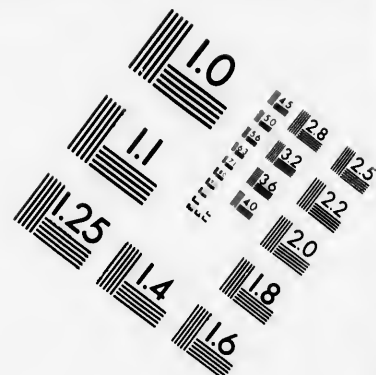
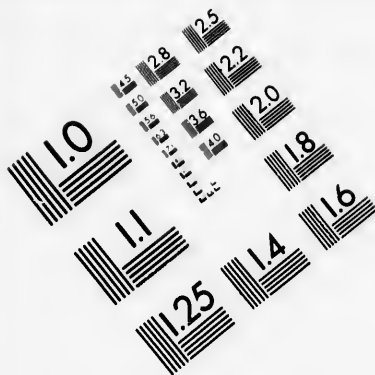
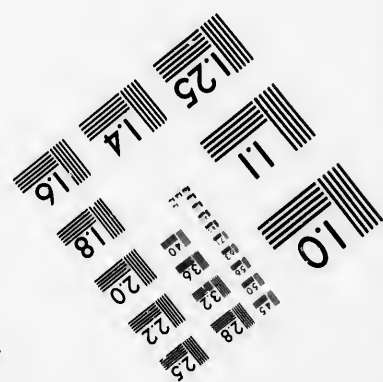
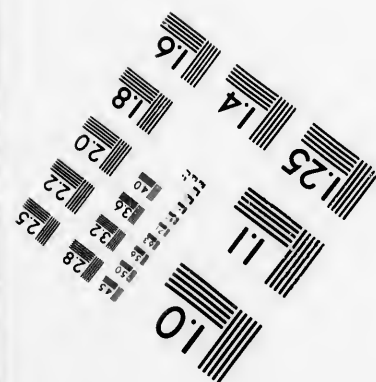
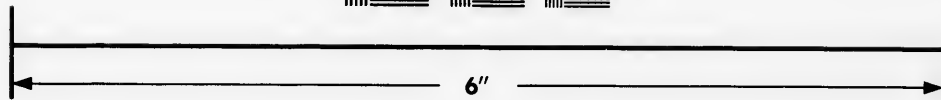
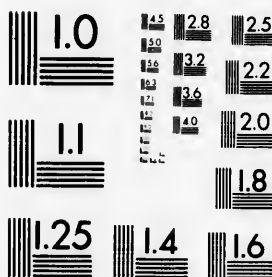




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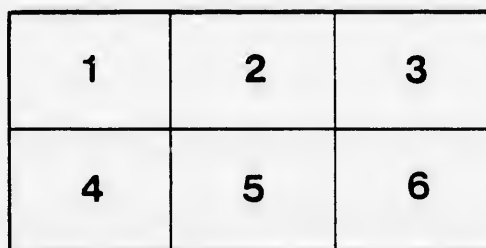
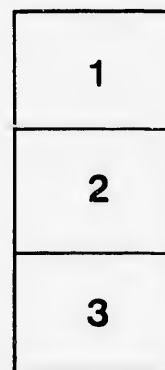
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WITH

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C. DRINKWATER,

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L. A. HAMILTON,

Land Commissioner,

WINNIPEG.

12124

MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, situated in the very centre of the North American continent, lying midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its area, which is one-third of the Province, is 1,424 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean Steamships, and 1,483 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province, which runs along the United States, is about the same latitude as the north of Germany.

Manitoba has an area of 124,260 square miles, or nearly 79,000,000 acres, and is the water outlet for it contains at the present time a population of 100,000, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Ireland. There are also quite a number of settlers from the United States, Australia and other countries, and in addition there are many very prosperous colonies of Icelanders, Swedes, Norwegians, and other nations. It is impossible in the space available to do more than give the most outline of the capabilities and natural resources of this Province; these are set out fully in the "North-West Reporter" and other publications issued by the Canadian Land Company, copies of which can be obtained on application at any of the offices of the Company.

The following extract is from an article published in May, 1883, in the *St. Paul Globe*, one of the leading papers of the United States:

"Manitoba, the land of the Northwest, the corn which is now being raised here is the future storehouse of this continent; the land of which, the best that has ever been grown; the fertile belt, the richest of which is the best available land; the country which will be the home of the millions who will yet till its fertile soil. The country is now to none, and first in its productive yield. Last year the total yield of wheat was thirty-two bushels to the acre. To give an example: There was in crop 432,134 acres, with a return of 14,000,000 bushels. There was expected 6,000,000 bushels, there is now in store 1,500,000 still in the farmers' hands, while the wheat is a crop in the Province, and certainly a low crop, was 1,500,000. What country can show an equal result? Nor was this all. There were green millions of bushels of oats, barley and peas, and of potatoes and other roots there were additional millions raised."

WHEAT SURPLUS.

The wheat grown in Manitoba is eagerly sought after by the world, and, owing to its superior quality and hardiness, commands the highest price of any wheat grown in the world.

RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

The soil is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a hard and very elastic clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have shown that the richest portions of the prairie soil has arisen from the decay of the bones of the birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires. It is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a hard and very elastic clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have shown that the richest portions of the prairie soil has arisen from the decay of the bones of the birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires. It is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a hard and very elastic clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have shown that the richest portions of the prairie soil has arisen from the decay of the bones of the birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires.

MANITOBA.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Manitoba is not a continuous stretch of level prairie, but on the contrary is a country of a varied and diversified character, and is broken up by many features. In the South it is broken by the Red River and the Assiniboine, and in the North by the Riding Mountain. The western and central portion has large areas of forest broken up by numerous prairie openings. It is well watered by numerous rivers, which flow through broad and deep valleys, and are almost everywhere fertile and productive.

THREE YEARS' WORK!

A

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION

OF

ONE MAN'S SUCCESS



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]



IN

FERTILE MANITOBA.

THE
THE
THE

CLIMATE.

The climate is very nearly the same as that of the United States. The atmosphere, however, is not so unpleasant as that of the United States. Warm clothing, however, required. The

climate is not countries on the globe, and there are no diseases to be feared from the climate.

THE HARVESTING.

The climate is very nearly the same as that of the United States. The atmosphere, however, is not so unpleasant as that of the United States. Warm clothing, however, required. The climate is not countries on the globe, and there are no diseases to be feared from the climate.

The climate is not countries on the globe, and there are no diseases to be feared from the climate.

The climate is not countries on the globe, and there are no diseases to be feared from the climate.

OSINBOIA.

The climate is not countries on the globe, and there are no diseases to be feared from the climate.

AN ARMY OF SELF-BINDERS.

HARVESTING

BY

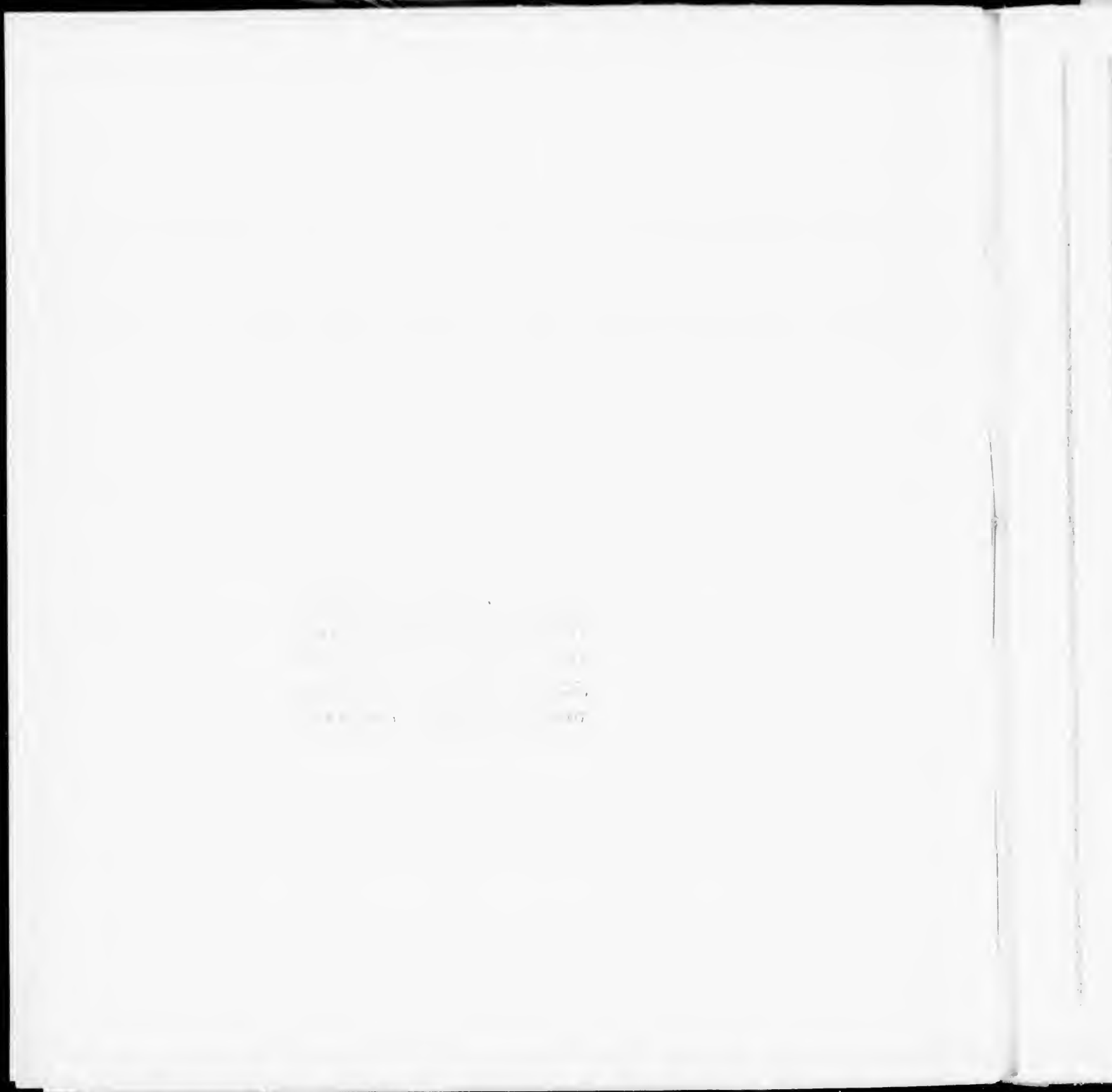
WHOLESALE.



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST CROPS

MAKE SUCCESS SURE.



ONE TEST WHEAT PRODUCING SECTION

...the following reasons. 1st. It has a seed ... the wheat plant. 2nd. A climate under ... during with great rapidity. 3rd. On ... it receives more sunshine during the ... to the South. 4th. Absence of rust, ... of insect loss. ... favourable to the growth of the hard, ... variety, that is so highly prized by ... given a value of from 19 to 25c. a bushel ... the other parts of Canada. ... the wheat markets of the

"MANITOBA HARD."

... of such a high grade, the percentage ... for that season is amazing, and ... complete statistics of an average of ... has not been approached on this con-

AGGINIBOIA.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

... which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River ... and to the Calgary District as a mixed ... in the rush to the latter places. It ... it deserves, as attested by the ... have tilled up land during the past ... of the railway line, lying along the base of ... Hills, and extending West to Medicine ... for grazing purposes by any part of the ... covered with a good growth of ... is usually the short, crisp variety, known ... to all appearances dry about mid- ... growing at the roots and forms excellent ... A heavy growth of grass suitable ... of the river bottoms and surrounding the ... It is difficult to believe that cattle and ... to be short dried- ... growth that are found ... only requires short experience ... It is amazing the ... brought from the East get ... of the plains.

... the hills is considerable. There is also an ... kind in the coal seams that are exposed

... this section of the Company have thus at hand an ... of timber suitable for house logs and fencing, and both

SETTLEMENTS.

... are in the District South of Maple Creek, ... Patties in search of land, either for ... are not inclined to examine the country ... South of the Station, along the Swift Current Creek, ... of the Valley of ... North from the hills crossing the track at ... and Dunmore.

THE CYPRESS HILLS COUNTRY.

... may be duly seen in the South from the Railway, ... for stock raising and as their elevation is suffi- ... the grass land that ... will not likely be disturbed by the ... never failing ... ground for his stock. The snow ... by the Chinook winds, and water

A CANADIAN

NORTH-WEST FARMSTEAD.



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

THE RESULT OF SIX YEARS' EARNEST WORK.

There are hundreds more as good got without capital to start with.



It is a well adapted for raising horses and cattle. It is found that the rice is not so good as in other parts of the country. The soil is very rich and the climate is very healthy. The people are very industrious and the country is very fertile. The rice is very good and the cattle are very strong. The horses are very fast and the people are very brave. The country is very beautiful and the people are very kind. The rice is very good and the cattle are very strong. The horses are very fast and the people are very brave. The country is very beautiful and the people are very kind.

[illegible]

... the market for forest products in the cattle countries of the ...
... the market for forest products in the cattle countries of the ...
... the market for forest products in the cattle countries of the ...

NOT ALL LEVEL FRAMES!



SCENE IN ASSIBOIA.

ROLLING LANDS,
HILLS, WOODLANDS,
LAKES and RIVERS.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1960
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...where abundant. Professor Macoun in his ex-
...the grasses of the Plateau were of
...produced abundance of leaves and were
...had great difficulty in forcing his
...although their seeds were all ripe August 14th,
...pasture.

...on the rich soil of the higher grounds the
...No later summer pasture is to be
...exists on these hills, as the
...of the best quality always abundant, and
...winter storms always at hand.

RANGE CATTLE.

...of cattle in this District at
...The Association showed
...the stockmen are large as
...that \$12.00 per head was
...that cost their owners
...in stocking the
...of the annual round up. Yearlings
...Ontario to fatten
...and it is reckoned
...for 2,000 miles the profit
...had been fattened by stall feeding
...this being the future
...for European markets.

ALBERTA.

...the great ranching, dairy farming
...embraces an area
...lying on the eastern
...bounded on the north by the Pro-
...on the south by the Inter-
...on the east by the Provisional District of
...on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountains,
...then due north to
...of the Province of British Columbia, a
...from north to
...every variety of forest
...and agricultural land, mineral and oil dis-
...of the most fertile soil
...and some of America's best deposits of coal and metals.

...the fame of Alberta has ex-
...and travelers, tourists and
...have come to enjoy the magnificence
...mountain air, and bathe in
...and many who come but for
...and varied charms,
...prospects of health and success to make homes for
...the shadow of the ever beautiful, majestic, sweet
...happy homes they should be in this land of
...and abundance.

GENERAL FEATURES.

...three distinct surface features,
...on the east, which are thickly timbered in the north
...then come the rolling lands or foot hills,
...from the base of the mountains, mostly heavily
...the majestic mountains, the great backbone of
...viewing it from north to
...what can we say in truth but that it is a
...in the extreme, possessing all the features
...for the eye and fit for the home of man.

CAPABILITIES.

...already proven to be well suited
...the old Provinces of the
...as well as in the United States, extends from the
...for 400 miles north, and from the foot of
...for 200 miles eastward.

THE FAT HERDS

UPON

A THOUSAND ACRES,



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

THRIVE UPON THE RICH

NATURAL GRASSES,

As does their owner, on the profits they afford.

1000 1000
1000 1000
1000 1000
1000 1000
1000 1000

SHEEP RAISING.

The Australian colonies had to offer thirty years of experience in the raising of sheep and the production of fine wool; the climate, the heat and sunshine during the summer months, the active circulation, thereby produced, the mild winters and early springs, where the sheep are exposed to the fleeces, are almost unobtainable in any other country which Australia never could offer, and the abundance of the grazing lands and markets for the wool are all in her favor. The clear, dry bracing air of the country is free from little or no disease. Sheep are healthy and live long. To winter them with a few tons of hay (10 tons to the 100 head) and a few tons of grain is sufficient. Throughout the greater part of the year one feed a day, the rest of the day they graze and come at home into sheds at night.

ALBERTA.

CHEESE MAKING.

The climate of Alberta, a province of Canada, as the English proverb says, "is the best of all climates for the making of cheese and butter, and the climate is such that the cows can graze the whole year round, and the quantity of artificial feeding is small. 2nd.—The climate is such that the consumption of feed is small. 3rd.—The summer temperature is such that the cows are healthy and the milk is rich and creamy, with the sparkling springs of the country, which are very abundant. It cannot be wondered at that the climate of Alberta, which has been eminently successful for the production of the highest grades of cheese and butter, is well adapted for the raising of horses.

HORSE RAISING.

Alberta, a province of Canada, is fair to be to Canada and the United States. A country where the horse is raised in the best of climates. Its northern location, its high altitude, its pure atmosphere, and winters, with luxuriant pastures and abundance of pure water, are all conducive to the raising of the noble animal; and although the climate is such that the horse has become noted for its health and vigor, it is not without its diseases. In Alberta over 10,000 head of horses, varying from the small pony to the beautiful Arabian, are raised. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and France, and from Scotland, Percherons from France, and other breeds from the United States, have been imported at great numbers, and it is the young horses of Alberta will compare favorably with the best of the world.

As an inducement to horse raising in Alberta offers bright inducement to the settler, and the cost of raising horses is very low.

MINERALS.

Alberta is a province of immense wealth in her immense mineral deposits, and the discovery of gold in the North Saskatchewan valley. The discoveries made last fall in the vicinity of Prince Rupert are full of importance, and the locality will no doubt ere long be a great mining center. Gold veins are found in the mountains and river in Alberta, and as the country is thoroughly explored there is every reason to suppose that rich finds will be made. Large veins of granite have been located which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital

ROOM TO GROW!

ALWAYS MORE FAT ACRES



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH]

FOR

THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLER

TO ADD TO HIS FIRST CLAIM

IN THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

It is a source of wealth to the country. It has also been found, said to contain hematite iron said to contain 67 per cent of iron. Iron Mountain, quite close to the city, and other large seams are known to be in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass. In the south-western corner of Alberta, it is impossible to find a name already discovered and of sufficient value to hold for all time. At Lethbridge, the coal has been already expended in development. At Anthracite, over one hundred acres of land are being opened up the hard coal deposits. In the south-western corner, it has been discovered at the head of the river, near Camrose, and in the southern district. The certainty of a cheap fuel supply is a great advantage. There is hardly a township in this province that is not still in their infancy. Immense areas of land are waiting the hand of prospector and settler. The land is open to all.

ALBERTA. CLIMATE.

There is no other province in this hemisphere that enjoys more bright sunshine, and a longer year of reach, than Alberta, and it enjoys at least 100 days of frost-free weather.

THE SPRING in the West is trying; not because it is particularly hot, but because with a mild winter, one expects a hot spring. In Alberta one is usually disappointed. In the spring there is very rarely any earlier frost than in the spring of Ontario. The winter is shortened mostly by its ending early. Nowhere before there is any winter weather to speak of.

THE SUMMER is generally superb; the weather is superb; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow.

THE AUTUMN WEATHER of Alberta is perfect. The first part of September the air gets chilly at night, with frost in the morning; the sun rises in the morning, the blue vault of Heaven is unmarked with even clouds, the air is clear and light, bright and invigorating, the sun is shining, sharpening the intellect, and the air is clear and light, bright and invigorating.

THE WINTER is just what the poet to the spirit of this weather; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow.

THE WINTER is just what the poet to the spirit of this weather; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow. The winter is just what the poet to the spirit of this weather; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow. The winter is just what the poet to the spirit of this weather; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow.

The winter is just what the poet to the spirit of this weather; the sun is at hand, the atmosphere is sunny, copious warm sunshine, and the air is like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation to grow.

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WHAT CAN BE DONE!

The First Year in Manitoba.

A practical farmer of some years residence in Manitoba makes the following statement:—

Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing, by homesteading. This enables farmers with small capital to commence farming. It is all plain sailing; no stumps or stones to take out; all level prairie land ready for the plough. A farmer can begin on a small capital. A single man can start on an outlay of \$285, made up as follows:—1 yoke of oxen and harness, \$115; plow, harrow, etc., \$10; stove and furniture, \$40; bedding, etc., \$20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log shanty, \$50; provisions, \$90; seed, \$30. A farmer with a family of five, would have to lay out \$210 more, bringing his outlay up to \$925.

A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the 5th of April; he can break 10 acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the 10 acres under crop, and can easily break thirty acres, and backset the 40 acres in the fall, ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about \$60 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring.

Suppose he puts in 30 acres of wheat, and raises 25 bushels to the acre, at 80 cents per bushel, it will be worth \$2000; say 5 acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, \$750; say 1 acre of potatoes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents, \$80; 3 acres of barley, 40 bushels per acre, worth 40 cents, \$18; and 1 acre of garden stuff at \$1.20; total, \$918. After deducting expenses of harvesting and the whole original outlay, the farmer will still have something to the good to start with next year. Young farmers should take a note of this, and secure land in this country before it is all taken up.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

Butter Making in Alberta.

A practical man in Alberta, makes the following statement about Butter making in Alberta:—

A settler arrives here having means to put up a small house on his 160-acre homestead, and has also means to get a span of horses, a plough and harrow, with enough of seed to plant a few acres. Then, if he has a wife, and \$100 left, let him buy two cows; if more money still, more cows—say five cows the first year. From these he will be able to make five pounds of butter daily during five months, worth in our market 25 cents a pound (1s.). This will support himself and wife. The milk will also feed three calves and a couple of pigs. Now, it must be remembered that the care of these need not prevent him from cultivating a good garden and attending to a goodly number of acres of cross besides. And it must be also remembered, in connection with all this, that no matter how favorable the season may be, the garden and the cultivated acres may prove a failure, but neither hail-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milk cows.

Of course, the above applies to individual beginnings of an industry that will unavoidably merge into a co-operative dairy farming, when the creamery will be established in the centre of the township, where the individual or company will gather the cream from the surrounding farmers, and employ a practical and trained butter-maker, who will produce from the uniform and unequalled cream of Alberta, the glittered creamery butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.

REVENUE OF A TOWNSHIP

[illegible]

333

[illegible]

3. *Conclusions*

[illegible]

Abstract

It is important to be reminded by the fact that the above is not a theory. To each of the above listed factors by the time the 80's roll by or there this will save a lot of trouble time necessary cost in selecting.

It is not very difficult to handle, being very clay like, and not sticky soils. The only trouble can be met with is regards quality

COST OF RAILWAY TICKETS REFUNDED.

It is the policy of the Company to obtain title to the Company's lands and parcels of which will be refunded, if the holder purchases the same. In this way, land hunters are enabled to acquire title to portions of the land free of cost to themselves.

At the convenience of hunters, every Station Agent in the West paid with placards of the lands in his respective District, and strated to give land seekers every possible assistance in enabling to see the lands.

SOUTHERN NANTOBA LANDS.

reference is called to the lands of the Manitoba Southern Railway Company, administered by the same department as before with the lands of the Canadian Pacific.

WELL WOODEN.

90% of population in the study area are engaged in agriculture and are dependent on the land for their livelihood. While the cows are so well dispersed throughout the area, it is, of course, not possible to make the annual crop of 100% of the area.

and a good deal of the material is of hay and water this part is especially rich for food and farming, and there are extensive herds of high class cattle. The entire border is flocks of well-bred sheep, dairy shares such as you wish to visit.

Many of the birds were very tame, feeding at about half a yard of the spring water, of a quantity, admirably suited to the needs of the birds, but somewhat scanty.

THE SOIL is a loess, and the yield of wheat and other crops is a very high average. Potatoes, field beans, turnips, beets and potatoes attain to great perfection and size, and are grown in great quantities. A number of fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, and various kinds of berries, are raised in considerable quantities. Carrots and onions are annually sent to the States of America.

WILD FRUITS AROUND

... woods are to be found in great quantities strawberries, raspberries, wild plums, gooseberries and currants, also red and white berries.

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birds, in the nesting season, plovers, waders and grey herons, forty-two different species of wild ducks are in the lakes, many cover miles of water; partridges and subarctic are in the mountains, and a rare bird is the marmot.

[illegible]

4152

... the great majority can see that the time is coming, and numbers
of the "anti-slavery" folks with you in the "anti-slavery" cause.

...and the other way around, but the latter is not the case.

of the study of things as they are, or stand in a state of nature in this world, and is profitable for perceiving what has been denoted as "the state of the nation," viz: water, hay, wood, and wheat land of the state of Michigan.

the country is very beautiful, whether on the flowery earth-waves
of the meadows, or by the clear, winding streams, overshadowed by
richly wooded banks.

STATION
COORDINATES
STATION

STILL IN MY PLOUGHING.

Stumps or Stones.



[Read This Carefully]

LESS BREAKING
ON THE VIRGIN PRAIRIE.

ADVICE TO SETTLERS.

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, impostors, or unfriendly people. If he follows the directions of this pamphlet, he will put himself in the hands of his friends, who will look after him. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who take charge of immigrants and give them all the assistance and advice they need in a strange land.

CHOOSING A LOCATION.

In case where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further West, they should immediately call upon the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS.

Their nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the quantity of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office. Every quarter section of the best land area owned by the Railway Company has been gone over by special inspectors and reported upon in detail.

All this information is open to the intending settler. If the land of a given section is sandy, or rocky, or marshy, or alkaline, or otherwise unsuitable for farming, he is told so; if it is good land for grazing, but poor for farming, he learns that; if it is thoroughly fertile and desirable, this will be pointed out. In short, the whole truth, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, can be learned from the maps and surveyor's notes shown in this office.

PERSONAL INSPECTION.

New men, nevertheless, naturally wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them from these reports most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are then told what is the quickest and cheapest way to reach it, (special facilities being provided for this purpose), and, when necessary, are furnished by the Dominion Government Intelligence Officer with a guide, who either accompanies them all the way from Winnipeg, or meets them at the nearest railway station, and goes with them to the design of locality. If they are pleased, (which is usually the case), all the arrangements for taking it up, or for its purchase, are made at once at the nearest agency, and they can immediately take possession. Only a very few days, therefore, need elapse between the arrival of an immigrant at Winnipeg and his settlement upon the land of his choice.

WHERE SHOULD I GO?

If you want to confine your farming purely to grain growing, select your land in

MANITOBA OR EASTERN ASSINIBOIA,

getting as close to a railway station as possible. If for cattle, horse or sheep raising,

WESTERN ASSINIBOIA OR ALBERTA.

Mixed farming can be carried on to advantage in any of these Provinces.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Sections, all Surveyed even numbered sections, and the North-West section, reserved to provide wood for the Government, or reserved, are to be held in reserve.

ENTRY.

For the purpose of an Office Fee of \$10.00, and conditions as to residence and cultivation.

For the purpose of his homestead, the settler shall, within six months from the date of his entry, or after the first day of January, not commence until the first day of January, and cultivate the land for twelve months for three years.

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TIMBER.

For the purpose of his homestead, as above, within six months from the date of his entry, or after the first day of January, not commence until the first day of January, and cultivate the land for twelve months for three years. The settler shall, within six months from the date of his entry, or after the first day of January, not commence until the first day of January, and cultivate the land for twelve months for three years.

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A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

THE FAT FRUITS

OF A

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARM.



[From the "Fat Fruits"]

STACKS OF "No. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
20315

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offers for sale some of the lands in the North-West. The lands are situated on the railway line, and are of the main line, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more.

12.5 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

Details of lands can be obtained from the Commissioner at Winnipeg.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The Company will accept a Deposit of 10% of the purchase price, and the balance in cash or by instalments. The interest on the balance is 5% per annum.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The lands are sold subject to the conditions of the regulations. The purchaser must comply with the regulations, and must not use the land for any purpose other than agriculture. The purchaser must also comply with the regulations regarding the use of the land for agriculture. The purchaser must also comply with the regulations regarding the use of the land for agriculture. The purchaser must also comply with the regulations regarding the use of the land for agriculture.

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Can. Pac. Railway Co., Winnipeg.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Limited, has been granted a right of way for a railway line through the Southern Manitoba Lands. The lands are situated on the railway line, and are of the main line, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more. The lands are situated on the railway line, and are of the main line, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more.

The lands are situated on the railway line, and are of the main line, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway

— IS —
THE ONLY RAIL ROUTE TO THE FERTILE FARM LANDS
AND THE BROAD PASTURES OF

Manitoba,

The North-West Territories,

AND THE
MINING, LUMBERING, AND FARMING REGIONS OF
British Columbia,

— AND IS ALSO —

The Best Route to WASHINGTON TERRITORY!
And Points on Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast.

NO CUSTOMS TROUBLES! NO TRANSFERS!

Passengers from Europe, Home-seekers, Tourists and Sportsmen, leave the Trans-Atlantic steamers at Quebec, in summer, and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the winter months. At either of these ports they will be met by an agent of the Company, who will take charge of them, see after baggage, and furnish all helpful information concerning the journey.

No Railway in America offers so many accommodations to SECOND CLASS, or COLONIST, Passengers at so little expense as does the CANADIAN PACIFIC. Colonists are able to travel to NEW HOMES in MANITOBA, the NORTH-WEST, or BRITISH COLUMBIA, with nearly as great comfort as First Class Passengers.

COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Cars devoted to the use of Colonists are taken upon the same fast trains with the first class cars, and every one is a sleeping car, going through WITHOUT CHANGE to the PACIFIC COAST. These cars are similar in size, warmth and ventilation to the first class cars, but are not upholstered. The seats are arranged in pairs facing one another on each side of the car, are of comfortable shape, and so made that they can be joined into a berth, ready for the spreading of a mattress and bedclothes. Every passenger has a single berth and a ticket is furnished for it EXACTLY the SAME as in FIRST CLASS SLEEPER. Over each pair of seats a broad upper berth, hinged against the wall of the car, can be let down and form an additional sleeping place. No Extra Charge is made for these Sleeping Accommodations; they are a part of the Regular Car. Second Class Passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains may be bought of the Agent of the Company at the point of starting at a cost of \$2.50. (These articles become the property of the purchaser). The curtains may be hung around the berth, turning it into a little private room. SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED in any part of this car.

For further information apply to

ARCHER BAKER,
European Traffic Agent.

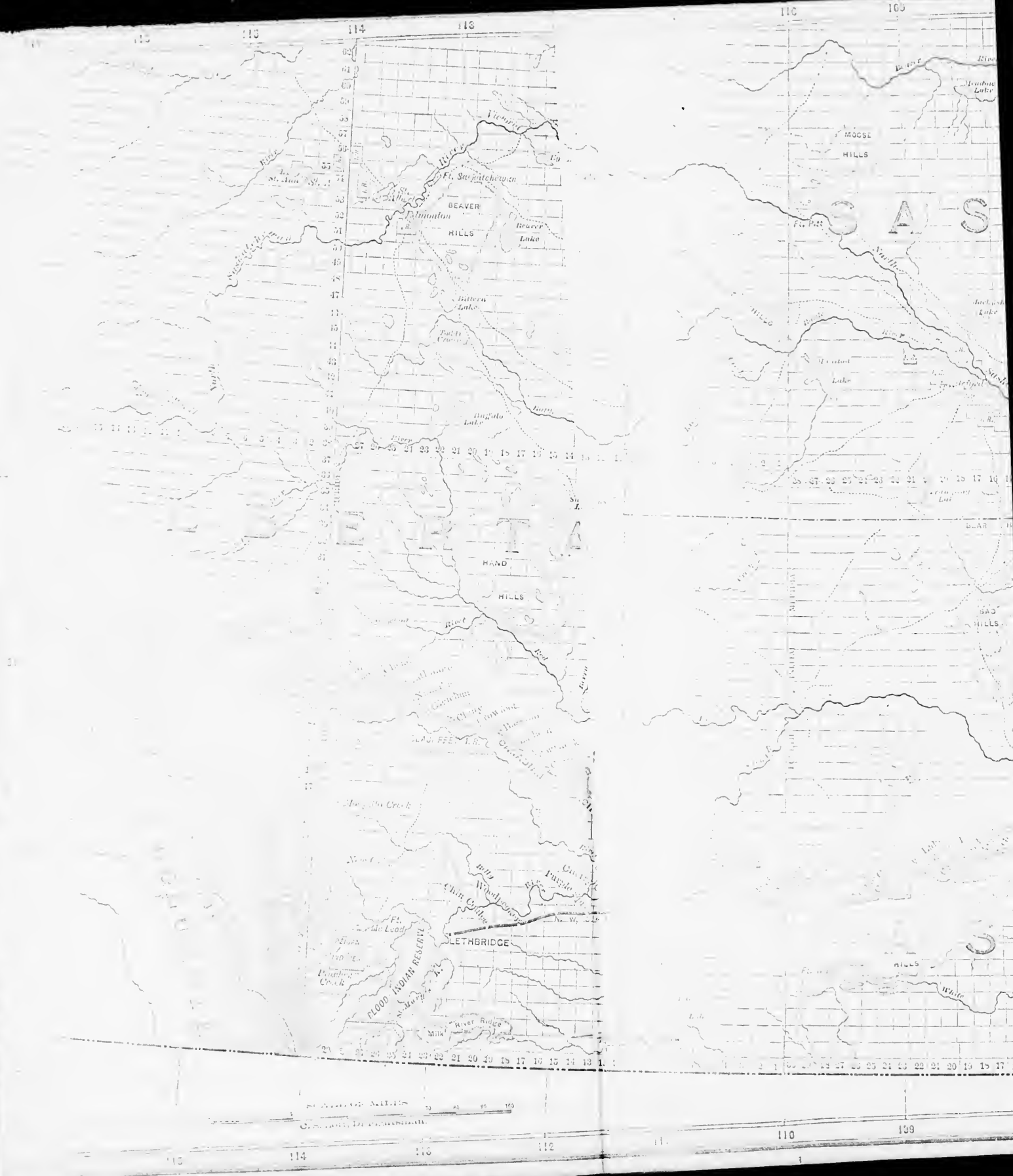
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25 Gordon Street, GLASGOW.
88 Cannon Street, LONDON.
105 Market St., MANCHESTER.

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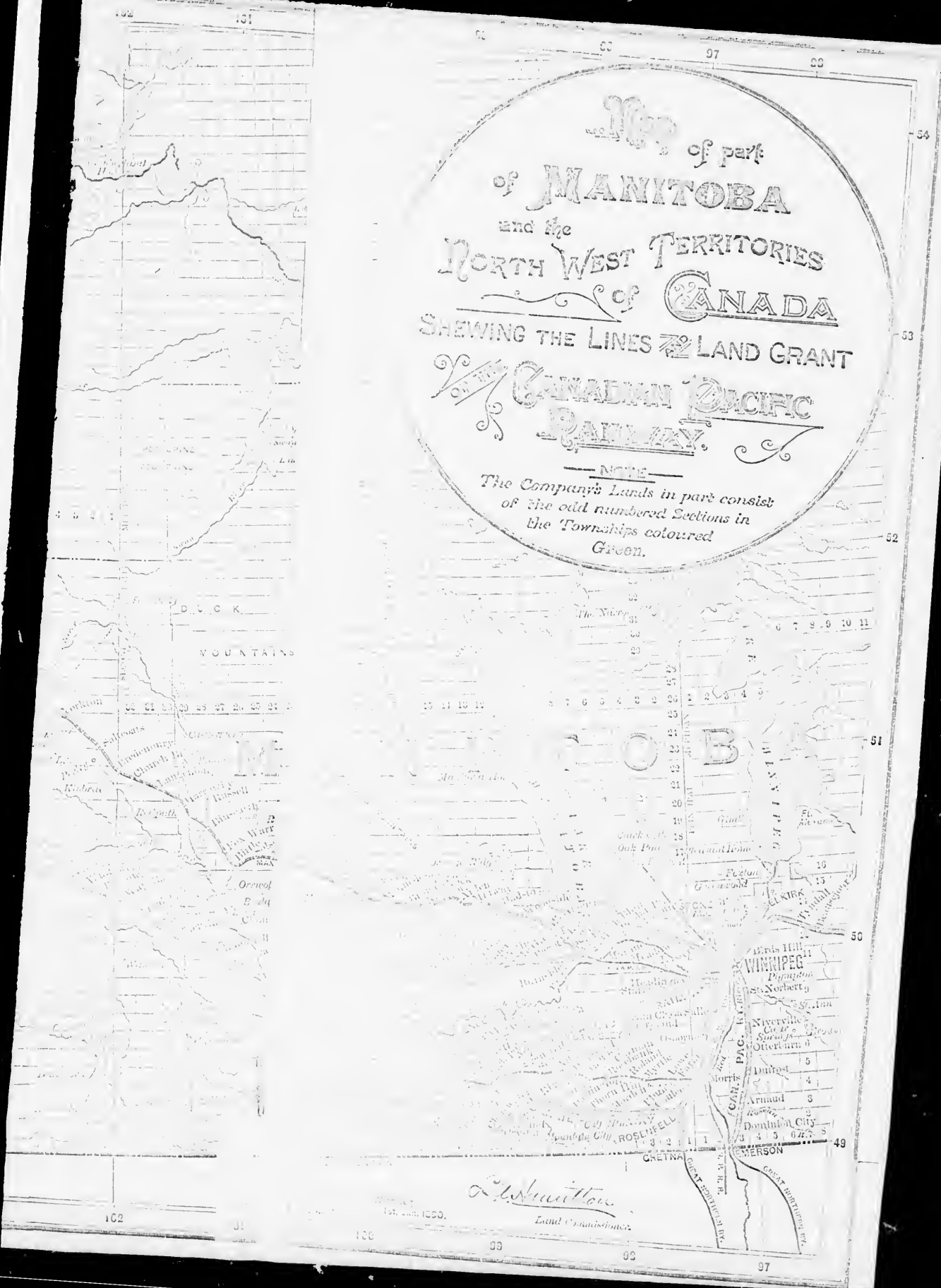






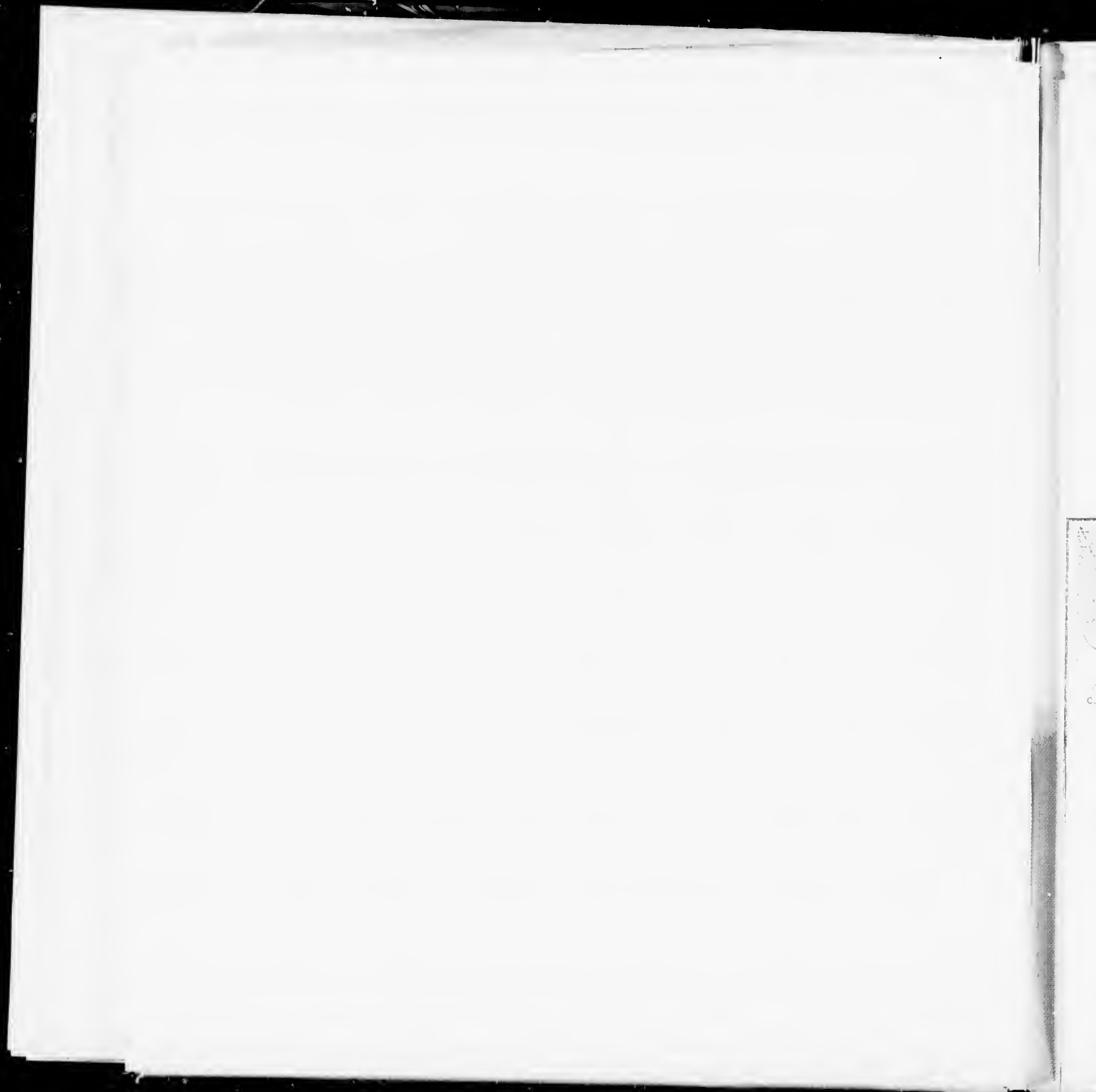
 of part
 of **MANITOBA**
 and the
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
 of **CANADA**
 SHEWING THE LINES LAND GRANT
 OF THE **CANADIAN PACIFIC**
RAILWAY.

NOTE
 The Company's Lands in part consist
 of the odd numbered Sections in
 the Townships coloured
 Green.



W. Johnston

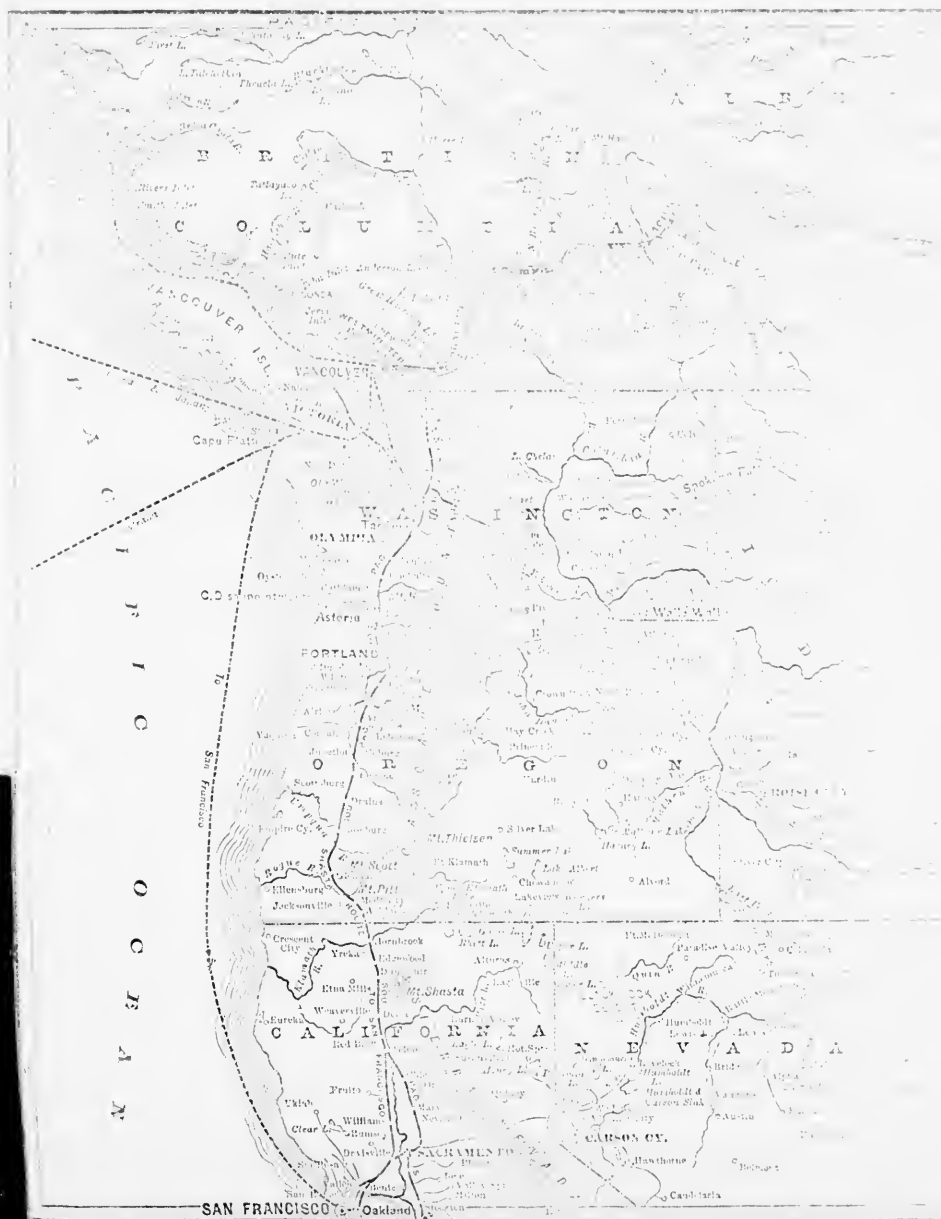
Land Commissioner





HABITAT IN THE CANADIAN NORTH

ABOVE



THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILWAY

TRAVERSING

THE GREAT FERTILE BELT

OF

NABA

ENGLAND:
 ARTHUR BAKER,
 100, Strand, London, W.C.

CANADA:
 For Descriptive Pamphlet,
 L. A. HAMILTON



PACIFIC RAILWAY

VERSING

FERTILE BELT

OF CANADA

CANADA:
For Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., apply to
E. A. HAMILTON.

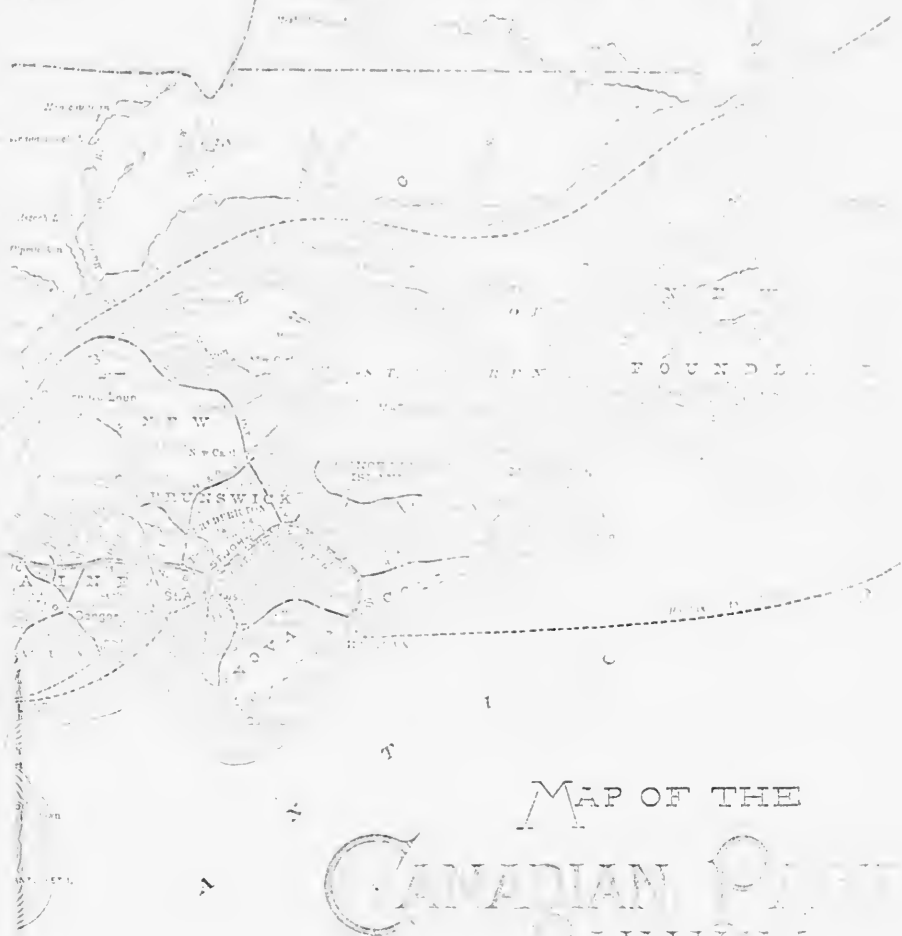
WINNIPEG.



HIGHLAND CATTLE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

A. S. H.

L. A. B. E. D. O. E.



MAP OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
AND ITS CONNECTIONS

MERCATOR PROJECTION.

