

Enquire
within for

INFORMATION ABOUT

MANITOBA



THE BOUNDLESS WHEAT FIELDS OF



THE NEW

NORTHWEST

Through which
runs
The
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

with...
the...
for...
and...

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

—CONCERNING—

MANITOBA

—AND—

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

THE PRAIRIE SECTION.

The Prairie Section of the Canadian North-west, extending westward from the neighbourhood of Winnipeg to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over eight hundred miles, contains large tracts of the finest agricultural land in the world. The prairie is generally rolling or undulating, with clumps of wood and lines of forest here and there. It abounds with lakes, lakelets and running streams, in the neighbourhood of which the scenery in many parts has been described as rivaling the finest park scenery in England.

The richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, which is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of grain and raising of stock, will assuredly cause this vast tract of country to become, in the near future, the home of millions of happy and prosperous people.

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

How Many Days will the Journey Take? Under ordinary circumstances you will go from England, Scotland, Ireland or the Continent to Winnipeg in fifteen or twenty days.

How Much will it Cost? In order to obtain the most reliable information on this point, you had better apply to the Steamship Agents, who will be able to give you the fullest particulars.

When Should I Go? From April to June is the best time for a man with limited means to start for Manitoba, because he will have a chance to get some work done on his farm in time, probably, to secure a partial crop the first year.

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March is too early, because the roads will not be in good condition for travelling when Manitoba is reached. Probably the finest time of the year for a man with means to go and locate land is August, September and even October, but he must not expect to be able to do much in the way of improvements till the following spring.

Which is the Best Plan when Purchasing Tickets? Always insist upon getting a "Through Ticket to Manitoba," because it will save you a great deal of trouble and annoyance *en route* by doing so. You can purchase tickets from the steamship agents to any station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

How Much Baggage Should we Take? As little as possible, nothing more than is actually necessary, because you can purchase articles more suitable to the country when you reach Manitoba, and at very reasonable prices.

How Shall I Transfer my Money to Manitoba? After buying your through ticket to Winnipeg, and reserving such a sum for your pocket as will meet extra demands, you should place all the balance in a Bank for remittance to Canada. The Bank will then give you a draft payable at Winnipeg, or any other place in which you may settle.

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

WINNIPEG OFFICE	G. NEWCOME, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
NELSONVILLE OFFICE	HENRY LANDERKIN, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
GLADSTONE OFFICE	JOSEPH GRAHAM, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
ODANAH OFFICE	A. E. FISHER, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
BERTLE OFFICE	A. J. BELCH, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
BRANDON OFFICE	GEO. NEWCOMBE, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
TURTLE MOUNTAIN OFFICE	G. F. NEWCOMBE, <i>Acting Agent.</i>
PRINCE ALBERT OFFICE	GEORGE DUCK, <i>Acting Agent.</i>

Where are the Offices of the Company to be Found? The GENERAL OFFICES are in Winnipeg :

W. C. VAN HORNE, *General Manager,*
WM. HARDER, *Assistant Traffic Manager ;*

also the Office of the LAND DEPARTMENT,

J. H. McTAVISH, *Land Commissioner.*

The HEAD OFFICE of the Company is at Montreal,
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

The LONDON OFFICE of the Company is at 101, Cannon Street,
ALEXANDER BEGG, *Agent.*

How Can a Person Choose a Location to Settle on?

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

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

The sections are apportioned as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

What are the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Regulations for the Sale of Land? The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the neighborhood of the South Saskatchewan River, about 600 miles westward from Winnipeg, and the rapid progress made in the Government Surveys, during the past season, enable the Company to offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west. The lands within the Railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from \$2.50 (10s. STERLING) PER ACRE.

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

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

REBATE.

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

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

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT COURT, Judicial District, } State of.....
County of..... }
I, do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely Renounce and Abjure forever all Allegiance and Fidelity to every Foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland, whose subject I was. And further, that I never have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of Nobility of the country whereof I have been a subject, and that I have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in this State for one year last past.
Subscribed and sworn to in open Court }
this day of 18..... }
..... Clerk

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

Where can I Obtain the Company's Land Regulations and Other Information About the Country? By addressing anyone of the following gentlemen :

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

Who are the People you would Advise to go to Manitoba? Practical farmers; mechanics of all kinds; laborers, who can do a good day's work. Men with some capital can invest it to advantage, either in a commercial or farming way.

Who Should not Go? I would not advise anyone not to go; all depends on the energy and activity of the individual himself, whether he succeeds. I would, however, caution those who have been accustomed to desk and counter work that in a new country there are generally more applicants for such situations than there are situations to fill. A man who is not prepared to turn his hand to any honourable work that turns up had better stay at home.

Are Female Domestic Servants in Demand? Yes, at present they are, and wages are consequently high; girls earn as much as £2 to £3 per month, with board.

Is There a Demand for Mechanics? Good mechanics are wanted; some idea may be formed of this when masons, carpenters and bricklayers received as high as 16s. and 28s. per day last fall. There are contracts out for a large number of new buildings in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Emerson, Brandon, Regina, for 1883, not saying anything of the building operations in the other rising towns and villages throughout the country. Wages range from 12s. to 16s. per day, and much higher in some cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

testimony of farmers living in over one hundred and fifty different localities in Manitoba demonstrated that the average depth of the loam in that province was over three feet.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEONS' HALL,
EDINBURGH.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF MANITOBA SOIL.	
Moisture	21.364
Organic matter containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 23°	11.223
SALINE MATTER.	
Phosphates	0.472
Carbonate of lime	1.763
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.937
Alkaline salts	1.273
Oxide of iron	3.115
	7.560
Sand and silica	51.721
Alumina	8.132
	59.853
	100.000

The above soil is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.

(Signed) STEPHENSON MACADAM, M.D.,
Lecturer on Chemistry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is the Climate Healthy? Wonderfully so. There is no malaria; endemic diseases are unknown; children keep remarkably healthy. Manitoba has

been declared to be among the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, and most pleasant to live in.

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

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

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

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

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

"JAMES STEWART,

"High Bluff.

"[50 miles from Winnipeg.]"

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

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

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

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

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

The following are a few of the varieties found: the brown-top or cedar grass, one of the most valuable kind, has fine stem with abundant foliage, and there are several species of red-top very nutritious; the pea grass, a kind of vetch, affords good pasturage for stock in winter; the beaver hay, much superior to the grass of the

same name found in Eastern Canada; the Scotch grass, a favorite hay in the North-west; and the upland hay found on the prairie, of very fine quality.

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

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

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

How do you Commence a Farm in the Canadian North-west? A new settler arriving in the country in April or May will find his time fully occupied at first in choosing a good location for his farm, and in purchasing the necessary supplies to commence work. The general opinion of settlers in the North-west is that the end of May and the months of June and July is the best time for breaking. The land, then broken, ought to be backset in September. Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep. If the settler wishes he can get a partial crop the first year sufficient to pay expenses, and being the best seed to sow. In July sufficient hay ought to be cut for winter fodder for the cattle. It is not necessary to fence the broken land until a crop is put in, but the settler will find it to his advantage to fence his fields as soon as possible, either with wire or rails. The family can live in tents very comfortably till October, but the settler should be careful to commence early in the fall—not later than middle of August or first of September—to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. The former can be purchased ready-made in Winnipeg for about £60, or it can be constructed of logs and made very warm; the latter can be made of logs or sod. The first winter over, the rest is plain sailing.

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

Provisions for one year, say	£50
Yoke of oxen	27 11
One cow	16
Wagon	16
Plough and harrow	12
Sundry implements	12
Cooking stove, with tinware	12
Furniture, etc., say	12
Sundry expenses, say	149

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

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

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

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

SECOND YEAR.	
Will realize from 20 acres—600 bushels of grain at 30 cents	£90
Expenditure, say	60
To the good, besides living	£30
And he will have an additional 20 acres of land broken.	

THIRD YEAR.	
Forty acres will give him 1200 bushels of grain at 30 cents	£180
Expenditure, including additional stock and implements	100
To the good, besides living	£80

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

FOURTH YEAR.	
Seventy acres will give him 2100 bushels of grain at 30 cents	£235
Less expenditure for further stock, implements and other necessaries	120
To the good	£115
And another 30 acres broken.	

FIFTH YEAR.	
One hundred acres will give him 3000 bushels of grain at 30 cents	£280
Less same expenditure as previous year	120
To the good	£160

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

Cash or its equivalent on hand	£703
One hundred and sixty acres of land increased in value to at least £1 per acre	160
House and barn, low appraisal	50
Stock, including cattle and horses	120
Machinery and farm implements, 50 per cent. of cost, say	40
Furniture, etc.	80
Total	£1103
Less—outlay for lands if he purchases from Railway Company	94 10 4
To credit of farm	£1008 9 8

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

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

Wheat.....	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	per bushel.
Oats.....	—	3 0 "
Potatoes.....	4 0	5 0 "
Butter.....	—	1 3 per lb.
Eggs.....	—	1 4 per dozen.
An acre of land in Manitoba at above prices will realize—		
In wheat.....		£5 2 0
In oats.....		8 11 0
		£13 18 0
An acre of land in Minnesota at the same prices will realize—		
In wheat.....		£2 17 10
In oats.....		8 11 0
		£6 8 10

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

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

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Wheat.....	26½	26½	26½	29½	36
Oats.....	59½	59½	58	57½	59
Barley.....	40½	63	37½	41	40
Peas.....	32	34	32½	38½	38
Rye.....	30	30	40	40	35
Potatoes.....	304	308	302	318	320

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Airth, of Stonewall, states that the common weight of turnips is twelve lbs. each, and some of them have been known to weigh as much as thirty-two and a half lbs.

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

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

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

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

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

A. V. Beckstead, of Emerson, gives his experience as follows: Mangel-wurzel weighing 27 lbs. each; beets weighing 23 lbs. each; cabbages weighing 49 lbs. each; onions weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each.

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

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

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

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

Neil Henderson, of Cooks Creek, has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre, carrots five inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured 5 inches through.

Jas. Bedford, of Emerson, has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, January 17, 1882.

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

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

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

A. MITCHELL,

President Corn Exchange Association, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the subject:

Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and in fact all small fruits, bear in the greatest abundance, and give every promise of being very profitable. W. A. FARMER (Headingly).

Planted twenty apple trees two years ago, which are growing very well. ARTHUR J. MOORE (Nelsonville).

I have over 1000 apple trees doing very well, and also excellent black currants. JAMES ARMSON (High Bluff).

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

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

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

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

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

How about the Settlers now in the Canadian North-west? They are of the better class of farmers from the eastern parts of Canada, many from England, Scotland and Ireland, and a large number from the United States of America. There are also a number of Norwegian, Swedish and German settlers, and there is a large settlement of Russian Mennonites and Icelanders, all of

whom are doing well. There are many French, and a small number of Russian Jews who are now comfortably settled and contented. As a rule, the people are of a respectable and orderly class.

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

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

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

Are there Representative Institutions fully established in Manitoba? Yes, there is a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people every five years. A Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, consisting of Provincial Treasurer, Attorney-General, Minister of Public Works, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, and President of Council. Manitoba has also five members in the Commons, and three in the Senate of Canada, the former elected every five years by the people, the latter chosen by the Governor in Council and appointed for life.

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Pacific Railway have been paying at the rate of 8s. per day to labourers, and there have been between 3000 and 4000 men employed all summer at construction on the Central or Prairie section of the road.

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

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

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

How many Miles of Road will the Canadian Pacific Railway have in running order this Year? Altogether about 2000, perhaps more.

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

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

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

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

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

Although the Company have been in existence not quite two years, they have already in actual operation about 1,500 miles of railway, and before the close of 1883 it is confidently expected they will have at least 2,000 miles in running order. The general or head offices of the Company are in Montreal, and from that point the road passes through a good agricultural country to Ottawa, the Dominion seat of government; and from there, traversing a country extremely rich in timber and minerals, it skirts the north shore of Lake Superior to Thunder Bay, where the line branches off in the direction of Manitoba. The link between Thunder Bay and the eastern section of the line is not yet completed, but the work of construction is in active progress. The scenery in many localities along the Eastern Division of the line is unrivalled on the American continent for grandeur and beauty. Between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg the railway runs through a thickly-wooded country containing in parts some of the finest agricultural land.

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

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

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

The valuable fisheries, forests and mines on the extreme western end of the road, the agricultural produce of the great prairie region, and the mines, timber, lumber and minerals of the eastern section, will be more than sufficient to ensure an immense local and through traffic over the Canadian Pacific Railway. In addition to this the trade flowing from ocean to ocean, from east to west, and from west to east, will undoubtedly make the great Canadian highway one of the most important trunk lines in North America. Already branch and independent railways are being projected and built through the prairie region, to act as feeders to the main line.

It is surprising to note the wonderful progress of the various cities and towns along the route. Commencing with Winnipeg, we find that in 1870, or a little over twelve years ago, it was a mere hamlet, containing but few houses and a population of little over 200 souls. In 1874 it was incorporated as a city, with an assessment roll of \$2,076,018; in 1882 it could boast of 25,000 inhabitants and an assessment of \$30,432,270. To-day it can show broad, well laid-out streets lined with handsome stores and warehouses, beautiful residences and imposing public buildings. The city is lighted by electric light and gas. Street railways are in operation, an

adequate fire brigade has been organized, and, in fact, all the advantages and conveniences of an old established metropolitan city are already enjoyed by its inhabitants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Miles.		Miles.
St. VINCENT	—	Red Jacket	7
Emerson	2	Wapella	9
Dominion City	10	Burrows	8
Arnaud	8	Whitewood	6½
Dufrost	8	Percival	7
Otterburne	9	Broadview	7½—131
Niverville	7½	Oakshela	7
St. Norbert	11½	Grenfell	8
St. Boniface	9	Summerberry	7½
WINNIPEG	3—68	Wolseley	8
Rosser	15	Sintaluta	8
Marquette	14	Indian Head	10
Reaburn	6	Capell	11½
Poplar Point	5	McLean	8

316 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING MANITOBA.

	Miles		Miles
High Bluff	8½	Cassils	9
Portage la Prairie	7	Pilot Butte	7½
Burnside	7½	REGINA	8½-92½
Bagot	7½	Grand Coulee	10
McCregor	8	Pense	8
Austin	8½	Belle Plaine	8
Sidney	8½	Pasqua	9
Melbourne	5½	Mosé Jaw	8
Carberry	7½	Boharm	8
Sewell	8½	Caron	8
Douglas	7½	Mortlach	9
Chater	6½	Parkbeg	9
BRANDON	5-132½	Secretan	10
Alexander	16	Chaplin	9½
Griswold	8	Emfold	9
Oak Lake	8½	Morse	10
Yirden	14½	Herbert	8½
Margraves	8	Rush Lake	8½
Blkhorn	8½	Waldeck	11
Piening	14½	Swift Current	11-154
Moosomin	8		

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

Further editions of this little work, containing fresh questions and answers concerning the country, will be published from time to time. In the meantime, information on all points relating to Manitoba and the Canadian North-west will be gladly furnished by writing to or calling on

ALEXANDER BEGG,

Office of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
101, Cannon Street, London, England.



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISTANCES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

	MILES.
From Montreal to Port Moody (Pacific Terminus)	2,906
From New York to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal... .	3,289
From New York to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Brockville	3,164
From New York to San Francisco, via Central and Union Pacific Railways and shortest connecting lines in the United States	3,331
From Liverpool to Montreal..	2,790
From Liverpool to New York	3,040
From Liverpool to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal... .	5,696
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via all United States routes	6,830
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway	11,019
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via New York and San Francisco	12,038

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

READ THIS.



If you have one or more friends who would like to receive Maps, Pamphlets, and other information concerning Manitoba and The Canadian North-West, please write their address on the slip sent herewith, and enclose it in the addressed envelope, then mail it to me.

ALEXANDER BEGG,

Canadian Pacific Railway,

101, CANNON STREET,

LONDON.

..... 1883.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
101, Cannon Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dear Sir,

*Please send, free of any charge, Maps and Pamphlets
containing information about Manitoba, and the Canadian North-West, to*

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.....
.....

And oblige,

Yours truly,

.....

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
101, Cannon Street,
LONDON,
England.

