw :

Q. Who is your local member? A. Mr. Laycock.

Q. Is he not a supporter of the present Administration of Mr. Norquay. A. Yes. Mr. Nelson was the gentleman who opposed Mr. Laycock, and he was the first to say that if we took away the railway monopoly he would be satisfied with the tariff as it is.

Q. What prospect is there for railway communication in your section of the country? A. I have just told you that we were in high expectation of having it there by next August. The road is partly built, and Mr. Andrew Allan, the president of the company, tells us that we may expect it by next August.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Silver Creek section? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from you? A. About 12 to 15 miles; it is a municipality, and joins our municipality.

Q. From where do the settlers there principally come? Largely from the counties of Perth, Oxford and Wentworth, in Ontario.

Q. Are they doing well? A. I think so.

Q. Are they satisfied with their lot? A. As far as I know, they are. Mr. Crerar, who comes to our council, occasionally says they seem to be doing well, and a Mr. Young also.

Q. Are they subject to summer frosts in that locality? A. I think they are rather more there than at Birtle.

Q. And it is only a short distance? A. About 20 miles.

Q. And they have had summer frosts in succession for many years? A. Yes; early frosts.

Q. Does it damage their crops? A. At Rosssburn, 20 miles north of us, a year ago, they had no complaint about the frost.

Q. Is it your opinion that when the country becomes thoroughly improved these frosts will disappear? A. I think so. I think the evidence justifies that supposition.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. When you have summer frosts, are you subject to frosts in June or any portion of the summer, or do you refer to fall frosts? A. I mean fall frosts. We have never been troubled with spring frosts.

Q. Do you think there is any possibility of the settlers of the Silver Creek district being able to improve their crops by drainage? The land is rather flat up there, is it not? A. No; I cannot say that it is wet. There is a good deal of rolling prairie there. Of course, if we could get on the ground earlier our crops might be more likely to get ripe before the fall frosts come.

Q. How do you expect the fall frosts to disappear? From the farmers being able to sow their grain earlier in the spring? A. Yes.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. How early can you sow your grain there in the spring? A. The time varies. We have sown for a number of years about the 10th or 12th of April, but seeding is sometimes as late as the 1st or middle of May.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. You advocate mixed farming, as a rule? How long will cattle support themselves outside, without being fed? A. For three or four winters past, in fact, with the exception of one winter, which was very severe, they could support themselves out till near Christmas. Mr. Dawson, one of the neighbours, who had over 100 head,

told me, when I was at his place, on the 20th December two years ago, that he had not brought in his cattle yet. I went to trade some cattle for horses, and he had to send his men out to the bluffs for the cattle.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. Have you known cattle to live out there the entire winter in your section? I am told that they live out all winter in the Fort Pelly district? A. I cannot speak on this subject from my own knowledge.

Q. I know that when I was up there the Indian farmers' agent showed me cattle there that had lived out on the bluffs the whole winter? A. Yes; the district along the Assiniboine affords special protection to cattle.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. From your experience, what time do you think it is safe to turn out young cattle? A. Oh, they can be turned out at the end of March safely.

Q. And taken in again? A. We may have to stable them at night, but they go out as soon as they can get at the grass—as soon as the snow is off—and they prefer it to the hay that has been cut and stored for them.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. Do horses run out in winter, there? A. Some farmers who are not using their horses turn them out and collect them again in the spring, and they find that they do better than those that are stabled. Mr. Herchmer has done this for some time, and he finds that the experiment is a successful one.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Where are they sent to? A. To the banks of the Assiniboine, about 10 or 12 miles distant.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. How do they live? A. Oh, they paw off the grass, and when they get the snow broken up they find the grass lying in wads, or like a swath.

Q. This is found chiefly where there are bluffs? A. Yes; and where there are sloughs. The grass grows long and rank in low places, and makes good feed in winter.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. The grass does not lose its nutritious properties with you? A. No. In the first year I went out there I was too late to get up my supply of hay, so we went out to the ponds in winter and mowed the grass off level with the surface of the ice, and we found in the centre of each blade of grass a green core, which the cattle relish very much, although the outside of the grass was withered and bleached. We mowed it off with great ease, and had no trouble in gathering and collecting all the fodder we wanted.

By Mr. McCraney :

Q. You were saying that waggons and all other agricultural implements are low out there. Do you know anything about the cost of building waggons, from your own experience? A. I have had no experience in mechanical work. I did not say they were very low; I have just given the prices.

Q. Then your country is a slaughter market for the manufacturers from Ontario? A. I do not say that. I merely say that I commenced to sell waggons at \$90, and before I got through I was selling them as low as \$65, by order of the manufacturers.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. In what years did you sell them at \$90? A. A year ago last fall.

Q. Do you know whether or not the reduction in price has been in consequence of the competition amongst our own manufacturers or the competition from American manufacturers? A. I think it is from the competition amongst our own manufacturers.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. What is the freight upon waggons from Chatham to your station? A. I cannot say; they sent them to Elkhorn, and I teamed them from there.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. Do you know anything, from experience, in reference to the prices before the present tariff was put on? A. Yes.

Q. What was the average price for waggons in Manitoba and the North-West before the present tariff was put on? A. The second year I went in there I bought a waggon at Brandon, and had hard work to get it at all. There the price was \$90. I had literally to force the money on the clerk, and beg him to write me a receipt for the amount. That was in 1882.

Q. Were these American waggons? A. No; that was not an American waggon.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex):

Q. They were scarce at that time? A. Yes; they were.

Q. And they came down to \$65? A. Yes.

Q. And you attribute that to competition that has resulted since? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything as to the financial condition of those manufacturers you have spoken of? A. No, sir; I do not.

By Mr. Fairbank:

Q. Was there not a large surplus of waggons in that country? A. There was, in 1883.

By Mr. Bryson:

Q. You were the appointed agent to dispose of those waggons to the farmers. How many waggons have you now on hand? A. Not any.

Q. Are the waggons that you are now disposing of at \$65 as good an article as those that are sold by the Americans, or as used to be sold at \$90? A. Yes; just the same waggon that I sold.

By Mr. McCraney:

Q. Are you aware that waggons have been sold at Winnipeg at \$45? A. I am not.

By Mr. Ferguson:

Q. Do you know anything about the Frost & Wood plough? A. Yes; it is a good plough; it gives good satisfaction.

Q. Do you know what these ploughs were put in there for three years ago? A. I could not speak of that from my own knowledge.

Q. You do not know what they are sold at now? A. No; not being practically in the plough line, I would not like to say. I might easily know, because there is a plough depot right beside my place of business.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Are you purchasing produce in your town? A. No.

Q. Where do your farmers from Shell River, Silver Creek, Rossburgh and Birtle sell their produce? A. As far as I know, one neighbour sells to another. I believe some farmers have taken grain from Silver Creek to Moosomin. They are a little off our line, about 12 miles away, and I understand that quite a number of them go to Moosomin.

Q. Have any of them gone down to Brandon? A. No; I think not.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are the trail roads not such that in winter time you could draw your grain to Moosomin, 40 miles distant, at a reasonable cost? A. There are very heavy hills on the Assiniboine River, and it is difficult to draw loads over them. On that account, when we do take out grain, we generally go to Minnedosa, 60 miles away.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Have you sold any grain this last winter? A. Yes.

Q. From home? A. No; we did not take any from home.

By Mr. Orton:

Q. Is it not true that up to this last year there has been a ready market at home for all the produce that you could supply to the settlers coming in? A. Yes.

Q. And you have never required to go to the railway station? A. We have had very good returns from raising produce. I had about an acre of roots, and I sold potatoes at a good price—25 cents per patent pail full, and three hills would fill a pail.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Whom did you sell to? A. To the hotel-keepers and merchants.

Q. In Birtle? A. Yes. There are four of these stopping places there.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. What is the population of Birtle? A. About four or five hundred.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. Do you have to pay higher prices for canned goods now than before? A. Canned goods have always been high priced at Birtle. We pay about one-half more for them than at Winnipeg, and many other things are in the same proportion.

Q. Do you not think that competition amongst those who put up canned goods will, in time, reduce the price, the same as in waggons? A. I imagine so.

Q. Do you think the class of canned goods you are using there can be and are being produced in our country? A. Oh, I think so.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. If you had railway communication and a market, do you think the farmers generally in your district would be satisfied with their location and their prospect? A. I think so.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. And I suppose that the difficulties as to the lumber would, to a very great extent, be removed also? A. Oh, yes; I have no doubt that lumber could be brought in much cheaper.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. How is the water supply with you? A. Good, and plenty of it.

By Mr. Coughlin :

Q. Have you coal in your district? A. No.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. Have any of your farmers ever sown timothy seed? A. We tried it last year for the first time. It came up well.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. You spoke of taking in about 150 immigrants? A. Yes.

Q. Where did those immigrants come from? A. From about Hamilton, Woodstock, Stratford, and some of them from the county of Elgin.

Q. All from Ontario? A. All who went out with me, except a few that I managed to get from the State of Indiana.

Q. What proportion of your company went from Indiana? A. We took in three families on our way out.

Q. Were there any from other places besides Ontario? A. No; those were the only foreigners. I found them on the train. They have since multiplied to five families.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. Will clover grow there? A. Yes.

Q. Can it stand the winter? A. Yes.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. You spoke of the fact that you have no railway monopoly. Is it not a fact that you have no exit except by the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. Yes.

Q. Would it not be to your benefit to have connection with other systems of railways? A. I suppose the more railways we have the better.

Q. Then, if you had connection with other railways you think you would be better off? A. Well, it is just like this: The Canadian Pacific Railway gives freight rates more reasonable than we anticipated. They are cheaper than they are in Ontario, and I do not know whether competition could bring them down or not.

Q. Have you any guarantee that that will continue? A. No.

Q. Is it not a generally admitted fact that competition brings down prices. You said you were outside of the influence of monopoly. You referred to the Ontario Pacific. Would it not be possible that that road might be extended into the northern part of your country? A. It might, we are looking for that.

Q. Do you think it in your interest that that railway monopoly should continue? A. I do not think it would be in the interest of the country that any monopoly should be continued. I think the only monopoly or grievance we have to

complain of is the milling. As soon as that is remedied we will be in a much better position.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Has the action of the Government prevented you from getting railway facilities in any way? A. No, sir.

Q. Have they not, on the contrary, rather aided the country, by making grants of land in fee simple? A. Yes.

Q. And reduced the price to \$1, and for other lands as low as 10 cents per acre? A. Decidedly so. They have reduced the price to the mere cost of the surveying.

Q. Can they do anything further, except to present you with bonuses. A. I do not know that they could do anything more.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. Considering that the lowness of your prices and freight rates are due to competition with the United States, do you think the word "monopoly" is applicable to the rates charged in this case? A. No, sir, I do not.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. Has there been any exodus from your part of the country? A. I do not know of any instance where a man has left our settlement to go to the United States. There were two young men who came out to farm from England or Scotland who were not farmers; they came there and afterwards left. One of them, I understand, is in a lumber yard at St. Paul, and the other is west, in Regina. These were men that would get their ploughing done, sow their seed, get their harvest cut and put it up in shocks, and there it remained. They were kind of top-boot-and-spurs young men, and were not suited to the country.

Q. Have you received any accessions from the United States? A. No more than these few families from Indiana.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Have you shipped any produce by the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know what the freight rates are? A. I know from my neighbours and from the published reports.

Q. What are the rates from Winnipeg to Port Arthur? A. The wheat rates are published during the season, when every farmer watches them carefully.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. Do you know what wheat sold for at Moosomin this fall and winter? A. Yes; it sold for as high as 60 cents, and from that down to 50, or perhaps less.

By Mr. Coughlin :

Q. And at Birtle? A. I got \$1 for mine in the spring.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Have you travelled on the Canadian Pacific Railway any long distance? A. I travelled several times from Moosomin to Winnipeg.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. I think you stated that wheat was ordinarily sold at Birtle for \$1? A. Yes; for seed.

Q. And you previously stated that some of the farmers have two and three years stocks of wheat on hand? A. Yes; some of them two years.

Q. Do you attribute that to the want of railway facilities? A. I do, most decidedly.

By Mr. Orton :

Q. How do sheep do in your section of country? A. They do very well. Farmers who have brought in sheep have had more profit from them than from raising grain. They can feed out nearly all winter. Pigs do well, too.

Q. What kind of grain can you raise to feed them on? A. Peas and barley. Peas do very well, and barley is always a good crop.

Q. What is the average yield of peas per acre? A. From 50 to 60 bushels. Barley yields from 40 to 50, and oats will go all the way from 20 to 60 bushels, according to the time they are put in. If they ripen well, a good crop will go 60 bushels per acre.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How much will oats weigh there? A. From 34 to 40 pounds per bushel.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Did you ever see any that weighed 40 pounds per bushel? A. Yes.

Q. Were they not mixed with peas? A. No; I did not see any peas mixed with them.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. Do you find that early seeding pays best? A. Yes; I find also another thing: that in case of failure to get our ploughing all done in the fall, if we sow each day's ploughing in the evening—that is with spring ploughing—it is a great advantage. If the ground is allowed to remain for some time before the grain is sown it loses its moisture, and becomes dry like ashes, and the consequence is that the grain will not sprout. But if it is sown in the fresh soil the moisture is secured.

Q. Would not a drill do better, by depositing the seed several inches deep? A. Possibly it would.

Q. The reason I asked you about the results of drilling in wheat was that I have noticed that in wheat fields where one side was exposed or open the wheat stood several inches higher, and the heads were considerably longer. This difference was attributed to the exposure to ground that was cultivated. A. What you say is corroborated by my own experience. I have seen grain growing close up to a turnip field, and the ridge along the cultivated land was much heavier and taller, but it did not ripen so soon.

The committee then adjourned.

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1885.

Mr. W. H. LYNCH, of Danville, Que., was called and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. You were before the committee last year, I believe, Mr. Lynch? A. I was, sir.

Q. You gave evidence in relation to the manufacture of butter and cheese? A. Butter.

Q. And a special report of the committee was made in connection with the evidence given by yourself and some other gentleman—Professor Arnold, I understand? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any evidence to show that the object of the committee, in publishing the butter and cheese report, has been attained? A. Yes. I have several letters from persons in different parts of the country, making enquiries upon dairy matters, and making reference to the pamphlet in question. I learn also from Mr. Botterell that the issue of the report has been exhausted; that the demand for it has nearly exhausted the issue of the regular reports, and that if there had been 100,000 copies issued they would have been well placed.

Q. Has there been any progress in the dairy industry during the year? A. There has been a good deal of progress, not so much, perhaps, in the butter trade, because it takes a little time for the different agencies that are at work to give results, but there is a special activity on the part of the people in the direction of improvement. Several associations have been formed—some of them provincial—and there has been particular activity in the way of scientific investigation, a matter that is proving to be very important, and likely to have an important bearing on the future of the butter industry.

Q. Can you say whether there has been any progress in the scientific aspect of the milk question? A. Yes; the matter which I have just referred to. Take, for instance, the question of the value of cream, which affects the present system of dairying. The cream-gathering system is based upon the supposition, first, that cream has an almost absolute value. It has been supposed to have a less varying value than milk, but recent investigations have shown that it has perhaps a more

variable value than milk, and that is an important fact as bearing upon the cream-gathering system as well as on the ordinary system. When we understand that the Ontario Government has an experimental creamery upon that system, we can see the importance of these investigations. It bears on another question—that of farmers being able to test the value of their cows. It is impossible, as we now find, to know the value of a cow from the quantity of cream that will appear to rise, as judged by the eye or measured by the inch. It is necessary, in order to get an approximate value, to have the cream churned. It is only by scientific investigations that these matters are brought before the dairying public, and the erroneous ideas, which I know personally have existed, to a large extent, are corrected. These are some among the many points of dairying which are affected a good deal by recent experiments in that direction.

Q. Can you state the work that you, yourself have done, so far as it affects the general interests of the industry in question? A. I have been engaged at this dairy work for about four years, I suppose. I have given perhaps three years fully to it. My work has been, mainly, as follows: I have lectured in the different Provinces, and have formed several dairymen's associations, some of them provincial. I have also contributed to the press in many parts of the country. Last summer I started a new journal, or did the editorial work, in order to have it started, entitled "The Canadian Dairyman," published at Montreal. It was a monthly journal, devoted purely to the dairy industry. The publication by the Ontario Government of a book on butter-making is a part of my work. It was a result of my lectures. There was also this examination here last year, which has led to other results.

Q. Are you connected with the "Dairyman's Journal" now? A. I am not.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you ever done anything practical, that is, have you ever tested any of your theories by actual practice? A. I have made butter publicly in almost every Province of the Dominion, while lecturing, and the results of these exhibitions of practical butter-making have been of considerable value.

By the Chairman :

Q. You have stated that your lectures have been productive of good results? A. Yes; I have evidence of that.

Q. Do you think the extension of these lectures, or a regular series, would be the means of interesting people to the extent of forming dairymen's associations? A. I do. I think that the people are ready to take action, in different parts of the country, in the formation of associations; but there is need for information. There is a desire to know how to go about it, and advantage must be taken of any disposition of that kind which exists, by means of some one man or men who are capable of interesting the people and pointing out the advantages of such associations. I know that several associations have been the result of lectures of that kind.

Q. In how many of the Provinces have you lectured, and have you been paid by the Government in any case, or otherwise paid? A. I lectured in Prince Edward Island, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. I have not been paid for any of these lectures by the Government.

Q. By anybody? A. No.

Q. Have you reason to believe that the book on scientific butter-making has served the purpose intended? How would you propose to further that work? The book, I suppose, was published under the auspices of the Ontario Government? A. I suppose as good an answer to that question as any that I could make would be to read extracts from letters received. I have a letter dated 6th October, 1884, from Stromness, Ontario. "Having read your manual on scientific butter-making, I have decided to abandon the old guess-and-chance mode of making butter, and try the systematic or scientific plan. This is a good locality for making butter, and the only hindrance in production in this branch of industry is the need of proper apparatus for making. The first and most important auxiliary is a good churn, and that I don't know where to procure, such as you recommend. Would you please tell me where I could get one, and the price, and oblige."

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you anything from the same gentleman after he had tested it—whether there has been any improvement? A. I have a letter here from a gentleman in Bloomfield, Ont. He says: “I have pretty well perused thy book on scientific butter-making, and made butter about four months last year, after its directions, to good satisfaction. It excelled all other butter made in this neighbourhood. I believe if the book was more generally known it would be a great benefit to the quality of butter. I have also read the report of the committee upon immigration and dairy products, which is very satisfactory. Please excuse me for thus troubling thee, but I felt like taking this liberty. I am a well-wisher to thee for thy exertions in the dairy industry.”

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you claim that the adoption of the plan of scientific butter-making will improve the quantity and the quality, or the quality alone? A. It will do both. I have a letter here which has reference more to my lectures than to the book on butter-making: “I churned about 20 pounds of butter this morning, and it was No. 1. Between your and Professor Sheldon’s tuition, I expect we will soon be able to make butter out of the skimming of the water-pail.” I hope this won’t be taken literally. I might say, in regard to this, that that same gentleman, a gentleman in New Brunswick, told me that the day after my lecture, from the first churning he made a considerable gain in the quantity of butter, by having made a change in the method of mixing cream. He had been accustomed to mixing the first cream with the older cream, and not giving it the necessary time to properly ripen. He changed his practice immediately, and found a considerable gain in the quantity of butter.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. In what Province have creameries been adopted with success? Do you know? A. You refer to the factory, I suppose?

Q. Yes; whether it has been a success. I know of a great many failures. A. I don’t know of any permanent success with regard to creameries or factories.

Q. What about cheese-making? A. There has been great success in Ontario in cheese-making, but I refer to creameries or butter factories. The butter factory has been successful for a few years. I think there are a few factories that are yet successful, but I know of a number that have been abandoned.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What do we understand by the new mode, and the scientific mode of mixing cream. You say they mix it before it is properly ripe. What is the meaning of that? The old mode is, I suppose, when they skim the cream and put it into the crock with the cream previously skimmed. What is the scientific principle which you recommend for adoption in mixing the cream? A. I found the practice among a great many persons to be to keep their cream in several crocks—

Q. They have got enough to hold the cream which was churned, but that is not the question. What is your scientific mode of mixing cream? A. I was going to explain it to you. If you keep the cream in several different crocks—that is, the cream from one churning in more than one crock—it ripens unequally, but if you put it all in one crock the whole quantity will ripen at one time, and if you mix it thoroughly each time you put in any fresh cream it will ripen more equally. The ripening of the new cream is accelerated by the old cream, and the ripening of the old cream is retarded by the new cream; consequently, it all ripens more equally, and more of it churns into butter. In the other case, a large quantity of it goes away with the butter milk, and this is true also of the cream from the milk of different cows. There is a greater difference between the churning character of the cream from milk of different cows, even out of the same herd, than most farmers suppose. Recent investigations in this matter have shown that there is a difference sometimes of 30 per cent. in the amount of butter churned compared to the amount of butter shown by chemical analysis, owing to the difference in the churning quality of the cream; consequently, it is necessary to ripen the cream as evenly and as thoroughly as possible, in order to get all the butter from the milk.

Q. Then, what would you suggest? Would you have a crock large enough to contain the milk of a whole churning? A. Yes; I think it is very important to do so.

Q. How long do you think it is necessary to leave the cream after the last skimming has been made? A. At least twelve hours, at an ordinary temperature of, say 60 degrees, the average temperature that you will find it in practice.

By Mr. Hesson:

Q. Do you think the quality of the butter is also improved? A. Yes; although there is not so much difference in quality when the improved method of churning is adopted. You will find a better quality, for the reason that if you take two crocks of cream, you fill one and leave it for the churning and begin to fill another, and the first crock is too old before the other is old enough; but if it had been mixed altogether, as I stated before, its ripening would have been retarded, and it would have yielded a larger quantity of butter, and butter of better quality, because there would not have been any of it so extremely old. After a certain stage of ripening I think the cream can get only harm, and that stage is immediately after the cream has turned perceptibly sour. If it is kept much longer, especially for two or three days longer, it is sure to get harm.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. Would not the butter be better if the milk of the morning and evening were classed together, and then churn the whole, or would you take the cream off? A. I don't know that it would be any better. It would be necessary to keep the milk for a certain length of time and ripen it. It would be a good deal more work, and I think the quantity of butter would be less.

Q. Less by churning the whole? A. By churning the whole milk—yes.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. What about the refuse that would be left? Do you think it would be worth as much as by churning the whole milk? A. I don't think it would be worth so much as where the cream is taken off and put in the crocks in the usual way. If the cream is separated as soon as it may be, and the skim milk kept at a proper temperature, the latter may be heated before it will sour, and then be given to calves. It would be very much in the condition that new milk would be, with the exception of the loss of cream; and its feeding value would be at its maximum value in that case.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. You prefer skimming the milk while it is sweet? A. Yes.

Q. What temperature does the milk want to be kept at to get the cream on the surface before it sours? A. The milk should be set at the highest temperature it can be set at, from the time it is milked, just as soon as possible after it is milked, so as to get the benefit of a falling temperature. Then it should be set in water or ice, and cooled down to at least 60 degrees, or, better, to 50 or 45 degrees. Then it should remain at that temperature till the cream is all raised, when it should be skimmed. If this is done generally, with the exception, perhaps, on some of the very warmest days of summer, then the skim milk may be afterwards heated and fed with good results to calves.

By Mr. Watson:

Q. Can you realise the largest quantity of butter out of the milk by skimming it sweet, or by leaving it to become sour. A. If you raise the cream by cold setting you can get all the butter out of it that it is desirable to take out of it, say in twenty-four hours. I did once think that we could get it out under twenty-four hours by the best of the ordinary systems. I am now in doubt whether it can be got out sufficiently in less than twenty-four hours. I think there is an advantage in leaving it twenty-four hours. Recent experiments which I have made have led me to believe this.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. That is when you set it warm? A. Yes.

Q. You think it would be a benefit if the milk were heated before cooling? A. I do. I have proved that by actual experiments myself.

Q. How warm would you advise it to be made? A. I should heat it up to the ordinary temperature—that is, in ordinary cases. The ordinary temperature would be from 98 to 100 degrees; a few degrees more or less is not a matter of much importance. I would further say, that in summer time, if there should be anything wrong in the milk, that it is likely to sour it very quickly, which is usually owing to the presence of odors or germs that cause it to sour. In such case it would be better to heat the milk higher—even up to 120 or 130 degrees, because the higher it is heated the longer it will keep sweet. I have no reason to believe that heating up to 120 or 130 degrees has any injurious effect on the quality of butter, though, as a general rule, I should say that the fewer changes that are made in the temperature of the cream or the milk the better the butter will be. A little change of temperature in the early part of the setting process, when the milk is fresh, does not effect it very much, but I would only make those changes if the process demands it. I would not make it for the quality of the butter. While that is true, I would say that such changes, when required by the process do not, within reasonable limits, injure the quality of the butter. I speak of that at length, because it is a moot question, and it is well that we should understand the matter of heating and cooling.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. We have the returns giving the average per cow for many cheese factories in the country. You who pay so much attention to this subject, should have reports from the different factories, stating the amount realized per cow. Our object is to ascertain whether the making of cheese or butter is the most profitable. A. Of course I have the material to answer such questions, though I could not answer from memory.

Q. Give us an approximation? A. I would say that the question of the profitability of the creamery and the cheese factory would hardly be determined by an answer to that question.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. It would depend more on as to how a man were situated, and on what he wanted to do with the milk? A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. As I understand, the question is as to the average quantity of butter obtainable from each cow as compared with cheese making? A. In order to give you an average of that kind, I should have to figure up from the large difference there is in the different factories, and from that I should strike an average. It would be useless for me to hazard a guess now.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you think it would be \$40 a cow for five months? A. It is \$40 in some cases, but it would not average that. It would average much under that.

Q. What price per pound is generally given for butter made in the creamery over that which is generally made throughout the country? A. I think the advance would be from 5 to 10 cents over the ordinary price. Of course, we understand that some of the highest-priced butter is made in the private dairy, but the quantity of it is very limited. This causes the best average price in the creameries, because there is a uniformity about creamery butter which commands a higher price than the average of the whole dairy butter, and influences the bulk of dairy butter, which sells I am sure, for from 5 to 10 cents a pound, and perhaps more than that, less than the creamery butter.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. When the average price of butter runs at 20 cents a pound, do you say that creamery butter would be worth twice as much as that? A. Not twice as much. It would be about 25 cents a pound.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I suppose that would depend very materially whether the country went into butter-making extensively or not? Would it average that price if shipped to the old country? I suppose it is from the fact that the supply of good butter in this country is limited, and it has a ready sale; but if there was a larger amount, more

than the demand of that class of butter, so that it would require to be shipped to the old country, would there be the profit relatively with cheese? A. My own opinion is, that were the conditions changed, as they probably will be by improvement, that that state of things will not exist. If it continues that that butter be made in private dairies and of the same quality that it has been in the past few years, those conditions which obtained in such a state of things as you speak of will have been changed—that is, it is hardly likely there will ever be a demand in the old country for the lower grades of butter. It was only possible before oleomargarine was put on the market. Now it is not possible. If there should be an improvement in the prevailing methods of making butter, the present difference in the price will not remain, and it is possible that a large portion of the dairy butter might command a higher price than creamery butter. We know, as a matter of fact, that some of it does. The question is one of quality.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you think that the inferior quality of our butter is attributable, in a great measure, to the climate and grasses? A. No; I do not. I think the climate is in our favour. Of course, we must admit that the climate has a good deal to do with the quality of the butter, and feed, especially, has more to do with it than climate; but we have evidence all over the country, wherever butter is made, that there is made in all sections as prime a quality of butter, from our feed, from our grass, and from our cows, as is made in Europe, and we have pretty good evidence that where a good quality is not made it is owing to defective methods. We have evidence that those who make butter of indifferent quality improve the quality by changing their methods, without making a material change in the pasture land or in the feed.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. And you have still better evidence in the success of the cheese industry?
A. Yes.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. I think the evidence of Mr. Lynch and Prof. Arnold, given before the committee last year, tended to show that this country was well adapted to the dairying industry, and that the formation of creameries and butter factories are important aids in its development. I think scientific butter making will tend to a greater improvement in the home dairy, especially as distinct from the factory. A. I might say that a part of the work that I have been doing has been the endeavour to inculcate some ideas of that kind. So long ago as three years I contributed four articles to the *Monetary Times* on this question of the private dairy and the factory, and I endeavoured to show that the private dairy, for butter-making, would exist as a necessity, and that it would be necessary to direct our attention to its improvement. At that time I had considerable opposition from a part of the butter trade in Montreal, and from a great many persons who were prejudiced in favour of the creamery. They based their conclusions upon the simple fact that the cheese factory had proved a success as compared with the private cheese dairy, and they believed that the butter factory might do the same thing. I endeavoured to show that there was a fallacy there, and I have the satisfaction to-day of knowing that some gentlemen in the butter trade in Montreal have come to acquiesce in those views; and Mr. Blue, of Ontario, at a recent convention at Stratford, stated, as the result of his conclusions, and from the statistics that he had been collecting as secretary of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario, that the private dairy would continue to exist, and the need of improvement was there, and that the creameries in the country had so far not proved successful. I have abundant evidence to show that this position was well taken; at the same time, I want it understood that I have no objection to the creamery, and no prejudice against it, nor do I doubt that it may do much good in the country. The difficulty has been that, when I have laboured to show the importance of the private dairy, and the need of improvement in it, it has been supposed that I had objections to the butter factory, which is a groundless supposition.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. In your evidence before the committee last year you stated that the loss to the country from poor methods of butter-making was about \$5,000,000 annually. Have

you had any reason to change that view since? A. No, sir; not at all. I feel all the more satisfied of the fact that if we were to improve the butter made in this country to the point it seems to me it ought to be improved, it would make a difference of not less than five millions annually to the country.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Have you had any correspondence from Manitoba and the North-West relating to butter-making? A. I have. I had letters from a number of gentlemen. Two of them are members of the Local Legislature. I would like to refer to one of them especially—that I have just received—as it suggests the answer to a question that was asked me before. Of course, I could not attempt to give more than a small proportion of the number of letters which I have received and am continually receiving from all parts of the country. This is from Mr. J. H. Bell, M.P.P., of Kildonan, Man.: “In your testimony, given before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, I observe you mention a ‘butter-worker.’ Can you kindly inform me where such is to be had, and the price. I am using a cooler or creamer made at Morrisburg, which gives very good results as compared with the old style of setting in pans, and wish to get a ‘butter-worker.’ Being considerably interested in the dairy question, I intend to bring the matter before our session of the Local Legislature next month, as also the question of establishing a test farm for testing seeds, fruits and trees.” I have had one of a similar character from Mr. Wagner, M.P.P., in Manitoba, and this gentleman I have corresponded with, and answered many of his enquiries. He is very enthusiastic, and writes me, in one of his late letters that Manitoba can produce as good butter as can be produced in the world, and that it has a great future before it in making butter. I am not acquainted with any of those gentlemen with whom I have corresponded.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. I suppose your letters from them are the result, chiefly, of your evidence given here last year, and your other contributions on the subject, which they have seen? A. Yes; I suppose so. That from Mr. Wagner was suggested by an interview with myself, published in the *Montreal Star*, and he stated that he coincided with my views given in that interview. I think they had reference to this question of the private dairy.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Are you of opinion that the private dairy can be carried on successfully in a prairie country under your system? A. It is more difficult for me to judge of Manitoba, from the fact that I have never been there. I suppose, if this cream-gathering system, which is now being tested in Guelph, proves a success for parts of Ontario, it would meet the condition of things in Manitoba as well as it has done in some of the western States. I think that system is more suitable to the condition of things such as we find in Iowa and Illinois, and because it has been a success there it would seem that these conditions are the ones which favour it. I do not expect that this cream-gathering system, now being tested in Guelph, will become very prevalent in Ontario, and I am certain it will not in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. The conditions necessary to its success, or calling for it, are different in the eastern Provinces from what they are in the western Provinces.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What effect would the disturbing of the milk have in carrying it from the farm to the factory? A. Before setting?

Q. Yes; carrying it for miles. A. For butter making it has only a bad effect in reference to the rising of the cream. If the milk has been disturbed there is just so much lost time in raising the cream, and you are losing the very best of the time of the milk—that is, when all the conditions are most favourable for separating the cream from it. You suffer loss by any delay in setting it, or any disturbance in carrying it; but for cheese making, if the milk is properly handled it seems as though it might be, in some cases, a benefit, in the way of having it aerated.

Q. Where there is a large creamery, with patrons residing, some of them eight or ten miles distant, this disturbance must take place continually for two or three

hours each day? A. Yes; and I do not see how a successful creamery is possible where the milk has to be carried ten miles.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. As a rule, if such creameries worked successfully, it is where the cream has first been separated from the milk before transportation? A. Yes; that is the system I refer to. In the main, wherever we have such distances to carry the cream, the cream-gathering system is found more favourable than sending the milk to the factory.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Where there are from eight to ten cows kept on a farm, in your opinion is it better to start a private dairy than to carry the cream to a creamery? A. That would depend on the system of private dairying. If the methods were first-class, and the number of cows owned ten or upwards, I find the best farmers favour the private dairy. There are indirect reasons why it should be more successful, because the best farmers are giving their attention to improvement, not only in getting a larger quantity of butter from the milk, but in getting better cattle, having better feed, and consequently a better quality of milk. These farmers will find it more to their advantage to make their own butter than to lump their milk in with that of their neighbours, who have indifferent cattle and poor feed, because it puts a premium upon the indisposition to improve in methods. I have found this a very potent reason for the continuance of the private dairy, because there is a disposition for improvement with some farmers. Until we have better means of determining the value of the milk from each cow, the progressive farmers cannot reap the full benefits of any co-operation of this kind, there is such a wide variation in the value of milk given by different cows.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. How many pounds of milk of medium quality are supposed to be required to make a pound of butter? A. I should say, on an average, about 25. It ought to be less, and in practice it is perhaps more, 20 pounds of milk from good first-class cows ought to be enough to make a pound of butter, but I do not think that it is, on an average, perhaps less than 30 or 35 pounds. If I were to say how many it has been claimed sometimes, you would hardly credit it. It has been put higher than 35 or 40.

Q. It takes about 10 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese, does it not? A. Yes.

Q. Would it not be more profitable to make cheese, because that would be 3 pounds of cheese to one of milk, and at the present price of cheese it would be much more profitable? A. That depends upon the quality of butter. If you can make a good quality of butter at 25 pounds of milk to a pound of butter, I can readily understand your getting a price that would make it more profitable to make butter than cheese, because there are other things to be considered. There is the value of the skim milk.

By the Chairman :

Q. I think one important aspect of the question is, that where the milk goes to the cheese factory there is less stock raised than where butter is made at home? A. Yes; I referred to the quality of the milk, but it depends more upon the methods adopted in the private dairy, because you find the price of butter may run from 15 to 30 cents in the private dairy. If it is down to 15 cents a pound, then it may be more profitable to make cheese. Then there is another point: it may be more profitable, in some cases, to make cheese one year, and the next year to make butter, because the price of cheese, like butter, varies.

Q. It fluctuates, but not so much as butter? A. A few years ago it was down as low as 5 cents.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. Do you think that cream raised quickly in a creamer makes more butter than when it is raised slowly in pans? A. It has been raised slowly in pans and very excellent butter made from it, but taking the skill of the people as it is, we

shall find that the best butter is made by setting in creamers. It requires less skill to make a better quality of butter. We find that where the creamers are made use of continually the quality is improved. I would not say that it increases the quantity. I do not think there has been more made. There has been an impression on the part of those who have used creamers that they have made more profit than they really did derive from their use, and this was caused by simply estimating from the appearance of the cream, which is very deceptive. If farmers were more accustomed to weigh the butter from a given quantity of milk they would know better what they make, and it is only the more observing of them who notice that they do not get the quantity they think they are getting. As for quality, I would give preference to the quick system of cream raising.

Q. If you were going to establish a dairy, and if you had good facilities for using open dishes, which would you choose? A. I should choose the deep, water-setting dishes, for myself.

Q. You decidedly prefer the creamer to the open dishes? A. Yes.

Q. Under all circumstances? A. Under all circumstances. I would have no butter made from setting in open dishes, under any circumstances that I am aware of now. The reason that I was so guarded in my remarks is because it is very easy for us to be mistaken. I would not like to be understood to hold the opinion that it is necessary to give up the old pans in order to make good butter. There is good butter made by the old pans, but my preference is, from experience and observation, for the deep pans now used, with water or ice to cool the milk.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. It would almost seem, in order to find out the value of each cow's milk, that the dairyman should have a separate cooler by which he can test it? A. That is one of the important questions I had reference to when I spoke of the scientific investigations of the past year. I know what they have been doing at the New York experimental station, in reference to this and some other points. It seems to me that the farmers must yet have a method by which they can determine the value of each cow, by keeping each cow's milk separate, but I do not think it is necessary continually to do that. If there were a system by which one could keep each cow's milk separate and test it with the churn, such a system that it could be adopted by the ordinary farmer, its value could hardly be over-estimated. Its immediate results would be great, but its most important result would be that the farmer would find out how many cows he keeps at a loss, and he would get rid of the poorer cows and would immediately go on in the way of improving his stock. This is one of the foremost features of the system. I consider it a very important question, and I hope to be able, by further investigations into the subject, to throw light upon it, and perhaps to offer to the farmers, if I have anything more to offer to them in the way of literature in the near future, some suggestions as to the way of testing the value of each cow. In the ordinary course, as Mr. Hickey has suggested, a special test might be made of each cow, and it is the only way of determining their value satisfactorily.

By Mr. Wat :

Q. Do you think, as a rule in private dairying, it is necessary to keep ice on hand? A. It would be very desirable, but I would not say it is absolutely necessary. It is a great advantage, however: Those who have good cold pure water can conduct their butter-making operations very satisfactorily without ice; and when I stated this in my book which was published by the Ontario Government, I did so with the view of meeting the wants of those who have not ice. I know, as a matter of fact, that a large number of farmers get along without ice. In stating that, my opinion has been misconstrued by some as in opposition to ice. That, of course, is an absurdity, because in that very book I speak of the value of ice.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. In order to get at this point, I would like to ask Mr. Lynch as to his opinion about the classification of cows. Are we to understand from Mr. Lynch that the cream differs in different cows, and that there is more value in that produced by one

cow than in the same amount from another cow—that is, that there is a chemical difference in the cream produced from one cow from that produced from another cow, which will make it more valuable in the same quantities? A. Yes, a difference that may be called churning quality. I might just refer, in answer to that question, to a series of experiments recently conducted at the New York experimental station, to test the relative value of milk from different cows. Two Jersey cows, with presumably, at the start, very little difference between them, were selected. A chemical analysis proved that the quantity of butter in each cow's milk was nearly the same. This milk was set and churned, and it was found that one cow, which was called "Gem"—I give the name for convenience—gave, we will say, 100 per cent., and the other cow, called "Meg," gave only about 66 per cent., or two-thirds. It varied from that somewhat, but there was a difference running for weeks, and even months, in the relative value of the cream, as determined by the butter product, of perhaps one-third in favour of "Gem." In some cases it was found that the chemical analysis of these two lots of milk showed that this very cow "Meg," which gave the least butter, had the most butter in her milk, as proved by analysis, while the actual results of churning were against her. There was another fact brought out in those tests, and that was, that the cow whose milk gave the most butter in churning gave also the best butter—her butter was firmer. There are certain factors yet to be established, which these gentlemen have not yet determined, in reference to the cause of this difference. From my own investigations, I am quite satisfied that one cause would be in the size of the cream globules. I want it to be made plain that the amount of butter in the milk varied very slightly, but in the ordinary course of raising and churning the cream it was found that one cow's milk gave a large proportion, almost, in some cases, 50 per cent. more than the other. Then there was another point. They had not carried out their experiments in regard to this other point to the extent which would allow them to form a conclusion, but, on enquiry, I learned that when they mixed the two quantities of milk and churned it they had less butter than when they churned them separately. All these conclusions are consistent with what we have known before of the difference in different cow's milk for churning, and the need, in some way, of managing it, to get out more of the butter. Now, in this case, where the milk was churned after a few hours, the difference was more marked, but after it was left for some time to ripen the difference was less. That throws light on the question asked by Mr. Hickey. His suggestion of churning the milk of different cows separately would seem to many farmers a waste of time, but in the light of such experiments and the results attained from them, there may be a great deal in it. Then I have heard of a test in the Maine College. There were 20 cows, all of one herd, and their milk was churned separately. By actual measurement it was found that the cow which gave the most butter required only 74 cubic inches of cream to make a pound of butter, while the highest quantity of cream required to make a pound of butter was 136 cubic inches, the milk of the different cows varying in its cream all the way from 74 to 136. That was in one day, in one herd of cows, and the conditions being the same in every respect.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Would the loss be maintained in the production of cheese under such circumstance? A. No; it would not. It has mainly a bearing on butter. Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, has made experiments with Shorthorns, Jerseys and Galloways, and he made use of the centrifugal machine, and we find here that there was a range from 10 per cent. up to 366 per cent. That, of course, comes partly from the machinery, the character of the milk, and there may be other factors. I would say this percentage was not in butter, but in cream. Had he churned this cream he would probably have found the difference far less, but imagine a difference of from 10 per cent. in the Galloways to 366 per cent. in the Ayrshires. This is the percentage of cream to each hundred pounds of milk.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. We know there is great difference in the value of milk from different cows?
A. We know that there was not that difference in the case of the milk from these

different cows, because the Ayrshire shows a percentage of 366, while the Jersey only shows a percentage of 125. Yet we know that the Jersey was probably the better cow for cream.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Can you suggest a remedy for this state of things? A. I can suggest only this, that these are experiments that have been carried on with Government support, and stimulated by an unusual activity in that line during the past twelve months, and they are bringing to light certain facts that have been ignored, and until these facts can be brought to hand it would be unwise to theorise.

By Mr. Chapleau :

Q. Can you explain these circumstances? A. I have explained it to myself, but wait further data before offering such explanation to the public.

Q. Might it not be attributable to difference in feed? A. No; I think in this case of the Jersey cows they were fed alike.

Q. Might it not depend on the health of the animals? A. It might. With regard to the Jersey cows, one of them was sick for a time, and there was an immediate change recorded, but the cow regained her health and her product went up again to its normal standard. These experiments were carried on for three or four months, and they were recorded in duplicate every day.

Q. Did they find any variation between the two animals, or were the results about the same? A. They found this variation, and the general effect as I have stated already, that one cow gave a larger quantity than the other, while there was a very slight difference in the actual returns from the two.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Was it stated whether there was any chemical difference in the cream? A. They made no effort in this experiment to determine the quantity of cream, but we have abundant evidence now that the number of inches of cream is no test of its butter value.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Can you suggest any practical way by which the farmers may be benefited by these investigations? I understand you have been giving lectures and conducting experiments in different parts of the country, at dairymen's conventions and other gatherings, and that an increased interest has been created as the result. I would like to know whether there cannot be some way by which the result of Mr. Lynch's work may reach the farmers throughout the country in a practical shape. I think the benefit that will accrue to the farmers of the country by the publication of reports of this committee and of other information respecting improved systems of dairying must be very great, and I think we should come to some practical arrangement for the diffusion of this information? A. I have reason to believe, as I stated in the early part of the examination, that good results have come from the lectures which I delivered. They have had a direct influence on the farmers, and have led to the formation of dairymen's associations. Many meetings have been held in many parts of the Province, and some really valuable papers have been read at them. The literature published has been the means of awakening an interest. I have already read one or two letters I received, having reference to scientific butter-making. I also wrote the book for the Ontario Government which doubtless many members of the committee have seen.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Compiled it? A. I wrote about fifty pages of it, and compiled an appendix, after I had received permission to do so. That book had a distinct purpose to serve, and I believe the purpose has been served now. If I were to write another book, it would be one of perhaps 100 pages.

Q. That would be too large for general information. About fifty pages would be enough? A. I did put the directions for practical butter-making in that number of pages, but you will find there is a great deal the farmers need to know treating upon the whole subject, which would have to be dealt with somewhat at length.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. The book would necessarily have to be large? A. I think if I had given the Ontario Government a book of twelve pages on butter-making I could have satisfied their wants, but by writing the philosophy of the question and giving the remainder in an appendix, I think I have satisfied the farmers by giving them a great deal of information they did not know before, and for which they are very thankful. My opinion is, that a book should be written of about 100 pages, and from my two years' experience since I wrote the other work, and the opportunity I would require to have of investigating and studying for a few months, I know I could produce a book on the necessity for and methods of improvement in the dairy system which would meet the wants of the committee.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Is that your proposition? A. Yes.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you more practical information to give the farming community now than when you wrote the other. A. Yes; a good deal. I could give a much more satisfactory book; I am satisfied of that.

Q. Well, if there was a book written, somewhat of the character of the other one, how much would it cost? A. A book of about 100 pages could be produced for 10 cents.

By Mr. Kirk :

Q. Bound in that way? A. Yes.

By Mr Cochrane :

Q. What would it cost you, or the Department? A. That would cover all the cost. I should not wish to write the book without giving the subject some months' study. I should expect to give facts that settle certain questions arrived at by experiment, and which have cost hundreds of dollars to arrive at.

By Mr Hickey :

Q. What would you propose, then? Would you propose to make a book and sell it at a certain price as your remuneration, or would you expect remuneration for the work? A. If a sufficient number of copies were required at a sum, say of 10 cents each, I could furnish a book of 100 pages that would be satisfactory.

Q. How many copies do you think would cover your compensation? A. I would suppose, judging from the number of copies of the committee's report of last year which has been circulated, that not less than 50,000 copies would be wanted. If a book of that character were issued, I feel satisfied the demand would be for 100,000, as there would be a continual demand for it from year to year.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What would your services be worth? A. That includes services.

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1885.

Mr. J. MONTAGUE LEET called and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. Where do you live? A. In Winnipeg.

Q. What is your occupation? A. For the past year I have been promoting an immigration scheme in the interest of Manitoba and the North-West. Our scheme has in view the diverting of immigration from the eastern Provinces to Manitoba and the North-West, which might otherwise go to the United States. That is the first and most essential feature of it. Of course, we propose, if we succeed, to have an agency in London, and in other places in England, to attract the same class of intending settlers from those countries as from the eastern Provinces.

Q. Are you connected with any organization for that purpose? A. We are issuing a pamphlet known as the "Manitoba and North-West Monthly," which is one of the chief features of our scheme. The journal is intended for circulation in the eastern Provinces, and to some extent in Great Britain. It will not have any

political leanings, and among its patrons are Chief Justice Wallbridge, Archbishop Taché, Rev. Mr. Gordon, and on the advisory board are several of the provincial ministers and other representative men. The ministers are on the board as representative men who can give assistance to the enterprise, from the fact of their being ministers, and have, therefore, provincial reputation, at least.

Q. You speak of the publication of this monthly periodical. Is that the only means that you have adopted to carry out your scheme of promoting immigration?
A. Yes, in the meantime, and so far as we have gone.

Q. Have you anything further in view that you can disclose to the committee in relation to your scheme? A. Yes; we propose to send agents through the country for the distribution of these monthlies, so that they will go into the proper channels by which they will reach the people we are aiming at.

Q. Is it proposed by your organization, if it is an organization, to have those agencies at work in the other parts of Canada in the meantime? A. Yes; certainly, though of a different nature.

Q. Then your scheme is more a transposition of the population of Canada rather than one for the encouragement of immigration from the older countries? A. It is for the purpose simply, for the present, of "catching on" to those—if you will allow an American expression—who are going west to settle some place. It must be admitted that a large number of people from the older Provinces of Canada go west to settle somewhere every year, and that many of them go to the western States. Now, our aim is simply to divert the immigration that has hitherto flowed from these Provinces into Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, to Manitoba and the North-West. We have no desire to unsettle the minds of those who have no thought of emigrating, but simply to direct those who have. It is an immigration scheme pure and simple.

Q. How do you propose to accomplish that? A. By distributing these journals, and showing what the resources of the country are, from month to month. If you will allow me, I will read from the second number of this journal, with the view of showing more clearly and emphatically the position which we take. Here is an article in the second issue of the "Monthly," headed "Not a disturbing element." It says: "We wish it to be distinctly and emphatically understood, as clearly as language can express it, that the object of the North-West Immigrants' Protective Association is not for the purpose of endeavouring to unsettle the minds of farmers in the eastern Provinces or Great Britain who are already comfortably placed, but specially for the purpose of attracting to this country those who contemplate a move in some direction. In the eastern Provinces there are thousands of young men who are going west every year, and it is to turn the attention of these young men to this country, by giving them monthly, in the journal, full and honest information concerning it, and its superiority in many respects, over the American States to the south of us. The remarks just made to the young men in the eastern Provinces are quite as applicable to the young men similarly situated in Great Britain. It will still be in the memory of those who have been resident in Canada for the last twenty-eight years that in the year 1857, and after the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, a reaction in prices took place, and produced a financial crisis, affecting farmers almost to the same extent as commercial men. In many parts of the country, owing to the rapid and fictitious increase in the price of land, farmers who had for some time considered themselves in affluent circumstances, were obliged to sell, and, in a great many instances, left the country with a few hundred or a very few thousand dollars, to seek new homes in the western States of America. Although the present depression will not be felt by farmers to anything like the extent it was at that time, still there will, in the aggregate, be many leaving the older Provinces in almost the same condition. To them we can now offer opportunities that were not in existence in 1857, when Manitoba and the North-West were unknown. Men of the same experience as the class we have just mentioned, fully acquainted, as they would be, with pioneer life in eastern Canada, with even a small capital, could, within a short time, find themselves in comfortable homes in this country." Of course this article was written from Winnipeg.

Q. Do you propose to extend your operations to the eastern States as well as to the Provinces of older Canada? A. I do not know whether it would be judicious for me to answer that question in the meantime, particularly in view of the desperate efforts now being put forth by the Americans in many ways to prevent immigration to our North-West.

Q. What success have you met with in connection with this scheme which you speak of? A. Do you mean, so far as its endorsements are concerned?

Q. I mean, so far as the practical results flowing from it are concerned. A. Well, it is very difficult to arrive at any practical results. So far, we have put these journals in the hands of postmasters, and those whom we may find in the Canadian almanac, as the proper people to look at them, and likely to distribute them for us. We have also sent from 1,000 to 1,500 to members of the Dominion Parliament, as well as to members of the Senate, for the purpose of sending them to their constituents—that is to mail them—which I understand has been the case.

Q. Do you give information in this periodical of yours respecting the resources of the country? A. Quite so, sir. That is the main object—is the chief feature of it. Of course, in the initial number we had not an opportunity of giving so much. In the second number there are articles on "Agriculture and Mining," "Banking," "The Commercial Bank of Manitoba," "Mining in Manitoba and the North-West," "Sir Richard Temple on Emigration," "How men succeed in the North-West" and "Canadian Wheat in England." There are from 20 to 22 pages of reading matter, and it all tends in the same direction—that is, with a view of giving information on the North-West. There are other articles on "The Hudson Bay route" and "Imperial Federation." Of course, that is not particularly applicable to the North-West for immigration purposes, but it is interesting to people at a distance. Therefore we briefly touch upon it.

Q. But up to the present time your operations in connection with this scheme to promote immigration to the North-West have been chiefly in the direction of publishing this periodical as an immigration pamphlet? A. Yes; certainly.

Q. You have done nothing further than that? A. No; so far as sending men out is concerned. Here is an article copied from a similar publication at St. Paul, pointing to the resources in Dakota, but we turn over and comment on this article and then give the land laws of the United States and compare them with the land laws of Canada, showing that our laws are far more preferable to theirs.

Q. You propose to establish agencies in the older Provinces of Canada? Now, how do you propose to defray the expense in connection with these agencies by yourself or by the organization? A. We desire that those who are particularly interested in keeping people in this country, and of settling Manitoba and the North-West, will aid us in this. Of course, we rely entirely on the country to help us, and if, by a publication of this kind, we can, perhaps, bring in 1,000 or 2,000 families into the country in one year, it would be a matter of very great importance to the Dominion Government. For instance, Mr. Pope, in his statement, says that every family who goes into the North-West is worth from \$75 to \$100 a year to the Dominion Government, as a matter of revenue. Therefore, as a business proposition, if even 500 families could be got there, it would be well worth the Government aiding us in this movement, as thereby they might gain in revenue to the extent of \$37,500.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. That is, if those families are brought in from a foreign country? Not simply by transporting them from one Province to another? A. You misunderstood me entirely. Our object is to divert population. I can explain it in this way. We will say there are 500 men on the boundary somewhere, who are going to the United States, and if they are diverted it is a direct gain to us, and worth quite as much, if not more, than 500 from any country.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is not that assuming too much? A. Well, we will assume five or ten, or any number you choose. If they go to Manitoba your Government has still the revenue.

Q. I do not wish you to misunderstand me. I do not mean as regards numbers, but is it not too much to say that our population is being diverted to the western States? A. Well, I don't know. I have been to Dakota, Montana, and other western States, where I found a great many settlers who had gone from the eastern Provinces of Canada. I was in the town of Fargo, Dakota, about two years ago, and it seemed that every other man I met on the street was from the Province of Ontario. On making enquiries, some men told me that they had lived in Canadian settlements, where they were five, twenty, or even thirty miles away from a railway.

Q. Do you not think that if your operations were extended in the direction of endeavouring to get these Canadians whom you have met in the Western States back to our country, it would be productive of more benefit than mere transposition? A. I prefer not to answer that question.

Q. You need not answer it unless you choose? A. I received a letter in September last from one of the leading barristers of the town of Peterborough, and I have here an extract from it. Perhaps it might be interesting to the Committee to have it read:—

“EXTRACT of a letter from George Edmison, Esq., barrister, &c., Peterborough, to J. Montague Leet, Esq.

“PETERBOROUGH, 25th September, 1884.

“And if you can succeed in getting the parties interested in the development of the North-West to act with you (I mean the corporations and Governments) I firmly believe your scheme would do more towards settling our North-West than any, or in fact all, the other schemes which have yet been tried, and it would certainly do a great deal towards preventing emigration from the eastern Provinces to the western States, and directing such emigration to our own western Territories. In the course of my travels through the western States and Territories of the United States this present summer, I observed that in many places the larger proportion of the population are from our eastern Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, &c., &c., and in conversation with them I discovered that many of them were led to go there to settle through such information as your scheme contemplates to afford in regard to our North-West. When in Chicago I had an opportunity of conversing with several prominent railway men and others in regard to the various schemes adopted by them with a view to settle their western Territories, and I was pleased to learn from them that several schemes similar to yours have been attended with great success, but in every instance the railway companies, corporations, &c., &c., have contributed very largely in aid of such schemes, &c.

“Yours truly,
“GEO. EDMISON.”

Q. Well, Mr. Leet, all the information you have given us respecting your scheme for promoting immigration to the North-West is in regard to this publication. I suppose you are aware that the Dominion Government have adopted the system by disseminating information by pamphlets and otherwise through the older Provinces of Canada, as well as in the older countries of Europe? Is there anything in this scheme of yours that would make it productive of a better result than could be hoped to be obtained by the present system? A. I think it must be quite obvious to any one that a publication printed monthly and put into the hands of those who are looking for information concerning the country would be of great benefit. People will not be disposed to accept a pamphlet unless they want the information specially. Ours is information gathered from month to month, without having anything of a political character about it, simply saying to the people of the eastern Provinces, whether Grits, Reformers, Whigs or Tories: “We give you the best and most reliable information about the country.” Young men of this Province and the eastern Provinces, when they become nineteen or twenty years of age, look for information by which to guide them in the selection of a home. It is westward. They go with the course of Empire as a rule. They are looking for information. Now, if that information comes from month to month, and is of a nature calculated to make

an impression upon them, it is certainly better than the issuing of, say 100,000 pamphlets, perhaps, at intervals of six months or a year, without reference to the channels to which they ultimately go. I was told by a gentleman, formerly a member of the Government, that a few years ago he found a lot of pamphlets in Belgium which had never been unpacked. One can easily see, by instituting a comparison between a monthly pamphlet, affording the best information concerning the country, and pamphlets issued every six or twelve months, which is the most beneficial to the country.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What is the present circulation of your journal? A. About 15,000.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. Where would they be circulated? A. In public places in Winnipeg, 1,500; on train, leaving the city daily (thirty per day) 800; between Port Arthur and Calgary, in important towns and villages, 2,000; throughout Manitoba generally, 1,000; throughout Ontario generally, 3,000; throughout Quebec generally, 3,000; throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 2,000; and throughout Great Britain, 1,700; making altogether 15,000.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. How often are they issued? A. Once a month.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. Do you mean to say that that periodical contains more direct information than the thousands of pamphlets issued throughout the various Provinces? A. Well, the information we get up in our pamphlets are not touched upon in the papers issued by the Government; it is rather without their scope.

Q. But the newspapers are full of this information every day? A. I have lived in Manitoba one year, and I have been unable to see any special information in the daily papers to the end we have in view; and all the newspapers which have referred to the "Manitoba and North-West Monthly" in any terms at all state that it contains a large amount of information which is without their range and scope. They say it is valuable for the purpose of obtaining useful and correct information about the country, information which cannot be gathered by them without considerable expense.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What is the price per annum of your journal? A. It is our intention in the Provinces, if we succeed in permanently establishing the paper, to charge \$1 a year. The reason for that is, if any person is willing to pay \$1 a year, it is fair to assume that they are looking for information in regard to that country, with the view to emigrating.

By the Chairman :

Q. There is this to be taken into consideration, Mr. Leet; that the information which is disseminated by the Government is disseminated free to everyone who chooses to apply for it. In many cases the pamphlets are sent by members of Parliament to their constituents, and can be had on application to the Department. Do you think it probable that this publication of yours, even at the low price of \$1 a year, will be circulated to an extent that it will be productive of any greater practical results than the circulation of the pamphlets by the Department? A. It will show to us whether the people of the east, the young men of the east, are contemplating a move, and are looking towards emigrating to the North-West or to Manitoba.

Q. I understood that your object was to promote emigration from the older Provinces to the North-West. Now, the parties who have made up their minds to go can get plenty of information regarding its resources. I would like to know whether, in your view, the publication of this monthly periodical is a very valuable one, I have no doubt it is—and for which the public will have to pay—will be productive of more practical results in the way of inducing people to go up to the North-West than by the issuing of pamphlets by the Department? A. Certainly. We consider it would. Of course we discuss every feature of the question very closely,

and we shall have to charge for it. The amount of matter it contains will justify us in making a charge.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Have you any idea of the number who migrate from the eastern Provinces to settle in the eastern States per annum? A. The number is large, but I would not care to make an approximation.

Q. Is your "Monthly" under the patronage of the Local or Dominion Government? A. It is under the patronage of the Local Government, to this extent: that the Hon. Mr. Norquay promised to pay for the printing, and no doubt has paid for the printing of the number for last month (March).

By Mr. Allen :

Q. Would it not be well to make arrangements for circulating them in the western States? A. Well, I hardly think that would be advisable, because we always find that the Americans, in pushing their immigration schemes, are quite alive to everything we do, and might take advantage of and obstruct us.

By the Chairman :

Q. If our North-West is more productive than the western States, which we know is the case, why should we not send your journal there? A. Because it would simply be the means of inducing the Americans to send more of their agents to our country.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. From what source do you derive your information for the publication of your journal? A. Well, from personal observations, and by the sending out of agents to gather information and report to me, and letters from farmers, which we print.

Q. Are they paid agents? A. Yes; they are paid.

Q. In Manitoba? A. If you mean in connection with this journal—yes, just now. We look on this as more of an introduction to something which will follow of a larger kind.

Q. You will, of course, naturally describe the resources of the country, its adaptation for successful settlement, its mineral resources, its trade and commerce. You must have some means of procuring all that information. How do you obtain it? A. Well, there are often reports from travellers in the country, and if we consider them reliable, we publish them in our "Monthly." We have given extracts of reports from Archbishop Tréché, and from Mr. Trow, who travelled in that country.

Q. Have you read any of the Government pamphlets issued by the Department? A. I have read some of them.

Q. Do you consider them adapted for the work you propose? A. Well, to be candid with you, I do not look upon any official reports with any great degree of favour. I look upon immigration, to a certain extent, from an American standpoint. I do not think any official report is as accurate or reliable as one of a purely spontaneous and voluntary character, having its merits only to sustain it. I believe that for some years men were paid a small salary for furnishing reports. When we pay a salary for the performance of work in a purely official way, it is very often done in a purely official manner, and ultimately degenerates very much.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you not think the official responsibility of the Department ought to be a sufficient guarantee that the information is reliable? A. Oh, certainly, to some extent I do.

Q. I see that you have a list of leading men in Winnipeg. They reside principally in Winnipeg, do they not? A. Yes; all in Winnipeg.

Q. You call them a provisional advisory board. What are their duties? A. Mr. Norquay gave me the names of most of them, and I called upon each and talked over the scheme, and got a general endorsement of it. I asked them if they would allow their names to be used in connection with it, with a view of assisting at the meetings from time to time, and to have the benefit of their views upon the country, upon the publication, and upon the legislation that we thought might be inimical to immigration. We wanted to be a staying power for the time being.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. I am fully convinced that a document issued in the country from the resources these gentlemen could get, would certainly be more adapted for the purposes of immigration than one casually got up by mere speculators. What I mean to say is this: I read a pamphlet issued by the Department a few years ago, where it was stated that all the lakes were filled with fish. Now, from personal observation, I know there is no such thing. In another pamphlet it was stated that the Little Saskatchewan was navigable. I can travel through it for nine months in the year with ordinary top boots, without wetting my feet. Such statements as this are perfectly absurd, and a man making such a statement in the country would be checked before it would be got into print. Nothing so erroneous as that, at all events, would emanate from a man residing in the country? A. I imagine the greatest difficulty would be providing for proper distribution of those pamphlets in the country. I have had occasion to call upon the agents, and I have seen a good many pamphlets issued for two or three years before they have been distributed, and some have not been distributed at all—in some instances, very few.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. What would be the security that your pamphlets would be properly distributed? A. I have two Englishmen assisting me—one an English barrister, who comes well recommended, and another a retired Captain of the 92nd Highlanders. They are thoroughly acquainted with England, and propose to form connections with the Farmers' Unions there. In the meantime, I have made arrangements with Mr. Littlejohn, of Dundee, Scotland, to receive 100 copies of the journal every month. The object of this is to get it on the exchange lists of the Scottish, English and Irish papers. We assume that if they put them on their exchange lists that they will make extracts from our paper, and by this means they will prove more valuable than the very much larger number of pamphlets distributed in the ordinary way. By this method we hope to get a sort of endorsement from the leading journals in the old country.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you expect to meet the expenses of the agents you propose to appoint and the expenses of the publication of this journal, and other expenses connected with the scheme, by the sale of the periodical itself? A. No, not at all; we simply expect that we shall receive the support of those who will be benefited by it.

Q. I suppose those who will be benefited by it will be the persons to take advantage of the inducements that you hold out to them? A. My proposition is this: The Dominion Government is spending some hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for the publication of pamphlets and for the payment of agents. What I propose to do is to ask Mr. Pope, "Can you spare so much from your way of expending money, and spend it according to our way, or as the board we have appointed may advise?"

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Would it not be better for you to make appropriate selections from your monthly sheet, and at the close of each year produce a readable pamphlet, and then try to arrange with the Department for the circulation of numbers of this once a year instead of monthly? A. I think you will see that it is an education from month to month. I look upon it in the same light as if you were sending a boy to school. If you educate people from month to month and year to year it is more apt to stick, but if you only receive the information once a year you are apt to forget quickly. No man has become thoroughly posted on any subject by receiving information at such long intervals.

Q. If you had the selections in one ordinary sized pamphlet, for the Department to take charge of, it would be fine for next year's immigration. It could be compiled, and about 200,000 or 300,000 copies issued for next year's immigration, and circulated both in the old country and in this country? A monthly sheet would be very expensive? A. It is fairly expensive. I have been made to feel the expense myself.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. What you mean to say is, that it would cost \$1 a year? A. Yes; about 8 cents a number. This includes getting information, office rent, &c. If we get on very well we intend to increase the size of the paper from 32 to 48 pages, so that it will be worth a good deal more. However, at the start it was not our intention to have anyone pay anything for it, but on reviewing the whole question, from time to time, in all its essential features, we concluded that it would be better, if the people in the eastern Provinces, and the old country certainly, were looking for information about Manitoba and the North-West, to ask them to subscribe for it, and we thought they would not begrudge \$1 a year, and the fact of their paying for it would be a proof they were, at least, looking for information from the country.

By the Chairman :

Q. I suppose you are aware that the railways in the western States having lands for settlement have expended large sums of money in propagandism. Information is disseminated by these railway companies in the old country entirely free to the people. Does not it strike you that we should also give this information free? A. I might mention to you that in St. Paul they have a publication called the "North-West Monthly," for which they charge \$1 a year; a good deal the same nature as our journal. Of course it is sustained very largely by the railway companies and the heavy real estate speculators; in fact, here is an article I copied from their paper, and turned it to the advantage of our North-West. I consider it valuable, by way of comparing the land laws of the United States with ours.

Q. Have you brought this publication under the notice of the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. I have.

Q. Did they endorse it, or give it substantial aid? A. Well, very little. Mr. Van Horne said it came in conflict with the machinery they had in motion. I had a little correspondence with them, but it was of such a nature as led me to believe that there was no use in continuing it. I allowed him to break it off, and wrote him a letter to that effect. As Mr. Van Horne is not here, I think it is only proper that I should read the correspondence which took place between us in regard to it. It must be apparent to everyone that any number of schemes tending to the same object could not come in conflict. I wrote to Mr. Van Horne a letter, stating the object of the scheme, which was simply to divert the population intending to go westward to the States and Territories of the United States—Minnesota, Montana, Dakota and Idaho—to the Canadian North-West. His letter to me is as follows:—"In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, making certain propositions relating to an immigration scheme, I beg to say that I am not prepared to embark on anything that would be likely to interfere with the emigration machinery which we have to-day at work; and what you propose would certainly do this.—Yours truly, W. C. VAN HORNE, *Vice-President.*" That letter is dated 5th September, 1884.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Is your proposition to Mr. Van Horne about the same as you make to the committee to-day? A. Yes. In my reply to him, I said: "Yours of the 5th instant received. As I propose to formulate my emigration scheme as soon as circumstances will admit, if it be not asking too much, I would certainly like to be advised of the operations of your company in reference to emigration matters, and to guard against any possible conflict that at present I am unable to see could ensue. However, as I propose to become a permanent resident of this country, I should exceedingly regret to make a move which might be even construed as opposed to any well-devised scheme or schemes now in operation, and as soon as it be made to appear to me and my associates that my scheme would prejudice any interest in this country, either of a vested or tentative nature, it shall be abandoned. At present, I am inclined to view it as a very economical auxiliary to schemes of a more expensive character. Hoping to hear from you as suggested, I am most respectfully, JOHNSON M. LEET." I never received any answer to that. I wrote him last September, so I imagine he does not take any particular interest in immigration to the country. I have been referred, in asking for passes over the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Mr. McTavish, the land commissioner, who is supposed to be in the immigration way, I presume.

By the Chairman :

Q. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company would naturally have an interest in settling their lands in the North-West? A. I should imagine so. Mr. McTavish has always given us a card of the company in our monthly.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. It is purely a speculative work, I suppose, on the part of the promoters? A. It is a matter of business; but you should understand that the only ones who receive any benefit are those who are employed as the executive to carry it out. There is Mr. Hugh Macdonald, son of Sir John, and Mr. Luxton, of the *Free Press*, who are on opposite sides of politics, and myself. Any matter that goes into our publication has to come before us as a committee, so that nothing exceptional, and nothing of a political character, can get into it.

Q. Your paper is run altogether independent of politics, you say? A. Quite so.

Q. I see you make the statement that the land laws of Canada are much more favorable to the settler than those of the United States? A. There is nothing political about that.

Q. Is it correct, and without any political bias whatever? A. It is admitted by the people of this country that our laws are more liberal than theirs.

Q. And you have investigated both plans before making this statement, and have come to the conclusion that ours is the best? A. Yes. If you read them it will be apparent to you, as it is to everyone, that such is the case.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. It requires five years' settlement in the United States before you obtain a patent? A. Yes.

Q. While in our country it is only three years? A. Yes; and here a young man can obtain his patent at eighteen years instead of twenty-one.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. And he gets 160 acres here instead of 80? A. Yes.

Q. I think the suggestion by Mr. Trow, that selections should be taken from the "Monthly" and published as an annual, is a very excellent one? A. It is. It never occurred to me before, because I looked upon the monthly publication as the one that would bring the results. It is well known that the prevailing interests of Manitoba and the North-West are agriculture and mining. I have written a short letter on that subject, and my article has been copied into the Chicago "Mining Review," the standard publication on mining in America, which must benefit this interest in the North-West.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is the nature of the minerals most abundant in the North-West? A. Iron, on Lake Winnipeg. Mining experts from Minneapolis have said that there are 80,000,000 tons of iron ore there.

Q. Are there any other minerals besides this? A. Perhaps not in Manitoba. Of course, our publication applies to the North-West.

Q. Well, I am speaking of the North-West? A. There is plenty of gold, silver, petroleum and coal there. The coal discovered is regarded as very good.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. There is mica lode, is there not? A. Yes.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. I notice you have an article on petroleum operations there? A. Yes.

Q. You said that machinery had been shipped to the country, and that everything is in readiness? A. Yes; we have quite large operations. Some gentlemen in Minneapolis, chiefly Americans, got up a company.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Can you describe the paraphernalia of the United States Government in reference to immigration, or do they take any action at all? A. I can describe it in this way: Their machinery is more voluntary than ours. Land companies are got up for the purpose of promoting immigration. They apply to the railway corpora-

tions or to the State Governments, and to those who are particularly interested in some particular State or locality. Their work is not of so official a character as ours. It is more voluntary. The great point with the American is to make friends with the immigrant when he comes into the country. I have known farmers who have been settled upon land found not to be up to the representations that have been made with regard to it, to be moved to better land. In that way their system is superior to ours.

Q. Do you think that is the secret of their success?—that they treat immigrants with the greatest degree of courtesy in placing them upon their locations and making them feel at home? A. Yes; they make the man who goes to the country an immigrant agent for the next year. Although I have lived in Canada 45 years, I have never heard of a letter coming back from immigrants who have gone to the United States saying that they have been badly treated there. That is not always the case, unfortunately, in our own country.

By Mr. Jackson :

The United States Government does not assist immigrants there, does it? A. Indirectly.

Q. It has dispensed with that system? A. They are making desperate efforts this year. They have sent agents this year to Ireland, and have actually bought men clothes and given them money to bring them to the country.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Our agents, as a rule, remain in the office, and give all the information that is asked for, and no more? A. As a rule, I believe, the Canadian immigration agents are very courteous men, and treat everyone civilly.

Q. But they do not "freeze" to immigrants, as the Americans say? A. They are not for that purpose. In Winnipeg, where Mr. Graham is the Dominion immigration agent, his object is more to keep people. He has a large building there, immigration sheds, and several men in his office. It is not his duty to bring people to the country, but rather to assist them when they are there.

By Mr. Jackson :

Q. There is a great deal of money paid out at that office. The immigrants should be assisted? A. I have no doubt that Mr. Graham attends to his duties as well as any other gentleman. He is a very capable man.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. It would not be possible for one man to go out and select farms for immigrants, and to help them to build their houses, and so on? A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is it not a fact that the Dominion Government has a number of land guides there, whose duty it is to attend to the settlers who go there? A. Yes; one of the chief characteristics of the American system of immigration is the everlasting issue of literature concerning the country. I know of an instance of two bankers who had failed at St. Paul going west. They went in partnership with a newspaper man and started in an immigration scheme. They paid \$20,000 a year in printing, and made it pay, I am told. It seems that their object is to keep their literature before the people.

By the Chairman :

Q. How do they get paid for it? A. That brings us back to the original question—who is benefited by it? In our own country it is the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the different landed corporations who have land for sale.

Q. You say the Canadian Pacific Railway have not endorsed your scheme to any great extent. They have given you no active support in your scheme. Have the land companies, which have an interest in the North-West, given you any material support? A. Mr. Brydges, of the Hudson Bay Company, gave us a card, but the truth is, that the landed corporations in that country are doing comparatively nothing.

Q. I should think there would be a greater reason for them to adopt every means possible to sell their land? A. In that country they meet me with this question:

"What will the Dominion Government do?" The Local Government of Manitoba has not even a committee on immigration, and Mr. Norquay said that although his Government would print the number this month, we must look to Mr. Pope in the future to take it up.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What means do you propose to take to circulate your literature among intending emigrants from the old country? A. Mr. Littlejohn, of Dundee, Scotland, promises that if I would send him a sufficient number he would re-mail them to the newspapers of the old country, and would mark "Exchange" on them, so that they would exchange with us. Besides, if they thought desirable, they might make any extracts from our paper that they considered suitable.

Q. Would they do it without being subsidised in any shape? A. Yes; our intention is to have an agency in London, and to have our pamphlets sent direct from Winnipeg there, so they might be re-mailed to different parties, and sent into channels that might be opened up by agents.

By Mr. Jackson :

Q. You mentioned, a little while ago, that immigration to the United States depended largely upon their literature. To what literature do you refer? A. American literature is sent to Canada. In Winnipeg there are seven or eight American railways represented by their literature, from the Northern Pacific, the Albert Lea, the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; but you cannot get a folder of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company anywhere in the United States, or any public place in Winnipeg.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. You said you thought the great success of the American companies was owing to the fact that every settler going to the country becomes an agent. I gather that that is not the case in our North-West. If not, why not? A. I have not studied that point. The question is hardly a fair one, because I think it might be used afterwards as an argument against us. Four men started for Regina; in going through Dakota three of them were induced to get off, and only one got through—through the persistency of American agents and their literature.

Q. It is of the greatest importance that you should inform us if any change ought to be made to make settlers immigration agents? A. Treat them well.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Do you know of any family in the North-West that is dissatisfied, and has written back to friends that they had better not come to the country? A. Yes.

Q. You say that every immigrant in the United States writes home that he likes the country, and urges people to go there? A. Will the committee assume the responsibility of my answering that? There are instances of people being dissatisfied, I have no doubt. There was a letter written to me from Thornhill to Winnipeg. It was forwarded to this place on Sunday, and the family was very much dissatisfied. A son and son-in-law had been to that country, and he imagined that they had not been treated as well as they ought to have been, in not getting their patent to land to which they had been entitled for a long time.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. By whom? Where was the fault? A. I fancy with the land agent, or party who is instrumental in having patents issued.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you know that as a fact, or is it a statement that is made to you? Because, as Mr. Watson has properly put it, if there are any causes which tend to prevent people from going to the North-West, it is only right that we should know them? A. If these are political causes you are aiming at, I don't care to state them.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. I think Mr. Leet should get the idea out of his mind that he is here to say anything about that country other than what it is at present? A. My pamphlet is got up for one object. It is for diverting immigrants from the United States to Manitoba and the North-West, and to be circulated in Great Britain. I came before

you to show how that can be done. I don't think it is fair that I should be asked to answer questions which may be of a political character.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you know of any grievances which should be redressed? Can you point out anything of the nature of a hindrance that has taken place to the settlement of that country? A. I cannot see that I am called upon to give that. I am here for the purpose of explaining how immigration may be induced. I tell you one of the chief features of my scheme, and I add that I propose to have machinery in Winnipeg, and men associated with me who will attend the trains and leading hotels, for the purpose of keeping the immigrants out of the hands of curbstone brokers, and that class of real estate men who are looking out for some one to fleece.

By Mr. Hickey :

Q. Your idea is that some person knowing the country ought to be on hand to meet immigrants? A. Yes.

Q. Is that the only other proposition you have to make? A. That is not the only thing, but I cannot give the others just now. Another thing is, I don't propose to mention all the details of the scheme. They might get into the hands of others, whom I fancy should not know them, at least in the meantime.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. I have asked a question of Mr. Leet, and I think he should answer it. If he does not answer it it will look as if he is not sincere in his desire to promote immigration to the North-West? A. If I undertook answering your question it would take a long time. I do not desire to answer it, because it is not in my line. I simply wish to show the merits of my own proposition.

Q. Well, is there any use in bringing immigrants here if you cannot keep them? A. You must change the nature of the people, to a certain extent, in order to keep them. The Americans are differently constituted from us. Every man you meet seems to be an immigration agent himself. The Americans are always talking about their country. You must revolutionize the people of Canada, because they are so different from the Americans. I cannot tell you why it is, but everyone will admit the Americans are all alive to the importance of immigration, whilst, if we judge from last year's figures, we have been sleeping.

Q. Do you know if any change might be made in the North-West whereby it might be made a better field for immigrants, so that each immigrant might become an immigration agent? A. I cannot find any fault with the agents. There is a certain line of procedure indicated to them, which I have no doubt they endeavour to carry out.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. You say immigrants are treated better in the United States than in Canada. How do you reconcile the statement you made in your paper, that the Government of Canada is far more liberal and fair to the settlers than the American Government? A. That applies simply to the land laws, and not to their reception generally.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. What other laws do you refer to that are not as liberal as the land laws? A. I have not referred to any other laws.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. You have made a statement that immigrants are better treated in the United States than in Canada? A. Generally speaking, they are. The American agents have a different style about them entirely. They have that style that they cannot do too much for strangers or immigrants. That is conceded on all hands. If you go to an American town there is nothing but kindness—kindness on every hand.

Q. Are these Government agents or land agents? A. Agents generally, and the people generally.

Q. Then, our Government agents, and our agents, and our land company agents, do not treat the settlers as well as do the agents of the United States? A. It depends to a great extent upon what official position they occupy. There is generally too much officialism, or fossilism.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Have you ever known an agent in Winnipeg to get his horse and buggy and take immigrants 50 or 100 miles into the country, at the expense of the Government? A. I have not had occasion to know.

Q. But I infer from your evidence that in the United States they do that? A. Certainly they do.

Q. There is not an express office in this country in which you will not find tons of American immigration literature. Do you find any of ours in the United States? A. We do not find it in our own city of Winnipeg. You cannot get a folder, you cannot get any information from the Canadian Pacific Railway; yet there are seven or eight American lines represented with folders and other literature. If you go to their office for literature they will tell you it is in the land office, and if you go to the land office they will tell you it is being printed, and has not come from New York, or on the way.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. The Canadian Pacific Railway people are not promoting immigration? A. They do not seem to be pushing for immigration into the country.

By Mr. Baker :

Q. Am I right in assuming that you regard this monthly pamphlet as the principal feature of your scheme to draw immigration to the North-West? A. Yes, I do; if it is developed to that extent, and secures a circulation that only money will give it—if, for instance, instead of a monthly circulation of 15,000 I can get it up to 50,000 or 100,000, the results will be commensurate with the increased circulation.

Q. But how you expect to reach the consummation of your very sanguine expectations in this regard without denuding the population of the eastern Provinces and excluding British Columbia from the benefits of the scheme, I can hardly see? A. We are not looking out for British Columbia. I think I have fully answered that objection in the article I read to you, and in my explanation that our object is to get those who are going west some place to come to Manitoba. Really British Columbia is hardly considered in the competition with the United States for the immigration which comes westward. We hear very little of British Columbia in Manitoba, and until the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed public attention will not be much attracted to it—at least, not to a great extent.

Q. I do not expect that anybody in any of the other Provinces will assist in the development of British Columbia, or in any way do anything to assist others which would be a detriment to his own scheme. But the main object of my question was to ascertain how you expect effectually to do anything in the direction you propose without depriving the eastern Provinces of their population, and at the same time throwing up an almost insurmountable barrier to emigration to another Province which is equally entitled to regard and aid from the Government and the Department of Agriculture? A. We base our claim for Government aid on the assumption that through the influence of our journal many immigrants will be secured for Manitoba and the North-West who might otherwise go to the States, and at Mr. Lowe's valuation of \$75 per capita per annum, we would easily return to the Dominion much more than the expenditure that would be incurred in the publication of the journal. It is, in this respect, a matter affecting the Dominion revenue.

By Mr. Watson :

Q. Is it not, in your opinion, of great importance that the North-West should have better railway communication, by means of branch lines? A. No doubt that is the case. A good many reasons might be given to show why branch railways are required, and unless we can get better railway facilities of that sort into the country before long I am afraid the people will not stay in certain parts.

Q. That is, in southern Manitoba? A. Yes.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. How many branch railway lines would satisfy the people in that country? A. There are two or three very desirable lines, such as the Manitoba and North-Western and the Manitoba and South-Western.

OTTAWA, 12th March, 1885.

Mr. S. M. BARRÉ, examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is your name and occupation? A. S. M. Barré. I am called a dairy specialist, but, above all, I am a practical butter-maker.

Q. What experience have you had in butter-making? A. I have had seven years' experience with this work. I first made butter in Canada and the United States under the old shallow-pan system. I then afterwards made on the cream-gathering system, and next I made in Denmark under the deep setting or ice system; and since my return I have made butter for three years under the centrifugal system.

Q. Have you been employed by any Government, and in what capacity? A. In 1880 I was delegated to secure some practical information on the subject of butter-making in Europe.

Q. By whom? A. By the Quebec Government. In that capacity I visited England, France, Germany, Belgium and Denmark.

Q. Have you published a report of your investigation? A. Yes; an extensive report of my investigations was published by the Quebec Government in 1881. That report was largely circulated throughout the Province.

Q. What has been the result of your work in Europe? A. The dissemination of a large amount of practical information on dairy matters, the introduction of the centrifugal system in Canada, and the establishment of a number of creameries. The fact that, as regards butter-making, the Province of Quebec, at the present day, is ahead of other Provinces of the Dominion, is, to a great extent, due to the enterprise of the Quebec Government and to my work in this connection.

Q. Who introduced the centrifugal creamery system into Canada? A. Mr. Duchesnay, of Beauce, upon my recommendation.

Q. When? A. In the spring of 1882.

Q. How many such creameries have been established since that time? A. During the last three years I contributed to establish five in Quebec and one in Ontario, and now I have on hand the establishment of nine more, mainly in Quebec, but some in Ontario and Manitoba.

Q. You say you contributed to their establishment. In what way? A. First, by giving lectures, showing the farmers the advantages of the creamery system; second, by furnishing the required information for the construction of factories, and also for their management; and thirdly, by educating young men to take charge of them.

Q. Have all these creameries been successful? A. Only one failed, and that one made butter and skim cheese, and the party who owned it was one of those men whom you cannot advise: so it failed through mismanagement.

Q. How many of those creameries have been established in Quebec? A. I have contributed to the establishment of five, and I understand three or four more have been established.

Q. Have there been any established in the other Provinces? A. Yes; I believe there is one in New Brunswick and a couple in Ontario.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is Denmark the most advanced butter-making country of Europe? A. Yes; it is considered so.

Q. How long since the Danes began to improve their butter-making? A. About forty years.

Q. What means did they take to improve it? A. They first tried the thorough education of their dairymen.

Q. How did they provide for the education of dairymen? A. Denmark has provided for the education of her dairymen and dairymaids in the following manner: 1st. By the establishment of experimental dairy stations; 2nd. By the nomination of professors and experts; 3rd. By the nomination of dairymen and teachers

4th. By the establishment of dairy schools; 5th. By special exhibitions and conventions; 6th. By publishing dairy books and reports.

Q. What is the object of experimental dairy stations? A. In these stations experiments of all kinds are made, new doctrines, methods, utensils and ideas are examined, approved and recommended, or condemned. The amount of money spent by the Danish Government in experimental work in the dairy department has increased from \$500, in 1875, to \$30,000 in 1883-84.

Q. How many dairy schools do we find in Denmark? A. Dairying is taught in all agricultural colleges, and even in common schools. Besides some 20 or 25 of the best dairy farmers have been selected, where those desiring it can obtain a thorough practical knowledge of dairying. In fact, all the large dairies, keeping from 100 to 300 cows, take in one or two apprentices. Thus it is safe to say that Denmark possesses at least 600 first-class establishments, in which butter-making is practically taught, so that we may form an opinion of the efficiency of such a system of dairy teaching. Allow me to state that these 600 institutions in which butter-making is theoretically and practically taught are spread over a territory equal in size to less than half of the Province of Ontario.

Q. What has been the result of such a system of dairy teaching? A. It certainly did a great deal of good, but it has failed to reach or teach with effect the average dairy farmer, so as to enable him to make good butter, although labour is very cheap in that country and circumstances are most favourable to butter-making in the small private dairies.

Q. How can you prove this assertion? A. Butter is yet to be improved in four-fifths of the small private dairies of Denmark, and it sells for 5, 8 and oftentimes 12 cents less per pound than that made in the large private dairies.

Q. What must we conclude from this? A. From the experience acquired in other countries, it is evident that any attempt to educate the whole agricultural population of a country up to a high standard of excellence in butter-making can only be attended with failure.

Q. Besides the education of dairymen, what other means did the Danes take to foster their butter industry? A. 1st. They discovered methods to make an article suited to the requirements of the markets in which they intend to sell; 2nd. They established packing houses for the classification and sale of dairy butter; 3rd. They made arrangements to ship butter in a fresh state. 4th. They established large private dairies and creameries. In Denmark we find about 600 private dairies, keeping from 100 to 300 cows. These, it is evident, make butter as a business, and therefore make it good. There are 4,000 more keeping from twenty to sixty-six cows. It is evident that in these, also, the making of butter is of primary importance. Seventy thousand others, of which 40,000 keep less than seven cows. The butter made in these never rank high. Thus we find that one-third of the quantity of butter made in Denmark comes from large private dairies, nearly equal in size to our best creameries. To this, one-third of the Danish butter owes its reputation and success.

Q. What means did they finally adopt in order to improve butter-making in the small dairies? A. After thirty or forty years of intelligent and energetic work, spending large sums of money, using all the resources of its admirable system of dairy teaching, after employing the numerous agencies which we have already described, the Danes have finally resorted to the establishment of creameries, in order to improve butter-making in the small private dairies. A considerable number of creameries have been established in Denmark and Sweden of late years.

Q. What course is now followed by Germany in this respect? A. Germany follows Denmark's course in butter-making, and goes in for the establishment of large dairies, either private or co-operative. From a report of Prof. Fleischman, published in 1882, we find nearly 1,000 creameries in Germany.

Q. Are you of opinion that the creamery is the only means to which we can look for the grand improvement of our butter? A. From my observations of what has been accomplished in other countries, and also from a study of the present con-

ditions of our country, as regard the scarcity of farm labour and shipping facilities, I have come to that conclusion—1. Butter is nearly all made in small private dairies. Supposing that the farmer's wife understood perfectly how to make first-class butter, her ordinary occupations are too numerous to permit her to attend regularly and properly to all the operations of butter-making; she would make good butter one day and poor the next; consequently, butter from the small private dairies would always lack of uniformity in the make; this is to-day the great defect in our butter. 2. Farm help is too scarce and labour costs too much to be employed in such a case with advantage; for this reason a great many farmers are unable to make butter at all. 3. The butter being spread in small lots all over the country, it would not be readily shipped in a fresh state. I do not mean to say that butter-making in the small dairies must be left entirely in the lurch; I simply want to demonstrate that the establishment of creameries is of primary importance if we wish for rapid improvement of our butter-making. We must help the small dairies as much as we can, by disseminating sound, practical information on the subject of butter-making, but the information must come from a reliable source, or else we would do more harm than good.

Q. What are the objections often raised against butter-making in creameries?

A. Amongst the objections often raised against butter-making in creameries we find: 1. It is necessary to draw the milk twice a day. With the Fairlamb method of creameries, the milk is not brought at all to the factory. The centrifugal separator, which has been in operation three years in this country, does away with this difficulty altogether. Milk is now transported but once a day. 2. According to a dairy writer, the greatest objection to the creamery system is the general practice of estimating rich and poor milk alike, making the same returns to patrons for equal quantities of each, which is manifestly unjust. The same writer adds that this objection will, in time, be completely obviated. Some of the managers of the cream-gathering system, in the western States, have adopted successfully a more accurate method of distributing proceeds, and it is hoped and believed that all will, in time, follow the same course. We may add that with the centrifugal, this objection will also disappear altogether. Prof. Fjord's centrifugal milk controller indicates, in an exact manner, the quantity of cream contained in different milks, and allows of the patrons being paid in proportion to the richness of the milk and not in proportion to its weight. 3. The best butter is made in the private dairies, because the feeding and the milk is more easily kept under the control of the operator. It is true that some of the best butter for immediate consumption is made in a few of our private dairies, but it must not be forgotten that it is also true that all the bad butter comes from private dairies, while it is certain that creameries produce good butter. If, by accident, a creamery should produce bad butter, it could not make it long; it would soon be obliged to stop. 4. Another objection is, that after many years of co-operative dairying in the United States and Canada, the largest proportion of butter comes from the private dairies. This simply means that co-operative dairying is not a child of rapid growth, it is true, but, like all healthy children, it is a child of steady growth.

Q. What advantages do you claim in favour of the creamery system? A. It will increase the herds, keep up and improve agriculture. A well established and properly managed creamery will make good butter in large quantities. Such an institution will command facilities for shipping which the average farmer can not obtain. The quality of the butter, the uniformity of its make and packing, the reputation which it acquires, its appearance in the market in a fresh state, cause it to command a very good price. This increase in price finds its way to the pockets of the patrons—that is, the farmers. The farmer discovers that milk brought to the creamery is a profitable investment; he determines to bring larger quantities; to do so he is obliged to increase his herds; to keep up the herds he is obliged to change and improve his systems of agriculture. It is therefore evident that the establishment of creameries will have for effect to increase the herds, and, as a consequence, to incite the farmer to renewed efforts to improve his farm, and at the same time it will furnish him an increased means of doing so in the shape of manure. 2. It will

reduce the work of capital and labour. It is evident that one or two well equipped creameries will cost much less than several hundred equally well equipped private dairies. This needs no demonstration. It will also take away from the farm a lot of labour and drudgery. 3. It will produce uniformity in the make and packing. No two dairies will produce the same quality, the same colour of butter; neither will they market it in similar packages; while in creameries butter is produced in large quantities of the same quality and colour, and packed in a uniform manner. 4. It will do away with that which has been the curse of butter-making in this country, store packing. 5. It will make more butter of better quality than the average private dairy, and such butter will bring more money in the farmer's pocket. 6. It will facilitate the shipment of butter in a fresh state. Butter is now kept too long in the farmers' hands. It often remains from four to six months before it is shipped or otherwise disposed of. The creamery will enable us to make weekly shipments of butter. 7. Last but not least, it will be used as a practical school of butter-making to the surrounding country, and by this means will do much to improve the make, even in private dairies.

Q. What advantages do you claim in favour of the centrifugal system? A. The centrifugal system offers the following advantages:—1. It allows of the transportation of milk to the factory but once a day—thus half the cost and trouble of milk transportation is saved. 2. It saves space. The space covered by a centrifugal is very small, not, on an average, more than 20 inches by 6 feet for the small sizes, and 3½ feet for large sizes. 3. It saves time. By this system 10,000 lbs. of milk will yield its cream in four or five hours, while by any other system, to yield considerably less cream, it would require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. 4. It saves water and ice. With this system water is used only for washing butter, cleaning purposes and for the engine. It must be remembered that with this system the whole mass of milk and cream has to be cooled; instead of cooling 100 lbs. of milk, the dairyman cools 20 lbs. only. 5. By it the milk is saved from exposure to impure air and to atmospheric changes. 6. It saves labour. 7. It gives a perfectly sweet cream in large quantities. This cream, uniformly fresh, can be soured to meet the requirements of the different markets. 8. It gives a greater yield of butter. The latest experiments of Prof. Fjord, of Copenhagen, show that the centrifugal system gave during 12 months an average of 23 per cent. more butter than the "Ice 10 hours," 14 per cent. more than the "Ice 34 hours," 41 per cent. more than the "Water at 50° Fahrenheit," 14 per cent. more than the "Pans 34 hours," and 7 per cent. more than the churning of milk. 9. It will skim the milk of all different breeds at all seasons more completely than any other system. Some very strange and yet important facts have lately been brought to light by Prof. W. Brown, at the Guelph Experimental Farm. This gentleman, who is so well and favourably known, has clearly demonstrated that when Ayrshire milk would give 5 per cent. of cream by deep-setting, the same milk would give nearly 11 per cent. by the centrifugal. 10. This shows that a very large proportion of Ayrshire cream remains in the skim milk when such milk is treated by the deep-setting method. It will also skim "heavy milk," or milk from long calved cows, more efficiently than all other systems; it will give 26 per cent. more butter than the next more favourable system. When we consider the fact that with the present system of cream-gathering the milk of all breeds is treated alike, and that it is set at all seasons in deep vessels 10 or 12 hours, at a temperature varying from 45° to 55° Fahrenheit, it makes evident that in many sections of this country the surplus of butter obtained through the centrifugal system would more than pay for the drawing of the milk once a day to the factory. 11. It gives a better quality of butter. However carefully the milking and straining have been done, the centrifugal extracts from the milk and cream, and consequently from the butter, a large amount of impurities (1) which older methods could not remove. Therefore, centrifugal butter is sweeter and purer; it has a higher melting point (2), consequently it ought to keep longer than the ordinary product.

(1) Often as much as over 2 ounces per 100 lbs. of milk.

(2) Melting points of centrifugal butter	98° Fahrenheit.
Melting points of ordinary butter	94° "
Difference.....	4° "

Disadvantages.—It requires more outlay for plant. When large centrifugal separators are used (or two small ones), and steam power is required, the running expenses are somewhat greater than with the older methods. The larger the dairy the less expense, comparatively speaking. For every large co-operative creamery the running expenses are not greater than with older methods. The larger the dairy the less expense, comparatively speaking—if we accept the cream-gathering system. Therefore, this system is the best adapted to large, private and to co-operative or public dairies.

Q. What plan should the country follow in order to improve our butter-making?
A. In order to improve our butter-making, the following means should be employed: 1st. Establish experimental dairy stations; 2nd. Disseminate sound, practical information on the subject of butter-making, and show the farmers the immense loss incurred by the making of bad butter; 3rd. Let the Government publish a yearly report of the state of the dairy industry, and secure the services of a good, practical dairy consulting expert; 4th. Organize special dairy exhibitions.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Can you tell us whether or not the creameries that are now coming into use in Denmark carry on the same kind of work that the large private dairies did before? A. No; with the exception that in the large creameries they adopt the centrifugal system.

Q. What size of creamery is necessary to profitably employ a centrifugal separator on the private or co-operative plan? How many cows would be necessary to work it properly? A. In Denmark they are now using centrifugal machines in small dairies of from 10 to 20 cows. A new separator, which works very easily with a donkey or pony, has been constructed, and, in consequence, it can be used in small dairies of the size I have named. Of course, I would not advise anyone to start a creamery under the co-operative plan unless he had 300 or 400 cows. There are other creameries, in which separators are used, where not more than 40 or 50 cows are kept.

Q. Do you recommend, as a practical butter-maker, the establishment of co-operative creameries in preference to the home dairy? A. I do.

Q. Would you please explain the system on which you would manage those creameries—that is to say, the system of collecting milk or cream and manufacturing it into butter? A. The advantage of the new system over the old is, that we take the milk but once a day, instead of twice, under the old plan.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. The whole milk? A. Yes.

Q. How is the climate during the summer, in Denmark, compared with that in Canada? Can you give us any statistics as to the average temperature? A. I am not prepared to give you figures to-day, but I could furnish them another day, if the committee desired. The climate is a little more temperate than in Canada—that is, it is not so cold in winter and not so hot in summer.

Q. Do you attribute the excellence of their butter on account of the difference in the climate? A. We can regulate that pretty much with ice; we can regulate the making of it with ice. Of course, I think that Denmark, being surrounded by the sea, the salt breezes have some effect upon the grass.

Q. What is the average price of butter made in Denmark on the English market? A. It has been, on an average, during the last few years, 30 to 35 cents.

Q. What is the average price of Canadian in the English market? A. Well, the average price for all Canada, we generally suppose, does not bring more than 18 cents. Of course, creamery butter brings more than that—about 23 cents, on an average.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Is there any great difference between the price of butter made in Germany and butter made in Canada? A. Yes; there is certainly a difference of from 8 to 10 cents per pound in the price of the best butter made in Denmark and the best in Canada.

Q. About 12 cents per pound? A. Yes; the best Canadian butter selling at 23 cents, and the best Danish butter selling at 35 cents.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Can you describe to the committee what breed of cows are most prevalent in that country? A. They have two distinct breeds—one for beef, the other for milk.

Q. I mean for milk? A. They look something like your Ayrshire.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. How does their size compare with the Ayrshire? A. They are about the same in size, weighing about 900 lbs.

Q. They are not extra large, then? A. No; not extra large.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What quantity of milk will a good Danish cow yield in a day? A. Of course, there is a great difference, but I could give you a better idea if I gave you the yearly yield. There are a great many dairies of large size in that country. Take, for instance, one where there are 60 cows. I can show you by reports that there is generally obtained from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of milk during the season. Of course, their season is much longer than ours.

Q. How long is their season? A. About nine or ten months. Instead of having the cows to calve in the spring, they come in in the fall, and butter-making is practised during the winter. The cows are fed in the stables, and again turned out in the spring, and in this way made to give milk nine or ten months in the year.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Is that not the reason why they get better prices in the London market? A. To some extent it is.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What is the expense of providing a creamery in this country of the proportions you speak of? A. I calculate by the cream-gathering system a creamery of about 300 cows could be fitted and equipped for about \$1,500 or \$1,600. With the centrifugal system a creamery of the same size would require about \$2,000, and with 500 cows, from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Q. Are the grasses more nutritious in the fall, for the yielding of a greater quantity of milk, than in the spring? Do not fall grasses, as a rule, yield more than the spring grasses? A. Well, I am not prepared to say accurately. It is not likely that they would, because the best and most tender grasses grow in the spring, and are more nutritious.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Speaking of the quality of butter; can it be produced in this country equal to that of Germany and Denmark? A. I believe so. We have all the natural facilities, as far as climate and grasses are concerned. As good butter can be made here as can be made in Denmark, so far as the quality is concerned.

Q. But not as to quantity? A. What do you mean by that?

Q. I mean, owing to the shortness of the season? A. In some parts of the country—in Ontario—it could be done, because the winters are just as long in Denmark as they are here. They count upon 200 to 206 days of winter there, on an average. Their cows are stabled as long as that. Of course, the winter is much different. There is not so much snow, and the grasses are more exposed. I believe that in western Ontario they can do practically the same. Of course, we have a good deal more trouble in Quebec, where the winter is more severe.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. What do you say is the lowest number of cows that can be used with advantage to those introducing the centrifugal system? A. Well, a very small separator is now being constructed by Messrs. Peterson & Co., of Copenhagen, for small private dairies of 10 to 15 cows.

Q. Can you obtain as good results from these as with the large ones? A. There is no question about it, if they are properly handled. You can run them easily with a small donkey.

Q. What is the cost? A. I do not know, but I suppose not more than \$150 or \$175.

Q. Are they obtainable in this country? A. Not at the present time.

By Mr. Hesson:

Q. Is not the system you recommend now in operation in some portions of Canada? A. Yes. I have been the means of establishing five of these creameries in the Province of Quebec during the past two years, and one in Ontario.

Q. What has been the effect there? A. It has been very successful, so far, and this spring we have the establishment of nine more.

Q. Has it raised the quality as well as the price? A. Oh, yes; we feel confident there is a great improvement in the butter making, in these localities.

Q. When put upon the English market, what is the effect on Canadian butter generally? A. We cannot expect that it will have any effect, owing to the small quantities. The great trouble with us is, that we have not got the quantity to ship. I asked some dealers in London, when I was over there, "What is the trouble with Canadian butter?" and I was told this: "We oftentimes get a fair lot of Canadian butter, but when we give an order for a quantity we cannot get it." Of course, it will take a few years, with the reputation we have, to bring about a change.

Q. What is the highest price your butter has sold for in the English market? A. I have sold butter myself for 27 cents in this market—that is, creamery butter.

Q. Then it did not come up to the Danish price? A. Oh, no. We cannot expect it yet, because, although we have succeeded in making a very fair article, it has not yet obtained the reputation of the Danish production.

By Mr. Sproule:

Q. Was that in England or here? A. To the exporters here.

Q. Of course, it would bring a higher price in England? A. I do not know. I know that some of our creamery butter has been shipped to England, and has brought only 28 cents.

By Mr. Fairbank:

Q. I understand you to say that a large portion of the present butter is made from the milk of cows that have been stall fed? A. Yes.

Q. What is stall feeding? A. It is composed of a variety of food: hay and straw mixed with barley and oats and some cake—cotton-seed generally.

Q. Is not one of the causes of the high price of Danish butter owing to the fact that the butter is all good? A. Of course, there is a great deal in the reputation.

Q. There are no low grades? A. Oh, yes; there are some low grades, but the largest proportion is good and uniform in quality.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Do they feed their cattle on roots in Denmark? A. Yes; they feed a small proportion of roots.

By Mr. Farrow:

Q. Where did you establish a factory in Ontario? A. I have been the means of establishing a centrifugal creamery in Hamilton, and also one in Ameliasburg.

Q. There are none west of Toronto? A. Yes; Hamilton is west of Toronto.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. In the township or city of Hamilton? A. In the city. Mr. W. J. Walton is the party. I understand half-a-dozen more are to be established shortly, one being in Wyoming.

By Mr. Kranz:

Q. How soon do the creameries in Germany have their butter in the English markets? A. They market it weekly, and I was reading last night that Danes are shipping their butter to England twice a week.

Q. Our Canadian butter is kept too long before it is exported, and it therefore gets old and stale before getting to market. Our railways do not give the necessary facilities for transportation. That is a great disadvantage to us. We cannot ship butter in summer, not having got the proper cars? A. You are quite right. There has everything to be done in this country, and until we arrive at the factory system

—the creamery system—of making butter in large quantities, there is little hope of a change taking place.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do they make a specialty of butter-making in Denmark more than of anything else? A. No, but this is their greatest production, the annual export of butter having increased to 15,000,000 pounds during the last five years.

Q. Is not the quality better than that made in the creameries in Canada? A. Yes.

Q. What is the general yield per cow each year? A. I don't know that I can state the yield exactly. I think it will be somewhere about \$25 or \$30 a cow.

Q. Is that for five or six months, or for the season? A. For the season. Of course, you must take into consideration the refuse of the skim milk and buttermilk, which is to the farmer, at least, from 20 to 25 cents per hundred more.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Does your system favour the taking of the milk entirely from the farm to the factory? A. Yes.

Q. That is a great objection with us, and it would never do in western Ontario. We have a cheese factory, and we have a butter factory that only takes the cream away, and that suits the farmer exceedingly well. A. That is all right. I am in favour of both systems in their proper places. In sections where the farms are sparsely settled, the cream gathering might perhaps be best.

Q. They gather it from a radius of two miles round? A. Oh, for two miles only. I think the milk could be brought to the factory with advantage.

Q. I think not. A. Well, under the old plan you are obliged to bring it twice a day, but under the new system only once. And the greater quantity of butter you will obtain under the new system will certainly pay for the cost of introducing the improved methods.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Speaking of shipping butter fresh, do you mean not salted? A. I mean unsalted—in the fresh state, as soon as it is made.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. How long does your butter factory run? A. Generally from May to November.

Q. And the rest of the year you depend upon your private dairy work? A. Yes; but in this country there is very little done in winter.

Q. Do you propose to remedy that? A. We might in the course of time.

Q. Then you say you get \$25 to \$30 for six months—from May to November? A. Yes.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Is our salt of good quality for making butter? A. That is a question which is being discussed, and opinions are divided. We are in favour of the English salt so far.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Do you find the butter from cows fed largely on roots is worth more in value than that of cows fed largely on grain, as the Germans feed their cows? A. If you feed too largely on roots it will injuriously affect the butter. The food ought to be varied.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Your system of running a factory for six months in the year and then allowing the farmers to make butter at home for the rest of the year would necessitate the farmers still keeping all their dairy apparatus at home? A. Of course, in winter there is very little to be taken care of.

Q. Do you propose to milk the cows only for six months? A. In some parts of the country you cannot help it. In other parts they might be kept milking longer.

Q. It is one of the great failures in our dairying system that our cows give milk too short a time? A. Yes; I believe, however, in western Ontario, where the winter is milder, you could manage to make butter all the season.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you advise the culture of corn, sown broadcast, for food? A. Yes; it is very good in summer.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. How do you pack your butter? A. It is packed in tierses of from 50 to 100 lbs.

Q. In wood? A. Yes; in wood.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Would it not do as well in tin? A. Yes; it would do well enough in tins for some markets, but not for England. It would do well enough if we made a market for our butter in Brazil or other parts of South America.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. When the milk is skimmed by your system it is sweet, is it not? A. Oh, yes; when skimmed it is perfectly sweet.

Q. Do you propose to feed the skim milk at the factory? A. No; I propose to send it back to the farm.

By Mr. Fairbank ;

Q. Is special care required in packing butter? A. No; not particularly, if care is exercised in the making of it.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. You secure a uniform colour, at all events? A. Yes; there is a uniformity in the make.

Q. Is it coloured at all? A. Yes; a little in winter.

Q. I understood you to say that the system of store-packing was the greatest difficulty in securing good butter? A. Yes; it has been, so far.

Q. I agree with you there, but can you recommend any remedy? The cheese industry is such a success it is not at all probable that the two systems can exist in the same neighbourhood, and I see no remedy for that state of things unless you can suggest one? A. I do not advocate butter-making as against cheese-making. I do not think it would be wise to lay all our eggs in one basket. I believe it is the opinion of the exporters that there will soon be an over-production of cheese if we do not look out. I do not see any means of improving that which you speak of unless some packing establishments are started the same as those we find in Denmark.

Q. Independent of manufacturing it, they take the butter and salt it and pack it themselves? I think there is a great deal of good butter made which, by after handling is destroyed. It arises from the system of handling adopted by store-keepers generally. It is left in the store and remains there for a number of days exposed to the air, and then several varieties, as to colour, taste and smell, are packed together. Then the poor unfortunate butter-maker is blamed for all this. It is hardly a fair state of things, and I see no possible way out of this difficulty in country places? A. I will tell you what they do in Denmark. Of course they have facilities for shipping twice a week from the leading seaports and cities and packing-houses. They have a number of special packing houses, and in these the farmers' butter is shipped twice a week. They have experts in these special establishments who grade this butter according to quality, and the butter is paid for according to quality, and if no defect is found the price is remitted to the maker.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) :

Q. Are the shipments made in Denmark direct from the factory to the agent outside of the country? A. Well, in some of these very large dairies of 300 cows they ship direct, but, of course, the small dairies generally ship to the agents in the city.

Q. Is that agent in the city who becomes aware of the deficiency you speak of? A. No; it is the special houses in the country where they grade the butter.

Q. Are these appointed by the Government? A. No; but you see that these Danes are very honest people, and they have great confidence in each other.

Q. At the present prices of cheese and butter, which do you consider the most profitable to the farmer? A. I think the one is just as profitable as the other.

Q. Do you speak with regard to butter-making under the improved system or as the prices exist now? A. Even as the prices exist now, if that butter was properly made, and the refuse properly valued, butter-making would be just as profitable as cheese.

Q. That is, under the conditions you have proposed? A. Yes.

Q. You speak of the prices realized to-day with the defective methods? A. No; cheese-making as against butter-making.

Q. Then the conditions of butter-making as relates to cheese-making would only produce the same result, if the improvements that you suggest were made? A. Yes.

Q. Then cheese-making to-day is as profitable as butter-making under the improved system? A. Only in cheese-making you take away from the farmer everything, where with butter, you give back part of what you take.

Q. That is where you receive the advantage? A. Yes.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. There is also this point. There is an immense loss extending all over the country owing to the quantity of bad butter made? A. Yes; there is, undoubtedly.

Q. I think it was estimated to be about \$5,000,000 of loss? A. That is quite right.

Q. Have you any figures to show what proportion of good and bad butter is made in private dairies? A. From the experience of our butter dealers, I think they calculate about 10 per cent. of our make is first-class, so that there remains about 90 per cent to be improved.

By Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) :

Q. Do you mean to say that with the improvement of the 90 per cent., our farmers would only realize the same profit from butter-making as they do to-day from cheese-making? A. Yes.

Q. And that the farmers would only realize the same profit from butter-making, when so improved, as they now realize from cheese-making. A. Yes.

Q. But there are incidental advantages to the farmer? A. Yes.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. That relates only to the butter for export. The butter for the home market produces a better price? A. Well, not much. The export price rules the local price.

By Mr. Fairbank :

Q. Is there any inspection of butter for export? A. No.

Q. Would you not be immensely benefited by it? A. That is a difficult question to answer. The trouble lies in the methods of making, and in the facilities for reaching shipping points, and the inspection would hardly remedy that.

By the Chairman :

Q. Your theory is that if you make a good article you can sell it. A. Yes; that is so.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. You speak of the value of the refuse to the farmer. What do you suppose it is worth to him? A. It has been fully proved by experiments extending over a period of seven years, that the refuse from 100 pounds of milk brought 47 cents to the Danish farmer, when fed to the hogs and calves.

Q. There are still other ingredients which the farmer loses by taking the whole milk to the cheese factory, and which you would retain under the dairy system. These ingredients are absolutely essential to the soil for the production of crops. Can you tell us something about these? A. In making cheese we take away the caseine or fat, and a part of the ash or phosphates, while in butter-making we take away only the fat, and the phosphates remain in the skim milk, to be fed.

Q. And the land requires that those constituents should be returned to it? A. Oh, yes; it requires that. If you do not return it in that shape, you must do it by some artificial means.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Are there any special kinds of cars for conveying butter in this country, such as refrigerator cars? A. Oh, yes; we have them in Canada, on just about the same plan as in Denmark.

Q. Then there would be no greater difficulty in shipping butter here in summer than in Denmark? A. No. I think if we had creameries in sufficient number we could ship butter to reach the old country in about 15 days, and by developing in our products special keeping qualities, I think we could manufacture and get a good price for them.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. How long does Denmark butter require to reach the London market? A. Until lately it took about 15 days or three weeks, but recently special arrangements have been made to ship twice a week. Scientific butter-making is not, as a rule, calculated to develop the keeping qualities of butter; they are making it now rather shorter lived than formerly, and there is the greater necessity for having it placed on the market as fresh as possible.

Q. You spoke of an experimental dairying farm, and thought it advisable that the Dominion Government should establish one. Could it not be conducted in connection with an experimental farm? That, I think, would be the proper way? A. Yes; that would be the proper place for it.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Do you not think that it comes more properly under the jurisdiction of the local authorities? A. No. It is not fair for Quebec or Ontario to be at the cost of experiments which would benefit the whole Dominion.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Do not the Provinces now conduct experiments at their own expense, in regard to seeds and live stock and manures? A. Yes; still I do not think it is fair.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Do I understand you to say that experiments are being made with the centrifugal separator at the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph? A. No; they have simply adopted the centrifugal means of testing milk. The Ontario College has just got a number of very fine cattle from the other side, consisting of some ten different breeds.

Q. What do we understand by your centrifugal means of testing milk? A. It is a special instrument used to find out the exact quantity of cream contained in different milks.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. Is there any instrument for testing the quantity of cheese in milk? A. There is no such instrument. We can get at it, though, easily enough, by carding a quantity of the milk and weighing the curd.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What is the variation in the percentage of cream in milk? A. It varies considerably. There is a difference between butter fat and butter. Butter fat is simply the pure fat in the milk. If you want to turn that to butter, you must add one-fifth. The butter fat in milk ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the average is about $3\frac{1}{2}$.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. There is one point I do not see we can get over with your system, supposing a creamery was carried on under it. You say you take the whole of the milk from the farm? A. Yes.

Q. You said a little while ago (and we all know it very well), that some milk is far richer in quality than other milk? A. Yes.

Q. Under your system of mixing all the milk together, the farmer who furnishes rich milk would be helping the one who furnishes poor milk. A. I have discussed that point at length in my book. I have stated there that we have means for obviating this difficulty.

Q. But in our factory we have a plan now which supercedes yours. We pay for the milk by the number of inches of cream it produces. We have a little glass vessel which measures the cream, and the full value of the milk taken from each farmer is ascertained and paid for in this way. A. Are you not aware that there is a great difference in the density of milk and of cream. The fact of milk being set in three or four different places, in different degrees of temperature or under different conditions, will certainly produce varying degrees of density in the milk. Therefore, by simply measuring the cream you will not do justice to the whole of your patrons. That has been the great objection to the system you speak of.

Q. How can it be an injustice to the patrons when each man is paid only for the cream that is raised from his milk? A. Because, when it is measured you will find in practice that one inch of cream may only give half a pound of butter, and another inch on account of its greater density may give a pound and a-half. Besides you know the conditions may not be equal, as far as cleanliness is concerned, and you will not get uniform results.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. In your plan of taking the whole of the milk, I suppose you propose to test the quality of the farmers' milk during the season? A. We propose to do it every week by this centrifugal tester. It is the most accurate instrument we know of. In receiving the milk we intend to test its quality, and so find out the standard of each farmer's milk. Supposing we receive 100 pounds of milk from one farmer, and find, on testing it, that it contains 8 pounds of cream, we credit that patron with that amount, and if on testing a like quantity from another patron we find that it contains 10 pounds of cream, we credit him with 10 pounds. We then distribute the proceeds, not according to the quantity of milk, but according to the quantity of cream.

Q. Your tester tests the cream as to the quantity of butter it will make, does it not? And you pay for the milk on that basis. Would not there be a variation in the cream from the same dairy from time to time? A. Well the difference would be so little that we could not take any account of it. It would not be worth mentioning. We have been testing milk for the last three years, and the same tester is now used at the Guelph farm with great success.

Q. You have been testing it for three years in the factory at Beauce? A. Yes, with the same instrument.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. There will be quite a difference in the quality of the cream caused by the care taken of the animal: as, for instance, whether it is supplied with good water or whether careless boys are allowed to run the cows from the pasture to the barn? A. Oh, yes; it would make quite a difference.

By Mr. Jenkins :

Q. Do you know whether or not the butter sent from Denmark to London is salted? A. Yes, it is salted, but there is a small quantity of unsalted butter shipped from France and Belgium, and also from Germany.

Q. Do you know if a better price is got for salted than for unsalted butter? A. I cannot say, the matter is being experimented upon.

By the Chairman :

Q. In speaking of those co-operative dairies, I understood you to say that the milk cannot be transported more than a certain distance? A. No; not more than three or four miles.

Q. Then your system would be better adapted for thickly-populated districts than for where the population is sparse? A. Yes, to some extent; but we can remedy the difficulty in this way: If you want to cover a large section of country with one factory you could have it centrally situated, and then around it at a distance of three or four miles, in different directions, you could establish stations, provided merely with separators. The milk could be brought to these points and the cream taken from it, and then transported to the main factory. In this way you would save a great deal of labour and capital.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. Would it not be better to take the cream direct from the farmer in the first place? A. We could not give him the right measurement under such an arrangement. Then, in the second place, farmers are not provided with the means of getting all the cream from the milk such as we have. We could extract more cream from the same quantity of milk than they could, and we could make a better quality of butter from it.

By Mr. Hesson :

Q. Would they get their own skim milk back in each case? A. Yes.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. They would have to draw it themselves? A. When they draw the milk to the factory they have to return with the cans, and it will be no greater labour to take the refuse milk back.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Then there is this to be considered also: that the time and labour spent in handling the milk under the ordinary system on the farm would be saved if it is sent to the factory? A. Yes.

Q. You contend that the advantage of your centrifugal system is that you can get more butter from the milk, and of better quality, than by the ordinary system? A. Yes; you can safely count on from 10 to 15 per cent. more, and sometimes in the summer even more than that.

By Mr. Farrow :

Q. You said under the farmers' system they do not get as much cream from the milk as with the separator. If we do not, it is not lost, so long as we have the milk to feed to calves or pigs? A. Yes; but I would not think it very profitable to feed butter to pigs.

Q. We would not feed very much of it? A. You would feed from 15 to 20 per cent.

Q. Oh, I think not? A. Yes; unless you keep ice you would.

Q. We do use ice? A. But how many farmers use ice as a rule? I will venture to say not 10 per cent.

Q. Those in our district who raise the cream all have ice-houses. A. I don't deny that, but how many in the whole country have them? But even with ice you would lose 15 per cent. at the farm.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Is it not necessary for the farmers to have ice to keep their milk sweet over night? A. Not if proper care is taken to keep it in a cool and clean place.

Q. For instance, keeping it in the ordinary cellar? A. I do not like to keep milk in an ordinary cellar, unless it is perfectly sweet.

Q. How do you propose to arrange that? A. Our process is, that as soon as we milk we cool it down with water to a temperature of about 60 degrees, and then leave it in a good place. If it could be kept out of doors, covered with something, so that it could not be interfered with, it would do well. That is our experience, and the experience of all cheese makers in Ontario.

Q. But it is generally supposed that cream rises in the milk more slowly in a falling temperature? A. Yes; that is an admitted fact.

Q. Well, that milk having been lowered in temperature to a point at which you can keep it, eventually, I think, some of the cream would necessarily be lost? A. No; because you would keep agitating the milk while you were lowering the temperature.

Q. But you don't keep lowering it all night? A. When you get it down to 60 degrees it will not go much lower than that.

Q. And the next day you raise it? A. Yes; we raise the temperature.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. Can you separate, by the centrifugal system, the cream from milk which has stood 12 hours? A. Yes; perfectly, if we know how to do it. If the milk is kept over night it must be cooled down to about 60 degrees. In cooling, the milk loses

part of its cream-yielding power, but that can be remedied by heating it up again the next morning to about 85 or 88 degrees.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Why not heat it up to its natural temperature? A. We find that an excess of caseous matter is encased in the cream of heated milk, and the higher the temperature the more caseous matter is found in the cream.

By Mr. Fisher :

Q. If you collect the milk but once a day, you must keep a portion of it over night till the next morning. Do you think you get as much butter by keeping it over night and heating it up afterwards to 88 degrees? A. Yes, we have worked on that plan during the last three years, and we have obtained more butter from the same quantity of milk than any other creamery in Canada. We have obtained on an average for the whole season four and a-half pounds of butter per hundred pounds of milk. Of course, you must take into consideration the fact that all this milk comes from those little French cows which give very rich milk; and we are confident that we can get from 10 to 15 per cent. more butter by this system than by any other.

Q. Do you separate the cream as you collect it that same afternoon? A. We get the milk in the morning, and we start separating as soon as the milk comes in. We generally receive it in a vat large enough to hold the quantity expected. Then it is heated by a special heater, which receives the milk in sufficient quantity to feed the separator.

Q. You put it into the separator from the heater? A. Yes.

Q. At what temperature? A. At about 88 degrees. It goes right into the separator and comes out directly, part cream and part skim milk.

Q. What do you do with the cream after it is separated? A. It must be cooled down to about 45 degrees. I would advise cooling it even lower than 45, because cooling the cream counteracts the deleterious effect of the previous heating. A certain amount of caseine has been retained in the cream, and the cooling has the effect of separating it again. For that operation we have a specially constructed cooler, although it can be done by cooling with water and ice, in the ordinary way. We let the cream remain in the vat until evening. The cream vat is built just the same as a cheese vat, with similar heating appliances, and in the evening we prepare the cream for churning, which takes place next morning.

Q. You do not let the cream ripen long? A. We do not keep it longer than 24 hours. We want to have it right for churning every morning at about the same temperature, and in order to have it so we sometimes use artificial means. We lay great stress upon having the cream in good condition for churning.

Q. At what temperature do you keep it? A. The proper temperature at which the cream should be kept depends some upon surrounding circumstances. In ordinary weather we would have it at about 60 degrees; if it is cool, we would heat it up to 65 degrees; and in the fall, when the weather is still cooler, we might use about 10 per cent. more or less of sour milk, or sour buttermilk, to produce the souring process in the cream. Experience, only, can determine the point to which it should be kept.

Q. You think that to use these separators you must also have heating and cooling apparatus to regulate the temperature of the cream? A. In the factories, yes; but not necessarily in the private dairy, because in a small dairy you can dispense with the heating and cooling of the milk and cream.

Q. You say you would require to have your cream cooled down to about 45 after it has been separated from the milk. How would you do that in the small dairy unless you have cooling apparatus? A. In a small dairy you would not heat the milk, and there would not therefore be so great necessity for cooling it down.

Q. In the ordinary process, after the cream has been separated, it would require to be ripened. Supposing that in a private dairy the cream is separated from the milk in the way you speak of, it is perfectly sweet? A. Yes.

Q. Do you not think it ought to be ripened before churning, or is it best to churn it sweet? A. That all depends on the market. If you are making for the local market we like to have butter with an aromatic flavour, as do all northern

nations. For this market, therefore, it would be necessary to produce aromatic butter, and therefore acidulate the cream. The more acid is developed in the cream the stronger will be the aroma.

Q. Do you believe you can get as good keeping butter without fully ripened cream? A. Yes; in fact, the best keeping butter is made from perfectly sweet cream.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Can you get as much? A. No; not as much. All the butter made in Denmark and shipped to Brazil and the West Indies is made on the deep-setting system, and the cream is churned perfectly sweet. The next best butter is made from cream properly ripened. If the acid is not fully developed, or if it is carried too far, it produces a soft, oily and short-lived butter.

OTTAWA, 21d April, 1885.

Mr. JAMES FLETCHER called and examined.

The Chairman.—Mr. Fletcher has been connected with the Department of Agriculture, in the position of honorary entomologist, as I understand it, without pay. He has given a good deal of attention to the question, and thinks, with truth, that it has a very important bearing upon the agriculture of the country, and may be of interest to the committee. Will you state, Mr. Fletcher, your official position in relation to entomological studies for the Department of Agriculture? A. It is just as you have said. I have been asked by the Minister of Agriculture to investigate the life histories of those insects which are injurious to our crops, with the object of proposing remedies and making them known to the farmers.

Q. How long have you held that position, and what have you done, so far, in connection with it? A. My notification from the Minister of Agriculture was in July last. It was rather late in the year then to deal with the chief pests—or rather, it was past the time when the farmer could devote much attention to the insects which destroy a great deal of his produce every year. But that part of the year which was left to me was made use of in establishing a system of correspondence with farmers all over the country. We have a great many scientific students in the country. They are theoretical, and argue that if a certain insect should be treated in a particular manner, it must be the same with reference to others. But we cannot take everything on theory. So I found it desirable to institute correspondence with practical farmers cultivating their own farms, so far as I can, by a system of judicious selection, in which I have been aided by members of this House. I believe I have now gained the position of being prepared to begin this year to do useful work.

By Mr. Trow:

Q. This is a matter of great importance. It is a subject we have not yet taken up. The committee is anxious to get away to-day. Would it not be well to devote a whole forenoon to hearing Mr. Fletcher, some other day? A. I am very glad to hear a member of the committee express himself in that way. But you will find, in a report I have made to the Minister of Agriculture, a statement of what has been done during the past year. Besides, my doctors have told me that it is imperative that I should leave at once for a climate in which I can remain out of doors the greater part of the day.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):

Q. Where are you going? A. I am going to British Columbia. We find in all cultivated countries that the number of insect pests developed by the increase in the amount of produce suitable to them for food is very large. I will explain to you what I mean by taking, as an illustration, the potato bug. The potato bug, when first discovered, was one of the rarest insects we had in North America. It was several years, perhaps half a century, before it was discovered again, and for this reason: It feeds only on such plants as the potato. There was no bridge for it to come over; but by the introduction of the potato, the plant upon which it can feed, it had a large supply of food, which is the great incentive to insect life. A large amount of food produces insect life. We have, for instance, in Canada, a very important crop—the clover seed crop. In the census of 1880 we find that there were 517,000 bushels of clover and hay seed produced. The lowest estimate we can put

clover at is half of that. Clover ranges at from \$3 to \$9 at different times of the year for seed. We will put it at \$4, at which price, five years ago, we got \$340,000 for our produce. Now there is not a bushel of clover seed raised in Canada. I will not say that; but I think I may say that last year, owing to the presence of a small insect which has come here and developed itself, and is now one of the most important pests we have to fight against, there was hardly a bushel of clover seed raised in Canada. By correspondence with practical farmers, and with the Master of the Grange, a large and influential organization, which has cordially met my views and has given me every assistance, I find that by a slight change of only a fortnight in cutting the clover, or rather of pasturing it until the middle of June, instead of cutting it at the beginning of June, a great increase in the product this last year was the result. This is in the report I mentioned. In that report I have made a special investigation of certain insects. It will be distributed by the Minister, separate from his own report, and will be sent among my correspondents, who now number about 400. If any gentleman here hears of any important pests attacking our farm crops, he will confer a great favour upon me, and possibly a great advantage upon the country, by letting me know about it. In such a large country as Canada it is almost impossible for any one man to do any appreciable amount of good; but if we cannot take the whole loaf we must take the half. But so far as I am concerned, I shall do what I can. I have taken the study up as a hobby, and, if the Government thinks it is a good thing, they can get a learned man who has made it a special study to continue the investigation, and I have no doubt at all, that the most important results will be the consequence. A low estimate places the insect injury to the crops at 15 or 20 per cent. But it frequently happens that the whole of the clover seed crop is swept out entirely. That is 100 per cent. We know, too, that in certain parts of Canada the wheat, our most important crop, has been injured; and one reason why I wished to come before the committee was that I might point out the importance of entomology with reference to that crop. We have in the North-West the best country in the world for hard wheat. It produces the finest wheat in the world. The only country that is at all comparable to it is western Siberia. Wheat, I say, is a staple crop. We have not suffered in that country from insect pests; we have not, in the new country, the pests they have in the old countries. If, therefore, we can by any means disseminate information among farmers in advance of the arrival of those pests, let us do so, in order that when they come they may nip them in the bud. It has been said that every plant has six insect pests. I am sure there are nine; but at the very least there are six different kinds of insects which attack plants.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. Are there not more than one on gooseberry and currant bushes? A. Several; but they are all of a nature that can be easily kept in check.

Q. Fruits? A. I know of no insects—except one or two—which have been experimented with, that cannot be kept in check.

By the Chairman :

Q. You believe all insects can be kept in check? A. Yes; chiefly by studying their life history and discovering their most vulnerable points and the best period at which to attack them.

By Mr. Trow :

Q. What about the plum? A. The curculio is increasing, I believe; but it can be kept in check, undoubtedly, by the process advised by the Ontario Government and the Entomological Society of Ontario. They want constant attention during three weeks in the year, which is all the time they are laying the egg.

Q. Are the cherry trees subject to the same insect? A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you found the farmers willing to co-operate with you in your work? A. Yes; my relations with the farmers have been most satisfactory. They have come forward in a manner which shows that they appreciate the value of entomological studies.

The committee adjourned.