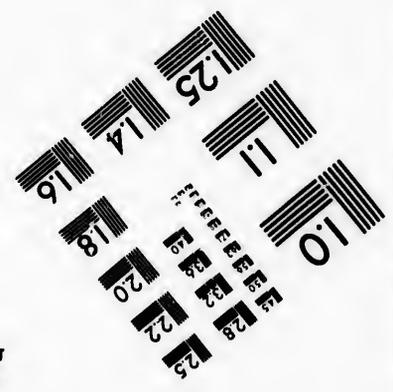
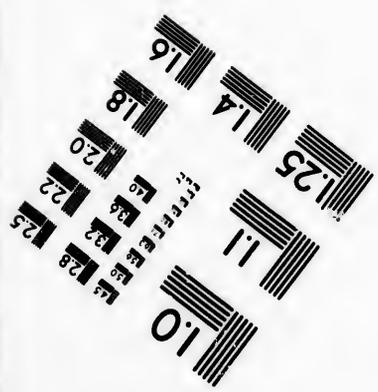
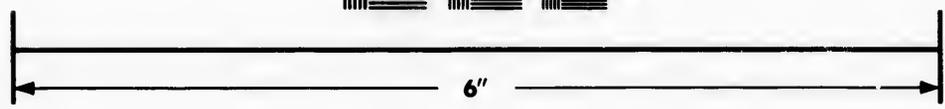
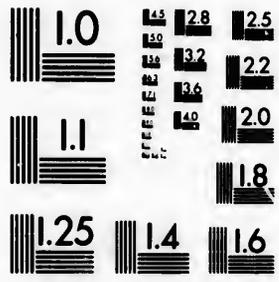


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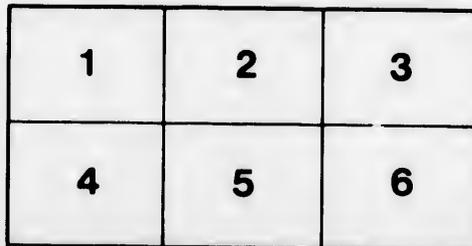
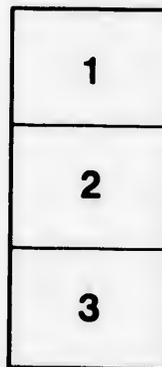
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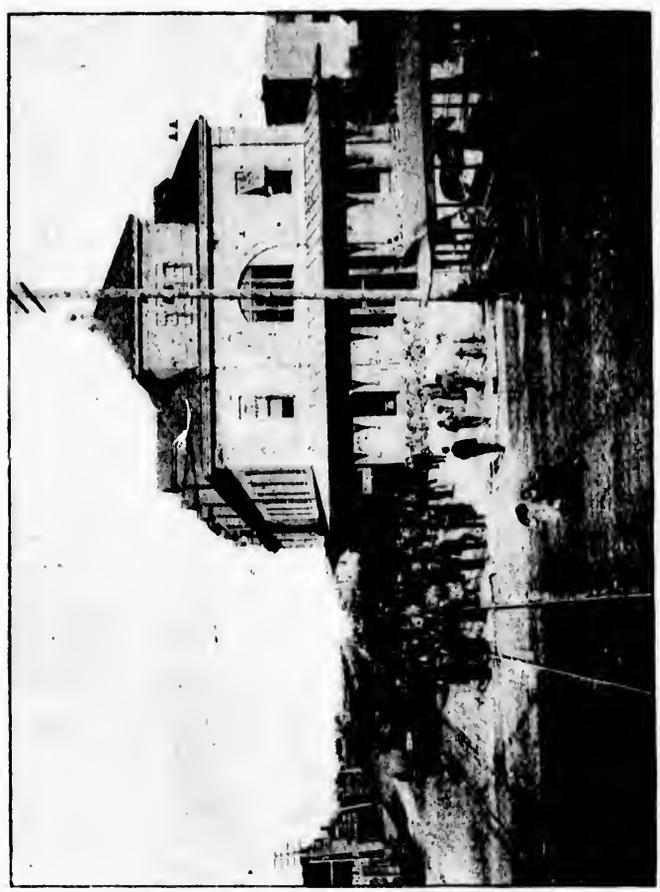
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PREFACE.

In a letter which appeared in the *Quebec Daily Telegraph* of the 16th of March, 1899, regret is expressed that so few British emigrants find their way to Canada. The writer says, "Take the statistics for January, and we find that of 5,969 British emigrants, just 359 came to Canada," and he goes on to comment on this as follows :—" It is not that the people are afraid of the distance, for in the same month of January twice the number who came to Canada went out to make their homes in Australia. Certainly it is not fear of stormy weather on the Atlantic, for British emigrants crowd by every steamer to the United States. The explanation is very simple to any one who is familiar with English life and the conditions of English thought. The popular conception of Canada is that of a frozen land where people devote to skating all the time they can spare from the delights of building ice palaces. One of the great educational influences of modern London is the Lord Mayor's procession, and none of the symbolical figures, representing the various parts of the Empire is greeted with more sympathetic cheering by an intelligent public than the imposing Polar bear which stands for Canada. The man in the

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street has very kindly feelings towards these hardy Canadians, but if he ever thinks of going out to settle in the Dominion he looks down thoughtfully at his boots, and then reflects that he would have to discard them for either skates or snowshoes. Even if, for any reason, the Polar bear is not in evidence, the common notion about Canada, as the country which owns the North Pole, is encouraged by some representation of the glories of an ice palace at Montreal, or a group of picturesque persons elaborately clad in furs sliding on a toboggan. Under whatever figure Canada is represented, the background is certain to be composed of a glittering combination of icicles and snow. To those of us who know the climate of Canada, and can compare it with that of England, all this is laughable and absurd enough. Unfortunately, it has its serious side. As a people we have a pretty tough digestion, and no doubt can assimilate an indefinite number of Poles and Huns and Russians, but the process takes time. The settler from Great Britain or Ireland on the other hand has the merit of becoming a good Canadian almost from the first. It is a national loss that every year crowds of English and Irish emigrants should go to the United States simply because they have always thought of Canada as 'Our Lady of the Snows.' All this polar bear and snow business must be chased away from the popular imagination. The people must be taught such elementary facts as that maize, which cannot be grown

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in England, is one of the most important crops in Ontario and Quebec; that in southern Ontario whole districts are given up to the cultivation of grapes and peaches, which in England require glass and artificial heat; that tomatoes, which in the old country flourish with difficulty under the shelter of a southern wall, with us ripen in wild profusion in the fields; that the Canadian summer brings to splendid maturity anywhere in the open melons which in the British Isles have to be coaxed to grow with all sorts of scientific cunning. When the people at home learn to treat Canada as the land of Indian corn and peaches and melons, and pumpkins and tobacco and grapes and tomatoes, the barrier which now turns aside the tide of emigration will finally disappear.

“The undeveloped resources of Canada are enormous, and population of the right stamp to work them is her vital need. Just the sort of people which would suit us best, people who would become Canadians in a few months, instead of in a few generations, are passing our shores, as it were, under a misapprehension, to settle on the other side of the planet. Compared with the Australian colonies, Canada is next door to Britain, and if the annual overspill of her people pass our door to seek new homes in the United States or in Australia, it is mainly because the true conditions of Canadian life are misunderstood.”

It is hoped that the matter contained in the following pages will help to throw some valuable light on the true conditions of life in Canada, and to dispel the misapprehension to which this letter refers.

The special attention of those interested in the food product of the world is called to Mr. H. Pettifer's letter, appearing in this publication.

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BRITISH SETTLERS IN WESTERN CANADA.

OBSERVATIONS OF A WORKINGMAN.

In 1898 the Council of The United Empire Trade League despatched Mr. H. J. Pettifer, the well-known lecturer on behalf of The Primrose League, as a representative workingman, to Canada, with instructions to report, from the point of view of the workingman, on the state of affairs in the Dominion, its capacity as a granary for the Mother Country and as a field for British emigration. He has returned, and submitted a report, from which the following extracts are made :—

The next day (after visiting the Government Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba), I was driven to a little village 30 miles further on, with settlers' farms and wheat fields all the way. Wheat, wheat, nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side ; what you might well call a sea of wheat. The farmers all seemed well off and prosperous, in fact are making it a success simply because they are the right men in the right place.

From there I went on to Indian Head, another 160 miles, and then I was past Manitoba and in Assinibola, one of the North-west Territories. Here there is an-

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to Mr. H.
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other Government experimental farm, as well as many other large farms and Lord Brassey's estate (30,000 acres), and here, as everywhere else, it was the same old story. "We want thousands more people to come out here, but they must be the right sort;" and the right sort, they all agree, are men used to agriculture, and *if possible* with capital. And if they come without capital, they must be very steady hard-working practical farm labourers.

While at Indian Head, I got an estimate not only as to the cost of growing an acre of wheat, but also the selling price per bushel; this was an estimate not of wheat grown on the Government farm, but an average estimate of the farms in the surrounding district, and it was 32 cents (1s. 4d.) per bushel, and the yield was 25 bushels per acre, and the average selling price 84 cents (3s. 6d.) per bushel. This leaves the farmer a profit of 52 cents (2s. 2d.) per bushel, or £2 14s. 2d. (\$12.55) per acre. Of course this would not be much in Great Britain, where the rent and taxes would in some cases come to more than that, but in the North-west Territories it is that much clear profit, because there is neither rent nor taxes to pay.

Until you have been across the Prairies you can form no idea as to their vast extent, and even then you have only seen the length of them, you have not seen how broad they are. This great tract of fertile land is over 900 miles long and 300 miles wide, containing

altogether about 200 millions of acres, the greater part of it suitable for growing wheat, etc., and the rest for the breeding and feeding of cattle and horses. I dare say some of you will say that it is a big piece of land, but you must remember Canada is a big country though very few people realize how big it is. These are a few facts that will help you when you think it over.

Canada is forty times as large as England, Wales, and Scotland combined. New South Wales has an area of 310,000 square miles, and is larger than France, Italy and Sicily combined, and yet Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. British India is large enough to contain a population of 300 millions, and yet three British Indias could be carved out of Canada and still leave enough to make a Queensland and a Victoria. People talk of the great German Empire, but that is only one-sixteenth the size of Canada, and yet with all this vast extent of territory it has only 5 millions of inhabitants, no more than we have in London. Five millions of people for three-and-a-half millions of square miles, that is to say, at the rate of one-and-a-half person to every square mile, while the United States has 19 to every square mile, and we in the United Kingdom have 315 to the square mile.

From Indian Head I went right on to Vancouver, and, of course, on the way crossed both the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirk range.

There is no mistake about the scenery during that part of the journey. It is something grand, in fact, you cannot realize how grand it is without you see it for yourself, so I shall not attempt to describe it. But we have lots of scenery in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales just as good, and I suppose if a Canadian or American reads this he will say: "That is John Bull all over, it don't matter what you show him abroad, he has always got something at home quite as good," and that is perfectly true. There is nothing they have got in the United States or Canada, or yet in Australia, any better than we have here at home, the only difference is that they have got *more* of it.

There is no soil in the world so good as British soil. We can grow more corn crops to the acre than they can in any other country, and we have finer pasture land. The trouble with us is that we have not got *enough* land here at home, consequently the man who has only a little capital, and the labourer who has none, can never get hold of a piece. We have just as good rivers and lakes as they have on the American continent, but not so big; just as good timber, but not so much of it; and that is how it is with the Rocky Mountain scenery, it is "grand, stupendous, sublime, majestic," and all that sort of thing, but our English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh scenery can be described in one word—"beautiful."

There is no mistake about one thing and that is, these Canadian Prairies are wonder-

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fully healthy, and bad for the doctors. Everybody seems strong and hearty, and many of them are very old people too.

I stopped at Whitewood (Assiniboia Territory) to pay a visit I had promised to an old gentleman who was a fellow-passenger with me from Liverpool to Winnipeg. He is over 77 years of age. I give his age because I often hear men of 50 or 55 say, "If I was younger I would start farming in Australia or Canada, but I am too old to begin now." My friend was 62 when he went out to Canada; certainly, he did not go as a labourer, but took enough money to commence for himself; he also took out five or six strong, able-bodied sons and daughters, and that is a *wonderful* help to a new settler on a Canadian farm, for not only does he get a free grant of 160 acres for every male over 18 years of age, but they assist him in every way. In fact, Canada is, perhaps more than any other country, one of those lands,

"Where children are blessings, and he who
 hath most
 Hath aid for his labours, and riches to
 boast;
 Where a man is a man if he's willing to
 toil,
 And the youngest may gather the fruits of
 the soil."

My friend now owns 1,400 acres, and has about 200 under tillage and the rest pasture. Here I may say that the natural grass on the prairie will not only feed but will fatten cattle. He has 70 head of cattle, over 200

sheep, and 25 horses. He and all his family are well and hearty, three of his children being married and settled on farms of their own, and as he says himself he has not got a thing in the world to trouble about, and he is a fair specimen of thousands in the Canadian North-west. I was very much pleased to find that a very great number of them are men who have landed in the country without capital and have worked their way up, commencing as labourers.

Here is something that will interest all those who take an interest in politics. No question of naturalization arises in connection with the emigration of British subjects to Canada. Settling in the Dominion makes no more change in this respect than a removal from Birmingham to Sheffield, or from Dublin to London, and a new arrival has all the privileges of a Canadian-born fellow-subject. Now just compare that with the position of a person who emigrates from the United Kingdom to the United States. *There* it is required that every one who desires to become an American citizen shall take two oaths, the first of his intention to become a citizen, and the second after five years' residence. The effect of these oaths is to renounce allegiance to the Queen and in the event of war between the two countries to fight against Great Britain. Of course, in the case of a German or a Russian the same oath is taken, the only difference is an alteration in the names of the sovereign and the country, each one renouncing allegiance to the country of his birth.

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A word or two about the Canadian Winter. I have had four winters in the Eastern States of America, and all the Americans I met in Canada said they liked the Canadian winter the best. The average winter lasts about four months and a half, and spring commences two or three weeks later than in England, but the conditions for the rapid growth of all produce are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July. Of course, if you test it by a thermometer, it is very much colder in Canada than in Great Britain, but not if you test it by its effect upon the human system. The dampness or dryness of the atmosphere makes all the difference as to heat or cold. I have worked for weeks together with pick and shovel on a railway line in Australia (out in the sun) when the thermometer, in the middle of the day, registered in the *shade* from 100 to 105, and felt the heat no more than I should have done in England under the same circumstances with the thermometer at 80 or 85. And it is just the same with the cold in Canada. You can easily stand 20 or 25 degrees more of it than you can in this country.

Leaving the rest of Canada out of the question for a time, let us look at what we may call the possibilities of that great tract of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-west. Sir William Crookes, President of the British Association, said, in his opening address at Bristol (September 7th, 1898) when

speaking of our wheat supply, "The consumption of wheat per head of the population of the United Kingdom is six bushels per annum, and taking the population at 40 millions, we require no less than 240 million bushels of wheat, increasing annually by two million bushels, to supply the people. Of that total amount we grow 25 per cent, or 60 million bushels, and import 75 per cent, or 180 million bushels." Of this amount on an average we get 30 million bushels from our own Colonies and Dependencies (Greater Britain), and that leaves us dependent upon Foreign Countries for at least 150 million bushels.

Sir William then went on to say that "it is certain that in case of war wheat would be just as much contraband as if it were cannon or powder, and be as liable to capture, even under a neutral flag." That means that if we were at war with France or Russia, the United States, as a neutral power, could no more send us food than she could send us firearms. And this is just where the great Canadian wheat fields come in, or ought to come in. As I have already said, this vast tract of fertile land is 200 million acres in extent. Now, supposing that only one-twentieth of it, or 10 million acres, was growing wheat to send over here, it would on an average of 20 bushels per acre be not only sufficient to supply all our wants but leave a lot to spare. In other words, it would produce 200 million bushels, and we only require 150 million bushels extra from

ply, "The cost of the population six bushels per population at 40 than 240 million annually by apply the people. grow 25 per cent, report 75 per cent, this amount on on bushels from dependencies (Greater dependent upon east 150 million

to say that "It our wheat would as if it were as liable to al flag." That ar with France, as a neutral us food than and this is just eat fields come have already e land is 200 supposing that million acres, over here, it hels per acre all our wants her words, it hels, and we s extra from

our own colonies to make us independent of the foreigner.

MEN TO THE LAND.

And what is there to prevent this being done? I am sure I don't know. Here in the United Kingdom we have the men that want the land, there in Canada we have the land that wants the men. Now, how are we to get the two together? The land cannot come to the men, so the men must go to the land. Sir William Crookes (I quote him because he is a great authority) went on to say what a grand thing it would be if we could grow most if not all our own wheat supply here at home in the British Isles, and he wished we could spare 110 square miles more for the purpose. But if we cannot spare it here, we all know where they can. Why, 110 square miles, which seems such a big piece to us, would only be "a drop in the bucket" in Canada.

Over there they reckon square miles not by the hundred but by the thousand. Manitoba contains 72,000; Assiniboia, 89,000; Keewatin, 282,000; Saskatchewan, 107,000; Alberta, 106,000; Athabasca, 104,000. Here we have in one patch over 700,000 square miles, almost all of it fertile land capable of growing wheat, barley, oats, &c. Manitoba alone has an area of 47 million acres. Deducting 10 million for lakes and rivers, town sites and waste land, 37 million acres are left for farm cultivation, or homes for 116,000 families on 320 acres each, and as up

to now there are only 27,000 farmers there altogether, that leaves room in that one province for 89,000 more wheat growers. Supposing then we got them there, and each one of them out of his 320 acres grew on an average 100 acres at 20 bushels to the acre, if you figure it up you will find it is quite possible for Manitoba alone to supply us with all the wheat we require from abroad.

It is only a question of money, and comparatively speaking, not much money either. The cost of *one* first-class battleship (about £750,000) would put 5,000 families on to farms in the North-west, allowing £150 to each to find them in implements, seed, horses, &c., as well as to keep them until their first crop was harvested. Five thousand farmers averaging 100 acres of wheat each, at 20 bushels per acre, means an extra 10,000,000 bushels.

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Typical Homestead in Western Canada.

Letters from some of the Men who have Settled in Western Canada.

MR. T. E. JACKSON, who has a homestead between Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head, writes :

I came to this country in the spring of 1882 with less than \$200—not much money, but full of days' work. I took up a homestead and pre-emption in what is now called the wide-awake settlement. I consider the soil as first-class for wheat, a deep clay loam ; built a "shack" about as small as it was possible, but I had to make it do for a time. I should have mentioned all my difficulties I had to contend with, such as driving oxen, &c. However, I pulled through and built a second house ; after five years of struggle I exchanged oxen for horses, although still not married.

The year 1890 was, however, really the commencement of a good deal better luck, for I had much more land under cultivation. I raised about 5,000 bushels of grain, and in the last ten years never less than this year. I also bought another quarter section of land. I have got all this land under cultivation, and last year I built a brick house, estimated cost \$3,000. I also had a magnificent crop of 10,500 bushels. All my wheat is No. 1 hard grade, which will average about 75 cents a bushel ; cost of crop, about 20 cents a bushel. I now own nearly 1,000 acres of

**Men who have
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land entirely free of debt, and a fair estimate of this property would be \$15,000, though I may say I would not take this sum if it were offered.

I think this a fair showing and a proof that we have a good country for farming.

MR. SEPTIMUS FIELD, of Assesippi, Manitoba, "after three years' close personal observation on the spot, backed by a previous practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits in England, extending over a period of thirty years," wrote as follows:—

To those farmers in the old country whose capital is diminishing, but not yet all gone. I more particularly address myself, and knowing the struggle they are having for existence, I bid them hasten to break away from their old moorings, come out here and start afresh. To such I would advise that where possible this should be done collectively; if twenty men from one or more districts would make up their minds to come out here in a body with such capital as they can command, a good district could be chosen, their several quarter sections of 160 acres each selected, and a colony would be established at once. They would be in touch with each other and their interests being furthered by mutual intercourse and assistance, their advancement would be hastened, and success would follow, where single individuals, as sometimes happens, might tire of the isolation and the sudden

abandonment of social relations with their friends. Co-operation in the use of farm machinery, stud animals, &c., would all promote the economy so necessary for new settlers. Schools would at once be formed, and everything required for the comfort and convenience of the settlers would be obtained more readily and quickly than might otherwise be the case. I most strongly advocate this system where it is at all possible to adopt it. Let me, therefore, advise any one reading this, whose circumstances may be forcing him to try this country as a means of retrieving his old position, to speak to his neighbours and friends upon the subject, and try and form such a band and come out here under the guidance of some one familiar with the country. But, failing this, let him come in any case, and I am sure such a step will never be regretted.

The land is ready to fulfil all that is required of it, if properly managed. It is rich in natural grasses, and cattle quickly fatten upon them. The North-west Territories are perhaps the most suitable for mixed farming, of any part of Canada, and it has often struck me as an unfortunate circumstance for the country as a whole that the most difficult lands to be brought under cultivation should have been the first to be settled upon. If all the immigration had come in on the west instead of the east of the Dominion, the country would have advanced with more rapid strides and there would have been no such term as the "settler in the

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backwoods" to frighten people from coming here. Still, it is fortunate for the present generation of colonists that the best and most easily cultivated lands have been left to them to take up.

MR. DAVID JONES, of Marlais Farm, Dugald, Manitoba, after 18 months' experience of the country, wrote as follows:—

We left the old country just eighteen months ago, and bought this farm of 160 acres situated about 12 miles from Winnipeg, for which we gave \$1,400.

To procure suitable stock to start with we purchased 10 cows and 4 horses, besides the required implements. Last year we had 50 acres under cultivation and being our first year, it turned out very successful, and we had a yield of 600 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, and 450 bushels of barley. This total together with our dairy, pigs and other produce, brought an income of about \$1,400.

Since then we have more than doubled the number of our stock; we now have twenty-five head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry, and our working power consists of five horses and a yoke of oxen, and we have felt so encouraged by our last year's success, and prospects for the future, that we have bought an adjoining farm, so that now we own 320 acres of land. Therefore we expect to have considerable more land under crop next year, and when both farms

are broken up, we expect to have about 200 acres for grain and cultivation, and about 120 acres for hay and pasture. We have also built additional buildings and the present value of our land, buildings, stock, crop and implements is about \$7,500, equal to £1,500.

Manitoba is undoubtedly a country with a great future, and it has one of the healthiest climates in the world, and we believe that any man with courage and industry can do well here, particularly those with small capital to start with, as they can have the advantage of buying improved farms in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, or some other towns, where they can obtain a ready market for their produce.

We would like to impress upon intending settlers not to be daunted with trifling obstacles, but to come here with a determination to push forward and overcome the small difficulties, with which new settlers have invariably to contend.

MR. W. C. COULTER, of Rosedale, Manitoba, wrote as follows after six and a half years' experience of the country :—

My name is William C. Coulter. A native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Previous to coming to Manitoba I had resided in Pennsylvania, U.S. I arrived in Manitoba, April 1, 1882. Capital on arrival, \$200 ; present capital, about \$5,000. Acres under cultivation, this year, one hundred ; yield per acre wheat, 25 bushels ; oats, 40 bushels ; barley

35 bushels. I would say that I think this is a good country for a poor man to emigrate to if he is possessed of good health, and is not afraid of hard work. If he has not these qualities I would advise him to give this country a wide berth.

Mr. Coulter added the following :—

P.S.—I might say that on arrival in this country my family consisted of wife and one child—now it consists of wife and seven children (quite an increase in capital).

MR. WILLIAM A. ROE, of Lacombe, Alberta, wrote as follows after nine years' experience :—

I came out from Sheffield, England, in 1889 to Manitoba, for a change as much as anything and with no fixed determination to stay in the country altogether.

I was a school teacher in the old country, and scarcely ever enjoyed good health.

I remained two and a half years in Manitoba, and then returned to England in the winter of 1891.

I could not, however, content myself there after the life on the prairie, and returned the following spring to Manitoba.

I worked there until June, 1894, when my parents and brother came out ; the following month we came to Red Deer, Alberta, with the intention of settling on homesteads ; my father and myself being, at that time, the only members of the family qualified to enter for land.

Our capital on arrival, after payment of baggage dues, amounted to about \$25.

We had no stock or machinery at all.

I was the only one of the family who had any experience at all of farming, and I found it stood me in good stead out here.

We found the country, at that time, just beginning to be settled up. Neighbours were scarce and everything was very dear; and there was very little work to be had.

We located on the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. 30, T. 39, R. 25 W. of 4 M., myself on the N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and my father on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. We found the soil to be a deep black loam varying from 10 to 24 inches in depth, suitable for raising anything.

Of course without capital we found it a hard struggle uphill; work being scarce made it a great deal harder.

The difficulties we had to contend with are now practically over. There is plenty of work to be had and everything is much cheaper than it was then. I may mention here that Lacombe, our nearest town and post office, has just started a co-operative store, the first in Canada, I believe, run strictly on English co-operative lines, and which we hope will have a good effect in cheapening goods to the consumer and also in obtaining a higher price for the crops we raise.

As compared with Manitoba, I consider it a much milder climate, as we have no blizzards or long cold spells, and I think in the course of a few years it will be fully

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its equal from a crop-raising point of view. For a country that has only been opened up for about six years I consider the progress made has been marvellous.

Owing to having had to work away from home so much, we have not the work done at home which we might have had, if we had possessed sufficient means to give us a start. We are, however, gradually getting the stock and machinery around us, and in the course of two or three years hope to be doing well

Most of our crop this year was cut green as it was on new land and sown too late to ripen.

I think the above covers about all the ground so far as I am able to give a definite answer. In the course of a year or two I hope to be able to add more.

WHAT AN IRISHMAN HAS TO SAY OF THE COUNTRY.

MR. RICHARD LYONS, of Swan River, Manitoba, writes:

I came from the North of Ireland with a family of twelve, and my brother.

I took two homesteads, one for my eldest son James and self, N.E. and N.W. quarters of 10-35-29. I like the land of the Swan River Valley better than any I have seen. I have about 12 acres of land ploughed, have a dwelling house 32 by 22 feet, a stable 24 by 15 feet, six head of cattle, a yoke of oxen and a horse. I did not get here till the 14th August, and write this 11th November, same year. The Gov-

ernment tents and cook stoves are a great convenience to the people who come here. In fact I think the Government of the Dominion has done everything possible for the comfort of the settlers, indeed I must say that the Government and railway officials of Manitoba are the kindest people I ever met.

MR. THOS. KIRKLAND, of Yorkton, Assiniboia, writes as follows :—

I will give you a report of how I find an
like this country. Perhaps it might not be
out of place to mention in passing that
was born at Bury, Lancashire, England
January 30, 1848 ; I lived in England till
June 2, 1881, when I sailed from Liverpool
to this country. I am an engineer and machinist and worked at my trade in Canada till 1887, when I moved into the United States of America. I worked at my trade for seven years there, after which I turned my attention to farming, my early days having been spent on a farm. I was not a stranger to the work, but the elements played such havoc with my crops, the last three years I was in Minnesota that I came away three thousand dollars worse off than I should have been had I come away three years sooner. This spring I came as a delegate from the State of Minnesota, to look over Western Canada for a suitable place for myself and some of my neighbours. The prospect here was so satisfactory to me that

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I located at once, hurried home and shipped stock and implements so as to get a crop in, which was simply splendid. We are late with threshing, only finishing to-day—we have 2,000 bushels of as fine oats as can be found anywhere. Our wheat was good but only a small quantity as it was more of an experiment than anything else. Our garden truck was the best, I think, we ever had, but the natural advantages that are to be found in this country for raising stock are so numerous that it would seem as though it were especially made for it, either on a large or small scale. I am well pleased with my change, sorry I did not come sooner.



MR. RICHARD STOREY, J.P., of Edna, Minnedosa, Manitoba, relates his experience of the country, as follows:—

I came to Manitoba about the 20th July, 1888, from Liverpool, England, where I had been some years in business, but formerly from the Lake District of Westmorland in the North of England.

After a few weeks looking over Manitoba and the North-west, I finally purchased a farm of 160 acres at \$5 an acre, which I considered suitable for mixed farming, which I think is the soundest and safest line. My family came out about the end of September the same year. I had sufficient capital to pay for my farm and most of the necessary machinery for working it. For five or six years we were not able to make

much headway ; steadily resisting the temptation and facilities for getting into debt I hired very little help ; but since that our prospects and position have year by year improved and the future looks still more hopeful. I own three quarter sections of land, 480 acres, at the present about forty head of cattle and 7 horses, and 80 acres broke. Crop this year, wheat average 30 bushels per acre, oats 45, barley 42.

I am very well satisfied with the country and the change. I am confident that if many of the young men in my native country who can scarcely hope to rise above the position of farm servants, or tenant farmers, were to come out here they would soon be able to own farms.

MR. ROBERT LOWRIE, of Insinger P.O., Assa., N.W.T., writes as follows :—

I was born in Clackmannanshire, Scotland; came to the State of Massachusetts, 1870, from there to South Dakota, U.S.A., in 1883, with \$3,500 ; lost nearly all that trying to grow grain, and worked hard all the time. An immigration agent named Captain Holmes from Canada paid me a visit and prevailed on me to try Canada. I arrived in Yorkton in May, 1892, with 7 head of cattle and four horses ; two horses died the first year. I put up all the hay I could and took in nine head of cattle to winter, and five horses in March, until May, which tided me over

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the winter. The second summer I put up all the hay I could and took in more cattle to winter and have done the same every year, but this year my stock has increased so that I can't take in any more, having over sixty head of my own. Wages here are good. Farmers pay \$25 per month through haying, and I had a man at my house to-day offering men \$1.50 per day without board.

I am well pleased with the country. We get all the good dry wood we want for the hauling home, which we get within one-half mile from my own place, all the hay we can roll up for our stock, and not one cent of taxes to pay. I have barns for all my cattle and horses, and they are good barns. They did not cost me a cent except a few nails for my doors. They are built of logs; we haul them home on the sleighs in the winter time. I have also a good comfortable house, built of logs; all the expenses I was out on it was for windows, and floors and nails.

I think Assiniboia Territory is a good place for a workingman to come to, with a little capital to invest in a few cows.

LETTER FROM TWO SCOTCH DELEGATES.

Winnipeg, 21st July, 1899.

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of
Immigration. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sir,—We hereby express our gratitude to you for the interest you have taken personally in our behalf as delegates from Scotland, which we have no doubt will bear fruit in due course. Mr. Healey drove us round himself and was otherwise useful as an instructor. He then sent us through a very good district, good land, good crops, and an excellent community. We then got under the tuition of Mr. McQueen who put us through all the facings from ploughing prairie to threshing the crop, *which he can do*, and we can honestly give a very favourable report on what we have seen of the country and its wonderful scope for any energetic agriculturist.

We are, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

W. MURISON.

ROBT. JAS. MAIR.

WHAT A BRECONSHIRE MAN THINKS OF
MANITOBA.

CH DELEGATES.

21st July, 1899.

Commissioner of
Manitoba.

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A GOOD COUNTRY FOR YOUNG MEN AND
MEN WITH FAMILIES WHO WISH
TO BECOME THE FREEHOLD
OWNERS OF GOOD
FARMS.

*Letters from Mr. R. Lloyd Morgan (of Aber-
cynrig, Brecon) and his Cousin,
Mr. Ivor M. Roach.*

Swan River, Manitoba.

Western Canada, Oct. 27, 1898.

MR. GRIFFITH,—

Sir,—I write this for the benefit of those persons desirous of striking out for fresh fields and pastures new, but who are yet dubious as to what course to adopt. In commencing I may remark that this will be of more interest to those of the farming fraternity rather than other vocations; the inducement to settlers I think are about the most generous a man need wish for, each individual being allowed 160 acres of land absolutely free of any encumbrance except \$10, about £2 English money, and the cultivation of 15 acres during a period of three years, which is compulsory, and also beneficial to the settler himself. This is merely to assure the Government of the honest desire of the individual to remain on the land, and not take advantage of their generosity to homestead and immediately place the same on the market.

TRISON.
JAS. MAIR.

The land around Swan River is about the last tract of country that has been surveyed and opened up for selection, and is rapidly being taken up with such zest that I am inclined to think the surveyors will need to be at work again as soon as practicable opening up new land, and when it is considered that this quick settling is all as yet done in the face of very many hardships as yet, any person may judge when I say that the nearest railway station is about 100 miles away, and all goods of every description have to be freighted by horse and oxen over some pretty rough road, one may conclude that there must be something good at the other end of the stick; and so there is the land is splendid, "soil fit to grow any thing" is the popular phrase, if you wish to go into cattle raising you can find a section specially adapted to that, if grain only or even mixed farming, you have them right at the spot; the vegetation all round being very heavy indeed, and samples of grain shown me by my neighbours are all to be desired. Personally, I am so pleased with my section that I now almost look upon my eleven years sojourn in Australia as "labour lost."

In addition I may state that the Government offers all possible assistance to people coming from the home country, as will be seen when I say that I started from Cardiff, Wales, England, about the end of July, 1898, and by September 1st I find myself at Swan River in possession of my land, and now I

would require. Well, we reached Government tents, and glad to say we had every accommodation there, and to find a good agent (Mr. Harley, a gentleman who is wishful to see everybody all right) and understands the country and all farming. I think we have the very best of land that can be got. I have been accustomed to farming all my life near Brecon, Wales, but I don't regret leaving there, I think there is a good chance for anybody to make a good home here. I have seen lots of vegetables, potatoes are a grand size. Mr. Harley showed me a very nice sample of wheat which I thought could not be beat in the land, there is plenty of good soil, scarcely a stone, there is plenty of hay, timber to build and fence. When the railway will reach here in the spring there will be a great rush of settlers. If any of my country people should think of leaving the old country I should be very pleased to recommend them to the Swan River, which I am sure they would not regret.

Yours truly,

ROGER LLOYD MORGAN.

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Western Shorthorns.

OTHER LETTERS.

FROM A LANCASHIREMAN.

Cardston, Southern Alberta, Oct. 2, '99.

I came to this district in 1887 and settled in Township 2, Rg. 25, W. 4th M., and homesteaded the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36—2—25, and bought one-half section of land (320 acres) beside. I was born in Lancashire, England. At the time I settled in Alberta I had \$17. and a pair of horses. I have now on my farm, four horses, cattle, twelve head, good buildings, machinery and the farm all fenced and under cultivation. This is a good country for those seeking homes with a small capital, if they are willing to work.

SAML. MATKIN.

FROM A SHROPSHIREMAN.

Macleod, Alberta, Oct. 14, 1899.

I came from Shropshire, England, and have been in the Canadian North-west since 1885. I had no capital when I arrived here. and commenced ranching on shares in 1886. In 1889 I took up a quarter section at Kipp, sixteen miles east of here. In 1896 I removed to Macleod and purchased 160 acres, two miles west of the town. To-day I have a good frame house, outbuildings, 150 head of cattle, 10 horses, poultry, pigs, &c. I have 25 acres in crop—15 in oats, which will go 75 bushels to the acre and over 35 lbs. to the bushel, and 10 in vegetables. Last year I got $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for my oats, and from three acres I raised 15 tons of potatoes,

RS.

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some of them weighing over three pounds each. There is a good market for all my produce every year. I sold two tons of onions last year for from 5c. to 7c. per lb. This is an excellent district for farmers with small means.

THOS. HOLT.

FROM A CORNISHMAN.

Fort Saskatchewan, Nov., 1899.

I came to Canada from Marvah, near Penzance, Cornwall, Eng., during the spring of 1885. I have since then been in several parts of the west, but I think the Edmonton District is the most suitable place for mixed farming. I went to Edmonton in 1892 and took up a homestead of 160 acres near Fort Saskatchewan. I started with about \$1,000. I bought all the necessary implements to go to work and several head of cattle, about thirteen head; did not do very much farming the first year or so. My first crop of wheat of five acres, produced 187 bushels, 63 lbs. to the bushel, according to test at the mill at Fort Saskatchewan. I have every confidence in the country respecting its future.

People coming to the Edmonton District with about \$700 to \$1,000 can make very comfortable homes and do well. A fine climate, plenty of coal, wood and water, and the mines of British Columbia close by. I have at present over seventy head of cattle, nine horses and other stuff, &c.

H. HARVEY.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Thomas Over Meller.

Address.—Minnedosa P. O., Section 17,
Township 15, Range 17.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your
Township.—English, Scotch and Irish.

When did you settle in your present loca-
tion?—1890.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capita-
you started with?—\$10.

How much land have you under cultiva-
tion in—

Wheat	100 acres
Oats	10 acres
Barley	00 acres
Other grain	00 acres

Number of—

Horses	6
Cattle	30
Swine	2
Sheep	0
Poultry	50

Value of—

House	\$ 500
Stable	300
Implements	300

What do you estimate the cash value of
your crop and cattle available for sale this
season?—\$1,000.

What class of farming is the most success-
ful in your district?—Mixed, certainly.

What is the average price of an improved
farm?—\$8 an acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—
\$4 an acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant
near your own land?—No.

ANSWERED.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

er.
., Section 17.

Name.—Peter Hume.

Address.—Minnedosa, Section 28, Town-
ship 13, Range 17 W.

Nationality.—Scotch.

alities in your
and Irish.

Name the several nationalities in your
Township.—English, Irish and Scotch.

ur present loca-

When did you settle to your present loca-
tion?—1882.

?—Yes.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

ng what capita-

Would you object to stating what capital
you started with?—Yes.

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How much land have you under cultiva-
tion in—

100 acres
10 acres
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Wheat	75 acres
Oats	50 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	75 acres

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Number of—

Horses	14
Cattle	35
Swine	20
Sheep	0
Poultry	200

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Value of—

House	\$, 300
Stable	200
Implements	500

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What do you estimate the cash value of
your crop and cattle available for sale this
season?—\$1,500.

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What class of farming is the most success-
ful in your district?—Mixed.

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What is the average price of an improved
farm?—\$8 an acre.

or wild land?—

What is the average price for wild land?—
\$3 to \$5 an acre.

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Are there any good homesteads vacant
near your own land?—No.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Henry Harris.

Address.—Yorkton, Section 12, Township 25, Range 4.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—English and Scotch.

When did you settle in your present location?—1889.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$800.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	40 acres
Oats	50 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	10
Cattle	55
Swine	12
Sheep	0
Poultry	75

Value of—

House	\$ 600
Stable	300
Implements	500

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$1,000.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming and dairying by all means.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—\$10 an acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 an acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your land?—Yes.

You like this country?—Yes. A poor man can do well in this country if willing to work.

ANSWERED.

12, Township

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QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—James E. Peaker.

Address.—Yorkton, Section 6, Township 24,
Range 3, W. 2nd.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your
Township.—English.

When did you settle in your present loca-
tion ?—1888.

Have you been successful ?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital
you started with ?—\$2,500.

How much land have you under cultiva-
tion in—

Wheat	60 acres
Oats	80 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain.	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	20
Cattle	175
Swine	12
Sheep	0
Poultry.	150

Value of—

House	\$ 300
Stable	500
Implements.	625

What do you estimate the cash value of
your crop and cattle available for sale this
season ?—\$1,600.

What class of farming is the most success-
ful in your district ?—Mixed farming.

What is the average price of an improved
farm ?—From \$800 to \$1,500.

What is the average price for wild land ?—
\$3 an acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant
near your own land ?—No.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—John Guest.

Address.—Theodora, Section 34, Township 27, Range 7, West 2nd.

Nationality.—Irish.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—English and Irish.

When did you settle in your present location?—1892.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$700.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	20 acres
Oats	60 acres
Barley	4 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	6
Cattle	23
Cwine	8
Sheep	0
Poultry	200

Value of—

House	\$ 100
Stable	150
Implements	350

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattie available for sale this season?—About \$850 at present prices.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming is by far the best.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—\$10 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—About \$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—Yes, good. None better in the country.

Came from Ireland to New York, Illinois and Indiana and stayed there till 1892, when I moved to my present location. I consider this a better country for a poor man than any of the states I was in, and recommend this district for settlers.

ANSWERED.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

34, Township

Name.—Thomas Buckle.

Address.—Yorkton, Section 12, Township 25, Range 4, W. 2nd.

Nationality.—English.

ties in your

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—English, Scotch and Canadian.

present loca-

When did you settle in your present location?—1889.

—Yes.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

what capital

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—Two cows, one heifer and pony and \$10 cash.

cultivation in—

How much land have you under cultivation in—

20 acres
60 acres
4 acres
0 acres

Wheat	25 acres
Oats	40 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

..... 6
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Number of—

Horses	7
Cattle	40
Swine	12
Sheep	0
Poultry	100

.. \$ 100
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Value of—

House	\$ 125
Stable	100
Implements	300

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What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—Over \$700.

most success-
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What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming and dairying.

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What is the average price of an improved farm?—\$10 per acre.

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What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 per acre.

lands vacant
None bet-

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—Some south of me.

Illinois and
when I moved
this a better
of the states I
for settlers.

I like the country splendid, and is a good district for a man with small capital and is willing to work, but it is no place for a man who will not work.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—M. Jones.

Address.—Dauphin, Manitoba, Section 14, Township 25, Range 20, W. 1st.

Name the several nationalities in your Township?—Chiefly English and Irish Canadians.

When did you settle in your present location?—April, 1891.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—Lost all we had in Southern Manitoba and came here with \$1.50.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	8 acres
Oats	9 acres
Barley	6 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	3
Cattle	20
Swine	15
Sheep	0
Poultry	50

Value of—

House	\$ 125
Stable	75
Implements	200

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$200 value of swine and grain. Will sell no cattle till next summer. Am raising all the stock I can.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—From \$600 to \$1,000.

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—No.

ANSWERED.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—William McDonald, sr.

Address.—Laggan Farm, Virden, Manitoba, Section S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 and 31, Township 9, Range 27 W.

Nationality.—Scotch.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.

When did you settle in your present location?—1892.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$6,000 (a great portion of this was spent in starting my sons in farming).

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	3,300 bushels
Oats	500 bushels
Barley	0 bushels
Other grain	0 bushels

Number of—

Horses	14
Cattle	20
Swine	13
Sheep.....	0
Poultry	100

Value of—

House	
Stable	
Implements	

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Grain raising.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—From \$10 to \$15 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—From \$3 to \$6 per acre.

In 1892 I got the gold medal against the world in England at the National Millers' Association.

In 1894 I raised 13,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat.

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QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—William Wood.

Address.—Elkhorn, Section W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 and N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2, Township 11, Range 29, W.

Nationality.—Scotch.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—One Swede.

When did you settle in your present location?—1883.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$500.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	} 165 acres
Oats	
Barley	
Other grain	

Number of—

Horses	9 head
Cattle	12 head
Swine	1 head
Sheep	0
Poultry	100

Value of—

House	
Stable	
Implements	

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—One thousand dollars.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—From \$8 to \$10 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 to \$6 per acre

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.--Wm. J. Rattray.

Address.--Pipestone, Section 16, Township 7, Range 26.

Nationality.--Scotch.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.--Mostly Scotch.

When did you settle in your present location ?--1892.

Have you been successful ?--Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with ?

How much land have you under cultivation in--

Wheat	600 acres
Oats	100 acres
Barley	15 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of--

Horses	15
Cattle	50
Swine	5
Sheep	0
Poultry	100

Value of--

House	\$1,300
Stables	500
Implements	1,200

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season ?--\$5,300.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district ?--Wheat and cattle.

What is the average price of an improved farm ?--\$7 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land ?--\$5 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land ?--No.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Thomas Forster.

Address.—Killarney, Manitoba, S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 20, Township 2, Range 16, W. 1st.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians.

When did you settle in your present location?—In 1881.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—My hands, a willing heart and about \$70 in money.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	} About 100 acres
Oats	
Barley	
Other grain..	

Number of—

Horses	5
Cattle	15
Swine	11
Sheep	0
Poultry	100

Value of—

House	\$ 500
Stable	100
Implements.. . . .	200

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$1,200.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—\$500 to \$1,000.

What is the average price for wild land?—From \$2 to \$4 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—No homesteads now.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Humphrey Bate.

Address.—Winga P.O., S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 31 and S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 25, Township 2, Ranges 18 and 19 W. 1st.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Irish, English, Scotch and Canadian.

When did you settle in your present location?—In 1882.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	200 acres
Oats	60 acres
Barley	10 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	13
Cattle	30
Swine	8
Sheep	0
Poultry	70 or 80

Value of—

House	\$ 600 or \$700
Stable	700
Implements	1,000

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$2,800.

What class of farming is the most successful your district?—Mixed.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—From \$15 to \$20 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—From \$3 to \$6 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—None.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Isaac Leece.

Address.—Holmfield, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Sections 18 and 17, Township 3, Range 15,
W. 1st P.M.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your
Township.—English and Canadians.

When did you settle in your present loca-
tion?—August, 1882.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital
you started with?—

How much land have you under cultiva-
tion in—

Wheat	} 150 acres
Oats	
Barley	
Other grain	

Number of—

Horses	7
Cattle	64
Swine	22
Sheep	28
Poultry	150

Value of—

House	\$ 500
Stables	700
Implements	500

What do you estimate the cash value of
your crop and catle available for sale this
season?—\$300.

What class of farming is the most success-
ful in your district?—Mixed farming, more
especially feeding cattle.

What is the average price of an improved
farm?—From \$800 to \$1,200 per $\frac{1}{4}$ section.

What is the average price for wild land?—
\$3.50 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant
near your own land?—All taken up.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—P. Flynn.

Address.—Roseridge P.O., Alberta, Section 12, Township 55, Range 25, W. 4th.

Nationality.—Irish.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Irish and Scotch.

When did you settle in your present location?—In 1894.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$1,500.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	35 acres
Oats	27 acres
Barley	4½ acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	9
Cattle	20
Swine	30
Sheep	15
Poultry	75

Value of—

House	\$ 800
Stable	100
Implements	500
Granary	100

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$1,500.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—About \$5 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—About \$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—No, not in my township.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—John M. Macneill.

Address.—Rigby P.O., Manitoba, Section 3, Township 26, Range 20 W.

Nationality.—Scotch.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Canadians, Scotch, English and Galicians.

When did you settle in your present location?—In 1889.

Have you been successful?—Fairly.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—About \$200.

How much land have you under cultivation in--

Wheat	40 acres
Oats	20 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	10
Cattle	21
Swine	1
Sheep	0
Poultry	40

Value of—

House	\$ 200
Stables	150
Implements	350

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—\$580.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed farming.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—About \$1,500 for 160 acres.

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 an acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—No.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—William Moffat.

Address.—Moosejaw, Assa. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 28, Township 18, Range 25, W. 2nd.

Nationality.—Scotch.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Canadians.

When did you settle in your present location?—1890.

Have you been successful?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$2,000.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	60 acres
Oats	20 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	8
Cattle	8
Swine	4
Sheep	0
Poultry	50

Value of—

House	\$ 800
Stable, &c.	800
Implements	1,000

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—Wheat, 1,440 bushels. \$1,010.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed.

What is the average price of an improved farm?—\$8 to \$10 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 to \$5 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—There are lands here liable to cancellation, but no free homesteads.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—John Geo. Beesley.

Address.—Marlborough, N.W.T., Section 22, Township 18, Range 27.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Canadian, English and Scotch.

When did you settle in your present location ?—1883.

Have you been successful ?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with ?—\$600.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	240 acres
Oats	80 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	20
Cattle	30
Swine	0
Poultry	100

Value of—

House	\$ 1,500
Stable	1,000
Implements	800

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season ?—I had 4,800 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats. Will sell this year, \$3,500.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district ?—Have found mixed farming to be the most successful.

What is the average price of an improved farm ?—\$5 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land ?—\$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land ?—There are some good vacant homesteads in this township.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—Basil Hutchinson.

Address.—Lumsden, Section 2, Township 19, Range 21.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Canadians.

When did you settle in your present location ?—1890.

Have you been successful ?—Yes.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with ?—\$2,000.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	200 acres
Oats	65 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	20
Cattle	30
Swine	4
Sheep	0
Poultry	80

Value of—

House	\$ 1,000
Stable	1,500
Implements	600

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season ?—Wheat, \$2,900 ; cattle, \$100

What class of farming is the most successful in your district ?—Mixed.

What is the average price of an improved farm ?—\$8 per acre.

What is the average price for wild land ?—\$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land ?—No vacant homesteads.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Name.—John Jordison.

Address.—Regina, Assa., Section 36, Township 16, Range 21, W. 2nd.

Nationality.—English.

Name the several nationalities in your Township.—Mostly English.

When did you settle in your present location?—1893.

Have you been successful?—Yes. There is no reason why any one should not succeed; it is a fine country.

Would you object to stating what capital you started with?—\$1,000.

How much land have you under cultivation in—

Wheat	50 acres
Oats	30 acres
Barley	0 acres
Other grain	0 acres

Number of—

Horses	17
Cattle	17
Swine	4
Sheep	0
Poultry	70

Value of—

House	\$ 300
Stable	75
Implements	300

What do you estimate the cash value of your crop and cattle available for sale this season?—900 bushels of wheat, \$630; 550 bushels of oats, \$150.

What class of farming is the most successful in your district?—Mixed.

What is the average price of an improved farm?

What is the average price for wild land?—\$3 per acre.

Are there any good homesteads vacant near your own land?—Yes; a number of vacant homesteads.



The Harvest. (Stacking Wheat.)

Persons who have read the foregoing testimony to the excellence of Western Canada as a field for settlement, and who want to know more about the country, will do well to communicate with some one of the following agents of the Government of Canada :—

IN ENGLAND.

Secretary, Canadian High Commissioner's
Office,

17 Victoria Street, S.W., London.

Alfred Jury, 15 Water St., Liverpool.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water St., Liverpool.

W. L. Griffith, Western Mail Building,
Cardiff, Wales.

IN IRELAND.

C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner of
Immigration, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin.

John Webster, 30 Upper Leeson St., Dublin.

Edward O'Kelly, Harbour Board Buildings,
Londonderry.

IN SCOTLAND.

H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Thomas Duncan, Carnousie, Forfarshire.

John Grant, Parkhurst, Dumfries.

FREE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Halls for the free temporary accommodation of intending settlers are maintained by the Government of Canada at

QUEBEC, P.Q., where British immigrants disembark in summer ; at

HALIFAX, N.S., the winter landing place, and at the following places inland :—

East Selkirk, Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dauphin, Manitoba.

Brandon, Manitoba.

Calgary, N.W.T.

Red Deer, N.W.T.

Yorkton, N.W.T.

Edmonton, N.W.T.

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The following is a synopsis of the regulations affecting settlement on free public lands in Western Canada :—

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

ENTRY.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those

respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

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

DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES AND SUB-AGENCIES are established at the following places :—

IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Selkirk, Carman, Brandon, Minnedosa, Riding Mountain, Dauphin and Swan River.

IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Alameda, Regina, Indian Head, Wapella, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Tantallon, Prince Albert, Melfort, Battleford, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Pincher Creek, Cardston, Calgary, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

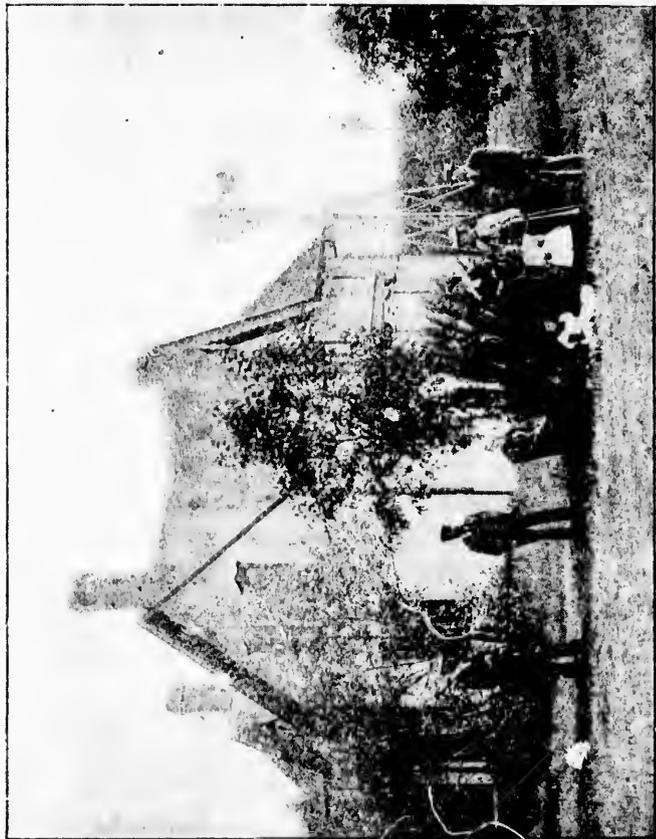
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster and Kamloops.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS — DUTY FREE.

Item No. 455 of the Canadian Customs 'Tariff', making Settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows :—

“ Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriter, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada (not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale) ; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada ; provided also that under the regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.”



Abe Orr's Farm Residence, Ralphton, Manitoba.
(Mr. Orr came from Scotland 18 years ago.)

Abe Orr's Farm Residence, Ralphton, Manitoba.

(Mr. Orr came from Scotland 18 years ago.)

