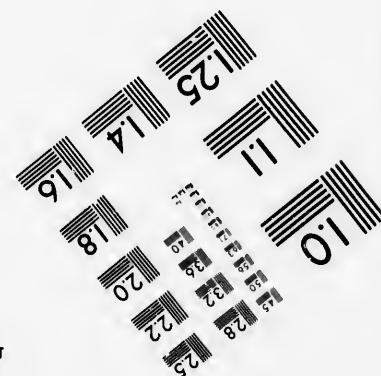
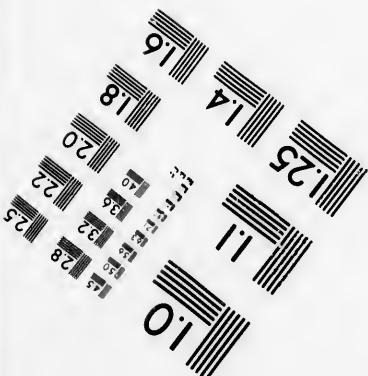
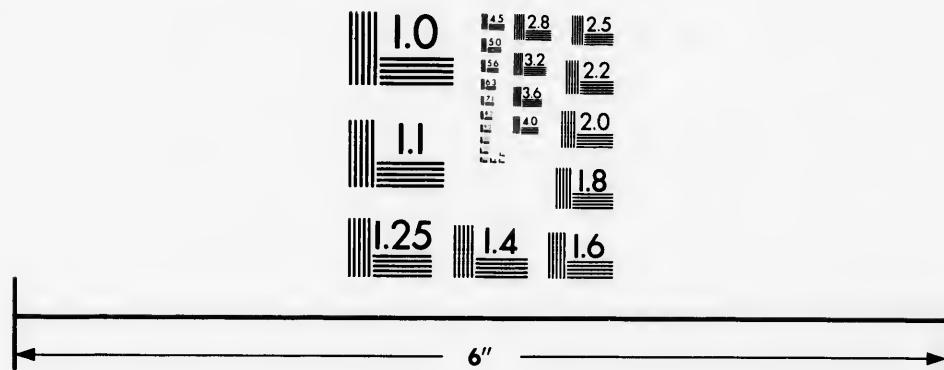


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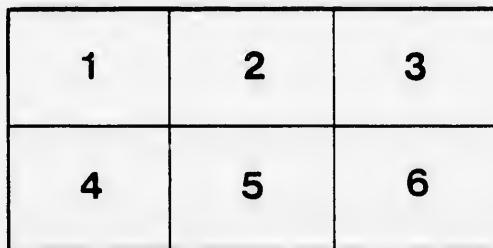
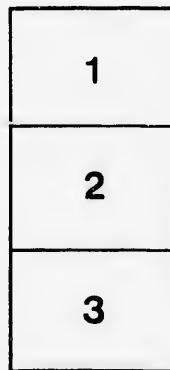
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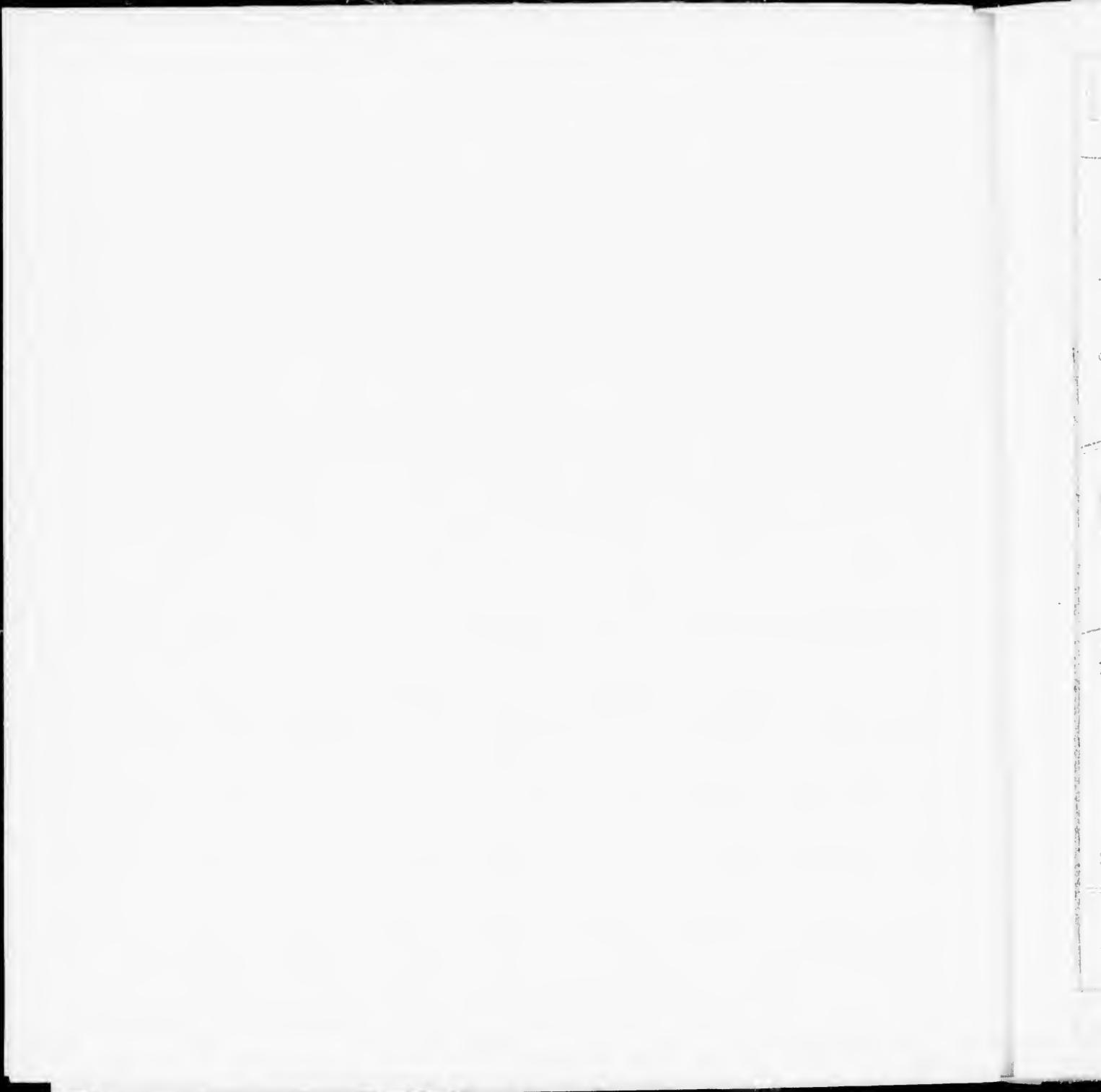
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L. A. HAMILTON,

Land Commissioner,  
WINNIPEG.

W.W.

REMARKS - 1937 - 1938 - 1939

1937  
1938  
1939

## MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The capital of the Province, is 1,424 miles from the nearest port of the Atlantic Ocean Steamships, and 1,453 miles from Victoria, on the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province is about the same latitude as Berlin, in the Island of Germany.

The total area is of 124,200 square miles, or nearly 79,000,000 acres, most of the water being in lakes, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Ireland in Canada. 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, Germans, and other nationalities. It is impossible in the space available to give more than the brief outline of the capabilities and natural resources of this growing province; these are set out fully in the "Agricultural Review," and other publications issued by the Canadian Board, a copy of which can be obtained on application at any office of the Company.

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

"Manitoba, the garden of the Northwest, the country which is now and will be destined for the future the storehouse of this continent; the land of wheat, the best that has ever been grown; the fertile belt, from the Red River to the west end of the Great Lakes; the country which must be the home of the millions who will yet till its fertile soil; the country yet to none, and first in its productive yield. Last year the total yield of wheat was thirty-two bushels to the acre. To prove this easily. There was an crop 432,134 acres, with a return of 13,670,000 bushels. There was expected 6,000,000 bushels, there is no winter crop, yet, there is 1,500,000 still in the farmers' hands, while the amount in consumption in the Provinces, and certainly a low one, was 1,000,000. What country can show an equal result? Nor with this all. There are green millions of bushels of oats, barley and of grain, and of roots and other roots there were additional millions raised."

## YIELDING SURPLUS.

The grain of the world, which is produced in Manitoba is eagerly sought after by nations, and is, and, owing to its superior quality and hardness, commands the highest price of any wheat grown in the World.

## RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

The soil is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous sand, or loam, resting upon a thin and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the finest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of grain. A number of emigrants from Scotland and Germany have settled here. The great richness of the prairie soil has arisen from the action of the sun, the birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires, which have covered the prairies, together with decayed vegetable matter, the latter, while resting on a retentive clay subsoil. It is to the burning of the stored up wealth in the soil that the agriculturist and the manufacturer is invited.

## MANITOBA.

### GENERAL FEATURES.

Manitoba is not a monotonous stretch of level prairie, but on the contrary, its topography is of a varied and diversified character, and its surface is extremely picturesque. In the South it is broken by the Red River, the Mountains, and in the North by the Riding Mountains. The central and central portion has large areas of forest broken by numerous streams and prairie openings. It is well watered by numerous rivers, which, after being upland and deep valleys, and are almost entirely hidden among the banks.

## THREE YEARS' WORK!

### STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF ONE MAN'S SUCCESS



[From *Photographic*.]

THE  
TIDE

## CLIMATE.

Hot in summer and cold in winter, the climate is very nearly the same as that of England. In winter the thermometer sinks to 32° Fahr. The atmosphere, however, is dry, and the cold is not so unpleasant as in a damp and humid atmosphere. Warm clothing, however, is required. The

air is healthy, the least country on the globe, excepting Australia, and there are no diseases to affect the Province or the climate.

## THE CLIMATE IS CHARMING.

The sun and warmth afford the remainder of the year. Warm weather, usually accompanied by a heated spell develops. The days are the most agreeable. As summer approaches new features of beauty appear; do not appear as if draped in a mantle, but that the fountain of the great Mississippi will be one impassable; on the contrary, it is of anything sad or gloomy. The harvest year is more agreeable than the sowing time of the husbandman who is anxious only for harvesting and threshing his grain.

Autumn and ends in September. The harvest of the first of the year. The atmosphere is dry and free from moisture. So much so is the air necessary for stacking the grain. In days gone by straight from the field to the latter to the granary. It is not an uncommon sight to see a man cutting, threshing and marketing his grain in cut, threshed and marketed grain. In this way, all the expense of two extra heavy cost of erecting barns and granaries

can be added the fact that the hard-ware, built in Manitoba, railways, schools, towns and villages are now scattered all over the soil; towns to will find colonies of Germans, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Germans, etc., all vying with one another in their success. Under the laws of this country no man is successful beyond their ambition by any of every nationality under the Sun.

## OSIMBOIA.

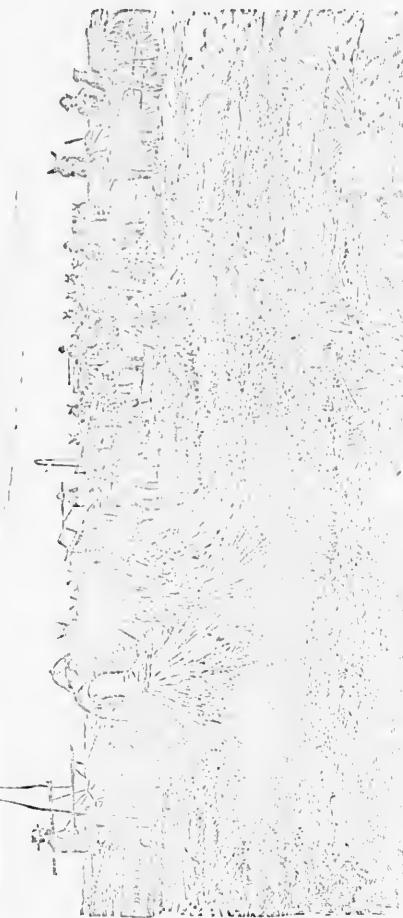
Manitoba lies between the Province of Manitoba to the south, and extends north from the International Boundary to the Arctic, and contains an area of 200,000 square miles. It is entered at a point 412 miles from the sea, and two great arms by the Mississippi, which enters the Bowdoin at Steer's Point. This river has its own peculiar characteristics, being especially a wheat-growing country, and for its farming and ranching. The great prairie, the River and stretching south to the mountains, is said to have the largest acreage of a uniform diameter of soil found in any one section of the North-West. The eastern part of the Park Country of the Canadian North-West. It is covered with clumps of trees, usually found near the streams. The valley of the Pipestone River, a stream that is abundant is found in the valley of the Souris River. This Division of Manitoba, will one day be the

## AN ARMY OF SELF-BINDERS.

## HARVESTING

BY

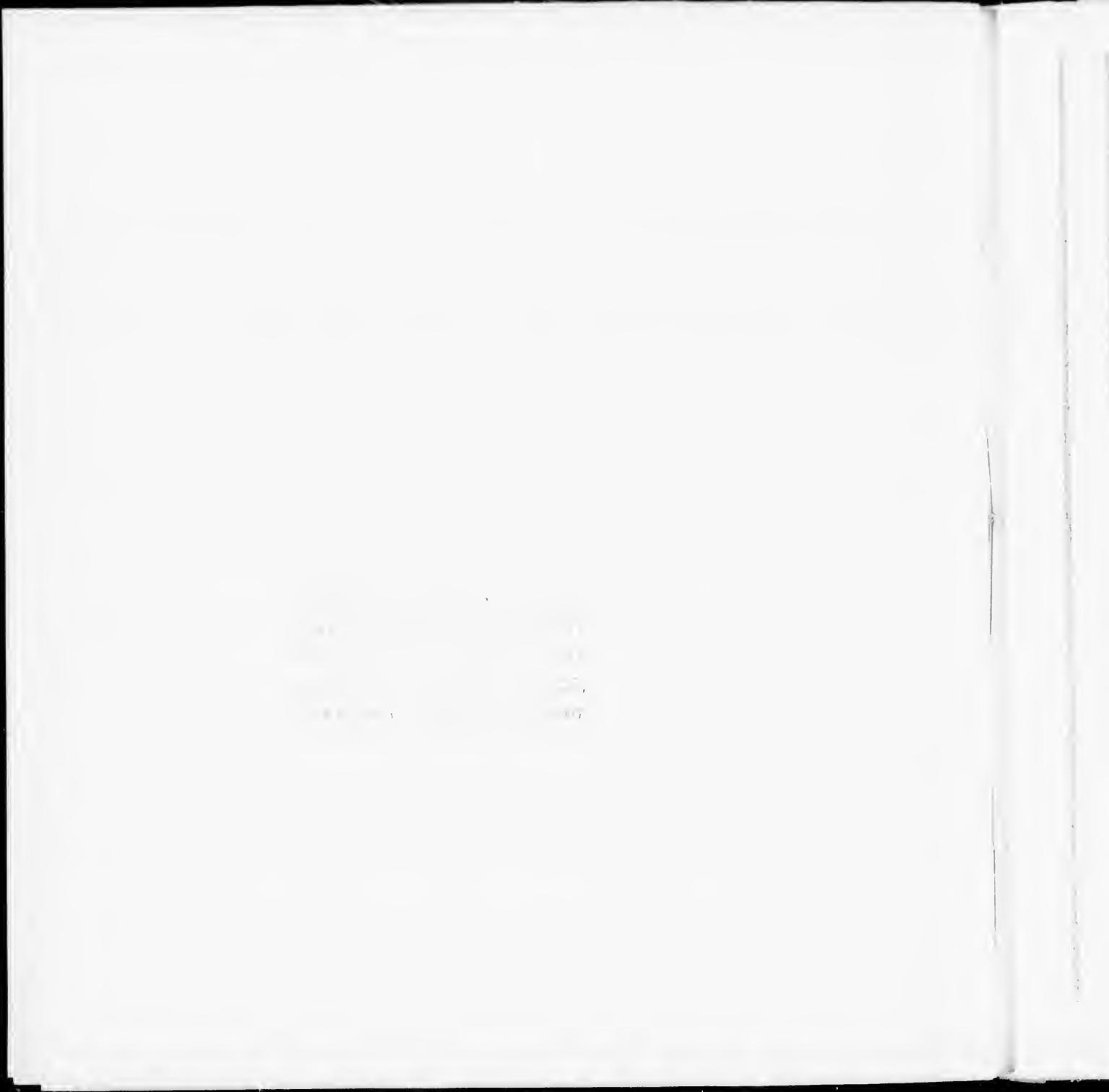
## WHOLESALE.



FROM THE STOCK-WH.

## CANADIAN NORTH-WEST CROPS

MAKE SUCCESS SURE.



## CANADA'S WHEAT PRODUCING SECTION

For the following reasons, 1st. It has a soil equal to the World's best. 2nd. A climate under which vegetation ripens with great rapidity. 3rd. On account of its greater latitude it receives more sunshine during the summer months than any country to the South. 4th. Absence of frost, which is a scourge of insect pests. 5th. A soil very favourable to the growth of the hard wheat variety, that is so highly prized by the foreign market, which has a grain value of from 15 to 25c. a bushel more than the soft wheat of the West and the older parts of Canada. 6th. A large exportation in the wheat markets of the

### "MANITOBA HARD."

The wheat variety of such a high grade, the percentage of foreign buyers' premium for that grain is amazing, and the exportation of complete statistics of an average of 10 years shows that has not been approached on this continent.

## ASSINIBOIA.

### WESTERN DISTRICT.

This district, which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River Districts, and to the Calgary District as a mixed pasture and grazing land, in the rush to the latter places. It is, however, to attract the attention, it deserves, as attested by the settlers, who have taken up land during the past year on the line of the railway line, lying along the base of the Cypress Hills and extending West to Medicine Hat. It is well suited for grazing purposes by any part of the district, being thickly covered with a good growth of grass, which is usually the short, crisp variety, known as "Manitoba Hard." It appears to all appearances dry about mid-June, when it is growing at the roots and forms excellent winter pasture. A heavy growth of grass suitable for winter pasture is found in the river bottoms and surrounding the hillsides. It is difficult to believe that cattle and horses can be found to the casual observer to be short dried grass, or any grasses of rank growth that are found in the prairie regions, and it only requires a short experience of the character of the vegetation. It is amazing the number of animals, domestic and wild, brought from the East get along on the native grasses of the prairies.

The coal seam in the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of coal in the coal seams that are exposed in the hillsides. The managers of this Section of the Company have thus at hand an abundance of timber suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and timber for fuel.

## SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements are in the District South of Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Pattiwah in search of land, either for agriculture or grazing, are advised to explore the country between Swift Current Station, along the Swift Current Creek, the Valley of Cypress Hills, South of Maple Creek, the Valley of Bear Paw, North from the hills crossing the track at the stations of Avon and Dunnmore.

## THE CYPRESS HILLS COUNTRY.

The hills may be dimly seen in the South from the Railway, and are well adapted for stock raising and as their elevation is sufficient to afford a degree of uncertainty, the grass land that naturally provided will not likely be disturbed by the coming of the farmer on the plains adjoining, never failing him a good field and pasture ground for his stock. The snow climate is tempered 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.



country is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and other food than the rice fields of the Orient, where a abundance of land is available at little cost. The prairie country is very good for grazing land, and the soil is very rich, and it is very seldom deep enough to cover the ground.

The country is free and cattle, sheep and horses, are raised in abundance. All sorts of animals on the rich grass will find shelter in the hills found along the hill slopes. The cattle and sheep when taken of the hills are the best in the world, and the horses are the best.

As well as a good place for cattle raising, it is also an excellent place for farming. But the best on country is not all the same. The cattle, out of doors, there being no fence or enclosure, may grow, if not better, than the cattle in the best farms. It is abundantly suited for cattle raising, and the producing district, should

## ALBERTA. THE NORTHERN PART.

It is to be noted, however, that "the northern part may be considered the most favorable, due to the fact that the country is more level, the soil more uniform, and the weather more uniform, leading to a more uniformly productive soil, and more favorable conditions for the raising of the various crops." The climate of the northern part of the state is similar to that of the eastern and southern border, but is more dry, and the country will, in its natural state, be more favorable for cattle raising. It would be difficult to imagine a better climate for cattle raising than that of the "Northern prairie". It would not be difficult to imagine a better climate for cattle raising than that of the "Northern prairie". It would not be difficult to imagine a better climate for cattle raising than that of the "Northern prairie".

## CATTLE RAISING.

Alberta is one of the best among the cattle countries of the world, and is one of the best countries, now looked to as a source of supply for the British market.

Alberta has been cattle country for a number of years, and has been so for a number of years, that the foundation of the present great

industry in the prairies of Alberta, or 1,000,000 head of cattle, is not to be denied; nor is it denied; cattle, too, which are being imported from England, are equal, if not superior, to the cattle in the world, for the Alberta rancher, influenced by the best in many points of management, is developing the cattle of the world, while the range cattle have reached a high standard. A good bull has been imported at great expense to the rest of the country, and is indeed a valuable asset to the country, and the good cattle of the Alberta, ranges throughout the world, with the very best of Great Britain, and the rest of the world, and is annually increasing in value to twenty millions, and the demand ever increasing; with the great markets of the world within easy access, with our natural advantages and the great experience obtained from the American Territories and Canada, it is but natural that the business here, who can see what the future of this industry which has grown with such grandeur, and every year.

The cattle rancher and the farmer who intend engaging in the cattle business, we would say: examine well into the resources and opportunities of any other country in which you may be destined to have your home, before the buying and otherwise in so offered by America, Canada, or elsewhere, there is but one fact that you will make a mistake if you do not buy for years to come the shallow of the Rocky mountains, and a mount in stocking the fertile valleys of far Alberta.

## NOT ALL LEVEL PRAIRIE!

## PLENTY OF VARIETY!!



SCENE IN ASSINIBOIA.  
[From Picturesque Canada.]

ROLLING LANDS,

HILLS, WOODLANDS,

LAKES and RIVERS.

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were abundant. Professor Macoun in his experiments found that the grasses of the Plateau were of little value, and the reduced abundance of leaves and were due to the fact that he had great difficulty in forcing his cattle to eat them, as according to him their seeds were all ripe August 14th, the day he left.

Grasses are large and on the rich soil of the higher grounds the best pasture to be found. No better summer pasture is to be found than the grasses of the West. No winter exists on these hills, as the snow is always there, with the best quality always abundant, and shelter from the north wind and winter storms always at hand.

### RANGE CATTLE.

A herd of 1,000 head of cattle in this District at present can be sold for \$1,000. The cost of raising the same cattle, as stockmen are large as can be found, is estimated at over \$12.00 per head was paid, and the cost of raising, maintains that cost their owners only about \$1.00 per head, so we have turned our mind in stocking the range with cattle, and the results of the annual round ups. Yearlings are the best, and we send them all the way back Ontario to fatten them up for market. We sell fat cattle. Waggon plates, and it is reckoned that the cost of raising cattle and fatten them for 2,000 miles the profit is \$1.00 per head. The cattle had been fattened by stall feeding and the fat cattle has pointed towards this being the future market for cattle fattened for European markets.

### ALBERTA.

The Provincial District of Alberta, the great ranching, dairy farming and mineral country of the Canadian North-West, embraces an area of 250,000 square miles. Lying in the basin of the great Columbia River, bounded on the north by the Province of British Columbia, lat. 55.7, on the south by the Interprovincial Boundary Line, on the east by the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, extending from 120<sup>o</sup> degree of longitude, then due north to 126<sup>o</sup>, the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, a distance of 1,000 miles from east to west, and 500 from north to south. It contains its 107,700 square miles, every variety of forest, timber, coal, grazing and agricultural land, mineral and oil districts, and contains 45 millions of acres of the most fertile soil in the world, and some of America's best deposits of coal and metals. Although only 10 years in its infant years, the fame of Alberta has extended to the remotest parts of the world, and travellers, tourists and sportsmen from many lands have come to enjoy the magnificence of its forests, to inhale its health-giving mountain air, and bathe in the numerous streams of its mineral springs; and many who come but for a short time are enticed by the attractions of its many and varied charms, never to leave. The bright prospects of health and success to make homes for themselves beneath the shadow of the ever beautiful, majestic, awe-inspiring Rockies. Bright, happy homes they should be in this land of sun, shade and rifle abundance.

### GENERAL FEATURES.

Alberta may be described as having three distinct surface features, viz., prairie lands on the east, which are thickly timbered in the northern part of the province; then come the rolling lands or foot hills, covered with scrub woods from the base of the mountains, mostly heavily timbered, and lastly the majestic mountains, the great backbone of the continent, running along its western boundary. Viewing it from north to south, to the east of town, what can we say in truth but that it is a grand, fine land, beautiful in the extreme, possessing all the features that can attract the eye and heart for the home of man.

### CAPABILITIES.

The part of the District of Alberta, already proven to be well suited for cattle breeding by the methods followed in the old Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in the United States, extends from the American line on the south for 400 miles north, and from the foot of the Rocky Mountains for 200 miles eastward.

### THE FAT HERDS

UPON

### A THOUSAND ACRES,



From *Holiday-Wall*.

THRIVE UPON THE RICH

NATURAL GRASSES,

As does their owner, on the profits they afford.

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## LIVESTOCK RAISING.

The first settlers in Alberta had to offer thirty dollars a head for a good team of horses, well watered and fed, and a team of cattle to pull a wagon and fine wool; but now we have the benefit of heat and sunshine during the summer months, which keep the animals in active circulation, thereby enabling them to stand up well in cold winters and early springs, where the temperatures drop to the threes, are almost unknown. The sheep, which Alameda never could offer, are now to be found in the grazing lands and markets of Alberta. The clear, dry bracing air of Alberta protects the animals from little or no disease. Sheep are fed on the rich pastures of the prairie, the quality of the grass. To winter them they are given a quantity of hay (10 tons to the 100 head) and are never starved. Throughout the greater part of the year they require one feed a day, the rest of the day they are at pasture, and brought home into sheds at night.

## LIVESTOCK RAISING.

There is no better place in the Dominion of Canada, as the country is well suited to the raising of cheese and butter, are: 1st.—The great extent of land available for grazing, then the cows can graze the whole year round, excepting a short period of artificial feeding. 2nd.—The great extent of land covered by meadows, woods, the consumption of which is very small. 3rd.—The summer temperature is very cool, and the winters, with the sparkling springs, or streams, and the abundance of water, make the dairy abundant. In view of these advantages, it cannot be wondered at that the dairy industry in this Province, has been eminently successful, and that the milk produced for Alberta, that she will be able to supply the world with the best production of the highest grades of cheese and butter.

## HORSE RAISING.

In the country, Alberta, bids fair to be to Canada what the United States is to America. A country where the horse is the chief animal. Its northern location, its high altitude, dry atmosphere, mild winters, with luxuriant growth of pasture water, are all conducive to the raising of the noble animal; and although the horse in Alberta has become noted for its hardiness from a hereditary or other diseases, there are in Alberta over 10,000 head of horses, varying in color from black, bay, grey, brown, to the beautiful white, and the dapple-grey. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and horses from Scotland, Pictou, from France, and horses from the United States, have been imported at great cost, so that the result is that the young horses of Alberta will command a high price.

As a matter of fact, horse breeding in Alberta offers bright inducements to any person or party, first coming to this country and wishing to raise horses. Besides the vast millions of acres of unoccupied land, there is a strong every attraction and advantage, from which to choose, and which will bid fair to, a country where the cost of raising horses is extremely low.

## MINERALS.

Alberta has immense mineral wealth in her immense mineral deposits, and bids fair for a field of speculation. For years past gold in large quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North Saskatchewan River. The discoveries made last fall in the vicinity of Prince Albert are full of importance, and the locality will no doubt ere long be a field of mining activity. Gold colours are found in the soil, sand, gravel 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 gold have been located which are probably 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.

EPIC  
AA  
DE  
COURT  
STAFF

the most serious of wealth to the country. A few have also been found, said to contain iron ore has been discovered in various parts of the country. A vein of hematite iron said to contain 67 per cent of iron has been discovered in the vicinity of Storm Mountain, quite close to the town of Lethbridge, and other large seams are known to exist in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.

In view of the coal deposits of Alberta, it is impossible to say whether coal already discovered are sufficient fuel for all time. At Lethbridge, coal has already expended in developing the town. At Athabasca, over one hundred thousand bushels of coal have been shipped up the river, and more may be discovered at different localities, particularly near Camrose, and in the southern districts.

It is difficult to predict the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is difficult to predict. There is hardly a township in this province where there is no coal.

The coal fields are still in their infancy. Immense areas of land are awaiting the hand of prospector and developer. It is well to be ware of those who take the first steps in this direction, and open to all.

## ALBERTA. CLIMATE.

THE CLIMATE of Alberta is a sunni atmosphere that enjoys more bright days and clear nights than any other part of North America.

**SPRING** is a time of trying; not because it is particularly cold or hot, but because with a mild winter, one expects a long, warm spring. In Alberta one is usually disappointed, because the spring there is very rarely any earlier than the middle of May. The winter is shortened mostly by its length, which begins about New Year before there is any winter weather to speak of.

**SUMMER** is entered upon, the weather is superb; the days are long, the nights short, the sun like a heated, and forcing vegetation to rapid growth.

**THE AUTUMN WEATHER** of Alberta is perfect. The first frost of September gets chilly at night, with frost in the morning; the roads dry in the morning; the sun rises in the afternoon, the blue vault of Heaven is unmarked with even a single cloud, the air is clear and light, bright, and inspiring, the atmosphere full of life, the organs of feeling, sharpening the intellect, and the nerves, and to every part of the body.

No one can adjust his pen to the spontaneity of this weather; the days are long, sometimes clear up to Christmas-tide, and the nights are short in the day.

**FALL** is INTENSELY cold in the morn, the day is usually sharp, short and cold, with long days, with low readings of the thermometer, and days of dead warmth. Considering the extreme coldness of the winter, the thermometer may be several degrees higher in the fall than in the afternoon south wind (Chinook) is blowing. In the winter the temperature will be 40 or 50 degrees below zero, and for forty, often weeks, in the winter season, the thermometer will be constant on these south-west warm winds, which occurs in about the first of January, and continues until Chinook weather, until the beginning of April, or even May. After that time cold snaps, and occasional cold weather, is past. After that time cold snaps, and occasional cold weather, is past. After that time cold snaps, and occasional cold weather, is past.

The following points in view of Alberta should be considered by the settler:

- 1. Availability of land.
- 2. Availability of grasses.
- 3. Availability of water and soil.
- 4. Availability of labor, whether acquired by purchase or lease.
- 5. Availability of advantages for raising cattle, sheep, and horses.

## 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 stamps or taxes 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 \$145, 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 \$240 more, bringing his outlay up to \$625.

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 10 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 \$600; say 5 acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, \$70; say 1 acre of potatoes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents, \$80; 3 acres of barley, 40 bushels per acre, worth 40 cents, \$12; 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 home-lead, and has also means to get a team 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 crops 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 half-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milch 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 glistening butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.

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## SUMMARY OF A TOWNSHIP.

There are about 500 square miles of land in the prairie portion of the Province of Manitoba. A township is six miles long by six miles wide, let us suppose that it is composed of 36 sections of 100 acres each. Each section contains 160 acres, and a half section in the townships, leaving a sum of 1,920 acres. Yielding sufficient land for a day after five months in the year, at 20 cents per acre, the land being sum of \$384 per section. The land being sum of \$384 per section, and a man the townsman, and a wife, and a child, after the former has provided for his wife and child, till the milking of his cow, and the cultivation of his profitable mixed

## SETTLEMENTS.

There are now established settlements for all the classes of people who like to live in the prairie. It is a great field for all kinds of agricultural pursuits, and the country contains many opportunities for diversified occupations. The soil is very good, and is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of crops, and the raising of cattle, sheep, and swine. The climate is temperate, and there is a good supply of water, and a good supply of timber and fuel.

The people here are engaged in various occupations, and are invited to the inviting lands of Southern Manitoba, the most promising land in the world, and a good wife.

## AGRICULTURE.

In view of the Government's interest in agriculture, two million acres of land in Southern Manitoba will be offered next year for settlement. The Province has practically no land available for homesteads, more than a railway line through the country. The country is excellent for the raising of grain, and the raising of animals. The soil is very good, and the climate is temperate. The people here are engaged in various occupations, and are invited to the inviting lands of Southern Manitoba, the most promising land in the world, and a good wife.

## WILDFLOWERS.

There are many flowers to be adopted by the settlers, and the flowers are numerous. To add, there are many flowers to be adopted by the settlers, and the flowers are numerous. This will save a great deal of time in selecting a

flower bed in every description; meadow, forest, or by the lake, and in many soils. The flowers are very attractive, and can be best seen in regards to quality,

## COST OF RAILWAY TICKETS REFUNDED.

It is a good idea to buy tickets which can be obtained at the Company's stations, the cost of which will be refunded if the holder purchases land in the Province. In this way, land hunters are enabled to have a permanent section of the land free of cost to themselves.

For the convenience of settlers, every Station Agent in the West is supplied with price lists of the lands in his respective District, and is instructed to give land seekers every possible assistance in enabling them to see the lands.

## SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

Some attention is called to the lands of the Manitoba Southern Railway Company, administered by the same department as that charge with the lands of the Canadian Pacific.

Owing to certain difficulties, which have now passed away, the railway land in Southern Manitoba were for a long time locked up for the settlement. In the meantime, all the available Government lands were completely farmed, so that at the time the railway lands were thrown open for sale they were in immediate demand. However, at the time of publication, the usual accompaniments of pioneer life are wanting.

The condition of country is

## WHEAT WOODED.

Large areas of wheat are to be raised and oats abound, and the place is especially fit for grain crop, while the clover is also dispersed over the prairie, and is a valuable feed, as to make the annual crop of grasses approximately 3,000 lbs.

On account of the abundance of hay and water this part is especially adapted for a good breeding place for the numerous herds of both classed cattle, and the cattle bearing loads of wool-sheep, dairymen, and other animals predominant.

On account of the farms, we have noted, yielding an almost uniform crop of fine spring wheat, of a high quality, admirably suited for the making of flour, or for making pig-meal.

**THIS SOIL** can be a base, and the yield of wheat and other crops is excellent, every hog average, first crop, fresh from the fields, having been fed on grain, perfectly ripe, and raw. Large areas of land are occupied by great numbers of pigs, hogs, cattle, and horses, and onions annually sent to the market at market.

## WILD FRUITS AROUND.

The woods are rich and large, quantities of strawberries, raspberries, cherries, wild plums, gooseberries, and currants, also red and black cherries.

## GAME.

At the time in the hunting season, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, and many other species of wild birds are in fields that are dry now, miles of water, pastures, and the roads are in良好 condition in the land, and are ready for hunting.

The most abundant species are plentifully stocked with game, and are excellent for hunting, and for shooting with guns. Deer, moose, caribou, elk, and other game, and bear, are found in the woods, and in the fields.

## PISSES.

The largest pines in the prairie are in the time in winter, and numbers of them are in the prairie lakes with snow in the drifts around.

Pines are sought by woodsmen, through holes cut in the trees, and large amounts are fished away annually.

The variety of forms of pine, or similar article of nature in this country, and suitable for preserving, and a great number of them are to be had.

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

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3. RESIDENTIAL  
4. OTHER  
5. TOTAL  
6. COMMERCIAL  
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94. OTHER  
95. TOTAL  
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98. RESIDENTIAL  
99. OTHER  
100. TOTAL

## BY PLOUGHING.

0 Stamps or Stones.



Ploughing  
is the first step in  
the preparation of  
the land for sowing.



## BY SOWING.

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 real 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 cases 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,

The nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the hot density of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office. *Every quarter section of the half past area owned by the Railway Company has been gone over by several inspectors and reported upon in detail.*

All this information is open to the intending settler. If the land of a certain section is swampy, 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.

Most 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 easiest and cheapest way to reach it, (special facilities being provided for this purpose), and, when necessary, are furnished by the Dominion Government's 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 desired locality. If they are pleased, (which is usually the case), all the arrangements for their stay, 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.

100  
100  
100

## REGULATIONS.

All Towns, all Surveyed even numbered Sections, and the North-West Territories, reserved to provide wood or reserved, are to be held in common.

## OFFICES.

Payment of an Office Fee of \$10.00, as to residence and

as to one-half Town Site Reserves, to be paid in either of the

first two years on his homestead entry, and within six months from the date of his entry, or after the first year, if he does not commence until the second year to till up and cultivate land every twelve months for three

years, as above, within one-half mile of his homestead entry, and shall continue to make his home thereon, and have a dwelling of every twelve months during the time of his homestead entry, and shall have a team of oxen brak and prepare for sowing and tilling, and shall within the first year have a team and plough for cropping, and a post and walling the same, and shall keep the said property in full crop the said land, and when so prepared, and additionally, when his homestead entry, he shall have a house, and shall have erected on the same a fence, and have live fuel during the time of his homestead entry.

After the cultivation of his homestead entry, or if the entry was made in the first year, then before the end of the first year, and within the first year, shall within one-half mile, and brak and prepare for sowing and tilling, making not less than fifteen acres of land, and have a team the same, and on or before the end of the first year, and on or before the date of his homestead entry, to reside thereon and cultivate and till the same at prior to the date of his

entry, failing to secure his patent within two years, as the case may be, he will be liable to forfeit, or some dead and pre-emptional fine, to prove that he has resided on the same, and is subsequent to date of entry, and after the 21st day of May, 1883, has cultivated

## TIMBER.

For fuel, building purposes; and fuel in quantity, payment of a small office fee for the permit.

Subject to conditions of tender, and sale of timber, to be applied to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, and Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or to any one of the Dominion Lands Agents in the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy Minister of Interior.

1883.

## THE FAT FRUITS

OF A

## CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARM.

[From Picturesque Canada.]



STACKS OF "No. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

1890  
1891

D

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offers for sale some of the best land in the North-West. The lands to be sold will provide the basis of building up a great agricultural section of the main line, will

## 2.1 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

Detailed information concerning the lands can be obtained from the Commissioner at Winnipeg.

(See also "Land Regulations" in force.)

## III. OF PAYMENT.

Under the Canadian Pacific Railway's Land Regulations, payment will be made in four installments, the first being \$100 per acre, the second \$100 per acre, the third \$100 per acre, and the fourth \$100 per acre.

## IV. CONDITIONS.

Conditions of sale are as follows: The lands must be held for a period of five years, and during this time no part of the land may be alienated or sold without the consent of the Company.

If the lands are not cultivated within one year after the date of sale, the Company may require the holder to pay a fine of \$100 per acre.

If the lands are not cultivated within two years after the date of sale, the Company may require the holder to pay a fine of \$100 per acre.

If the lands are not cultivated within three years after the date of sale, the Company may require the holder to pay a fine of \$100 per acre.

If the lands are not cultivated within four years after the date of sale, the Company may require the holder to pay a fine of \$100 per acre.

If the lands are not cultivated within five years after the date of sale, the Company may require the holder to pay a fine of \$100 per acre.

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

## SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

THE LANDS of the MANITOBA AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, located between the Red River and the Saskatchewan River, are well adapted for the raising of grain, fruit, and vegetables, and are being rapidly settled. The price of this land ranges from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and the western limit of Manitoba is now within easy reach of the railroads. The following are some of the early settlements, and others, have been recently established. The first of these settlements was established in 1870, and the last in 1880. The earliest of these settlements is the town of Brandon, the first of which is Red River, and the last is the town of Winkler, near the Souris River and its tributaries, while the most recent is the town of the Turtle Mountain. The cost of land for building purposes is no more than \$100 per acre, Brandon and Winkler, and may be purchased at these prices. At the two latter points grain lands are also in demand.

The terms of purchase of the Manitoba South-Western Lands are as follows:

# 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, Homeseekers, Tourists and Sportsmen, leave the Trans-Atlantic steamers at Quebec, in summer, and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the winter months. As either of these ports may be met by an agent of the Company, who will take charge of them, see after baggage, and furnish all needed 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 bed, ready for the spreading of a matress 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, fitted 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, { 7 James Street, Liverpool,  
European Traffic Agent. { 25 Gordon Street, Glasgow,  
{ 88 Cannon Street, London,  
{ 105 Market St., Manchester.

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Oct 1970

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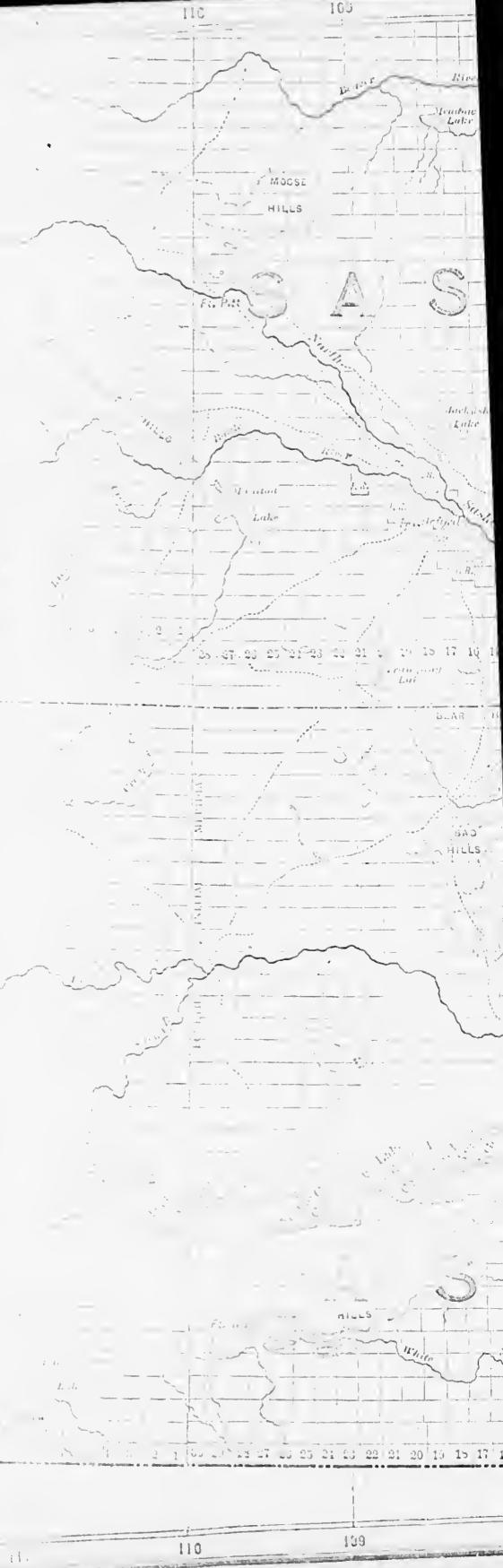
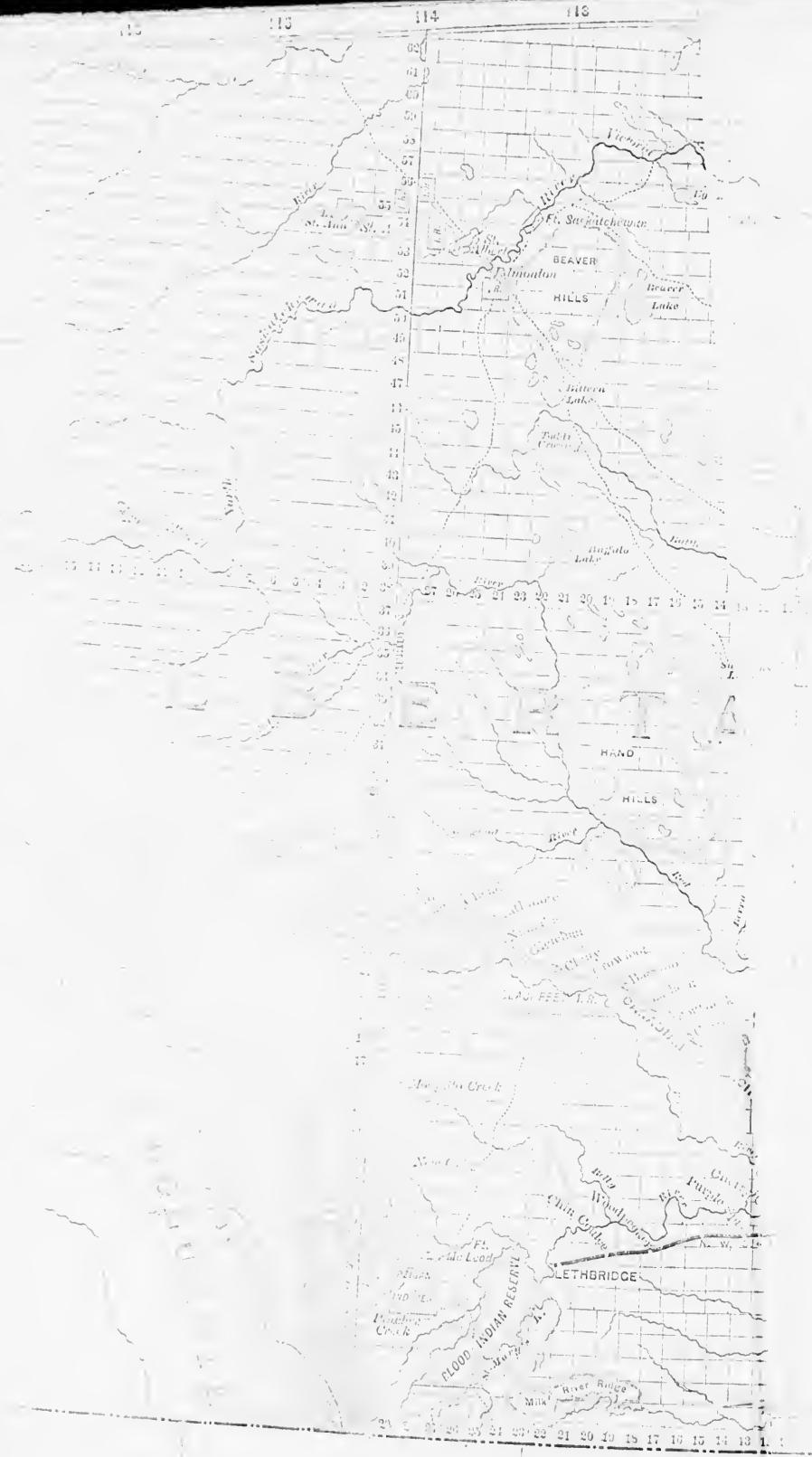
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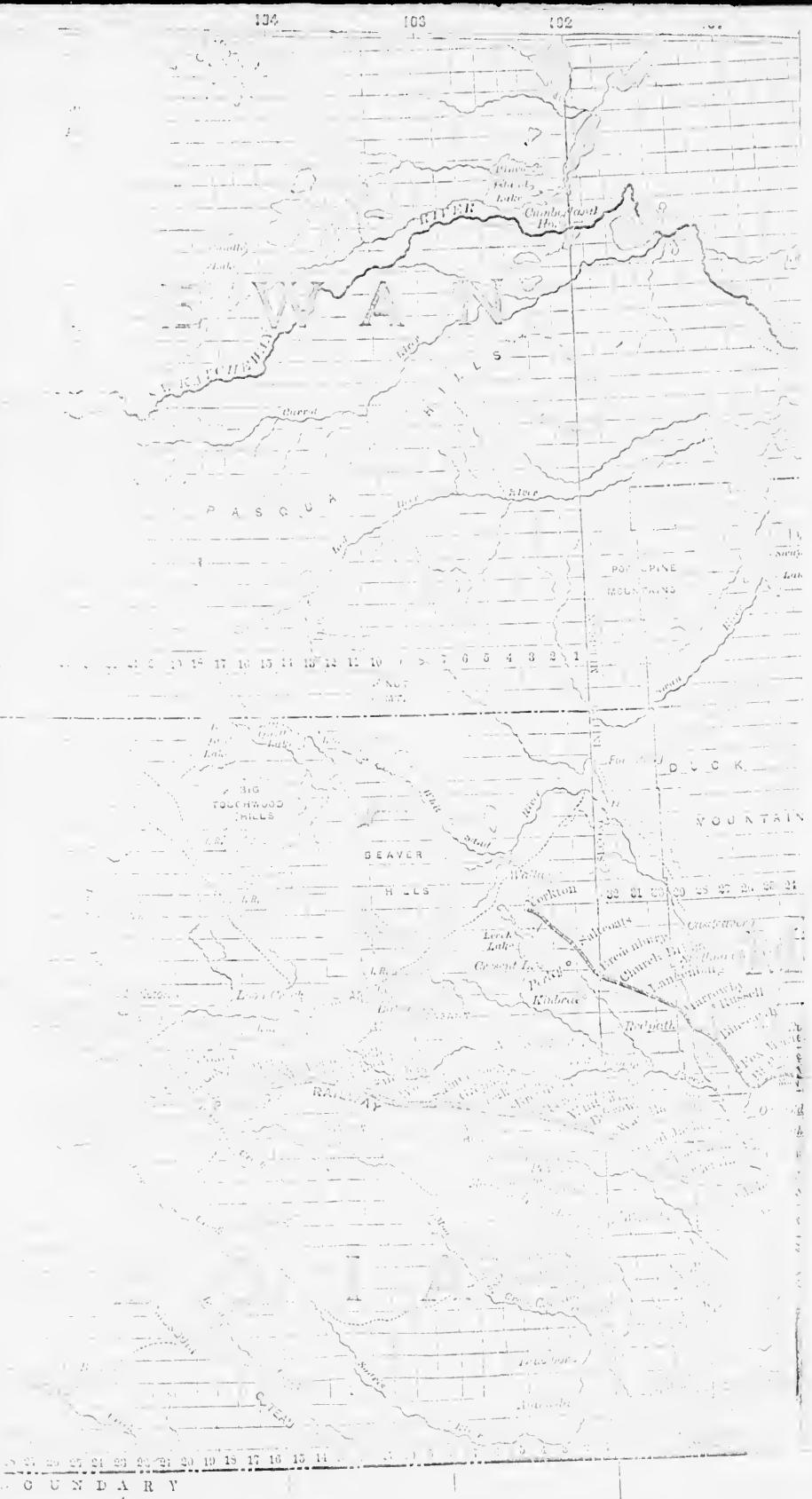
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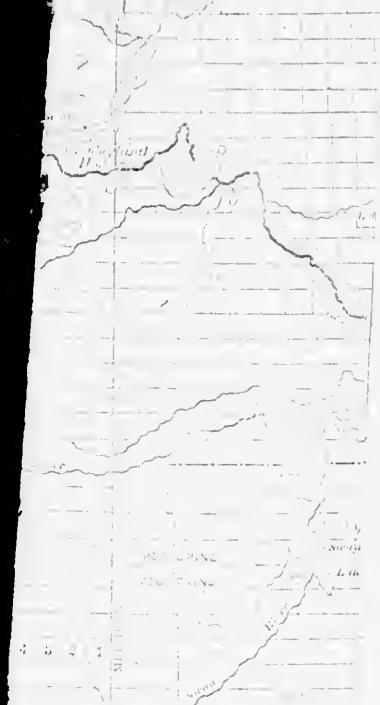
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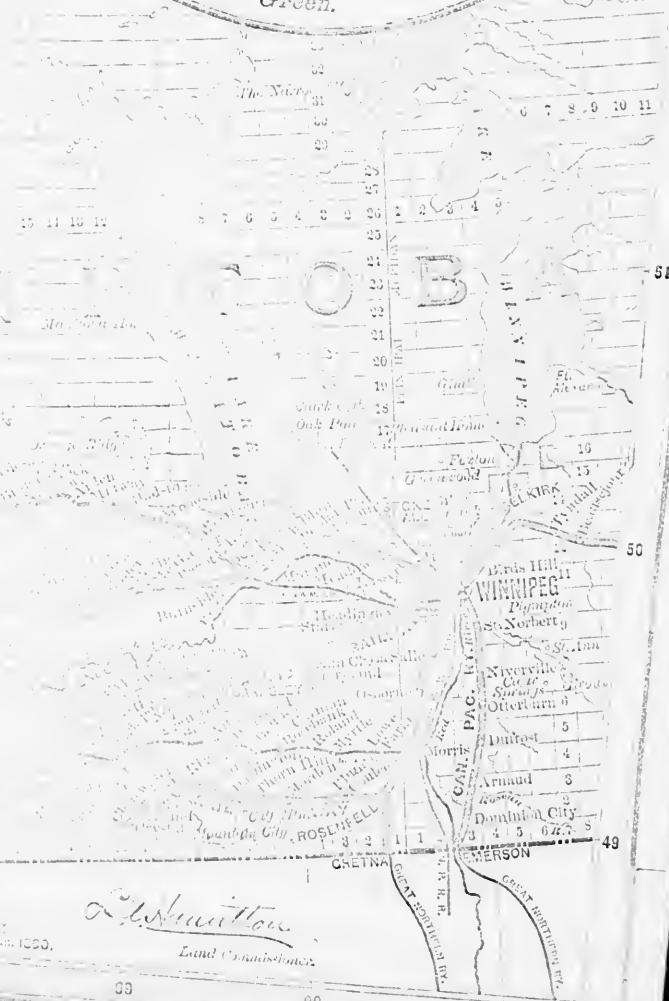






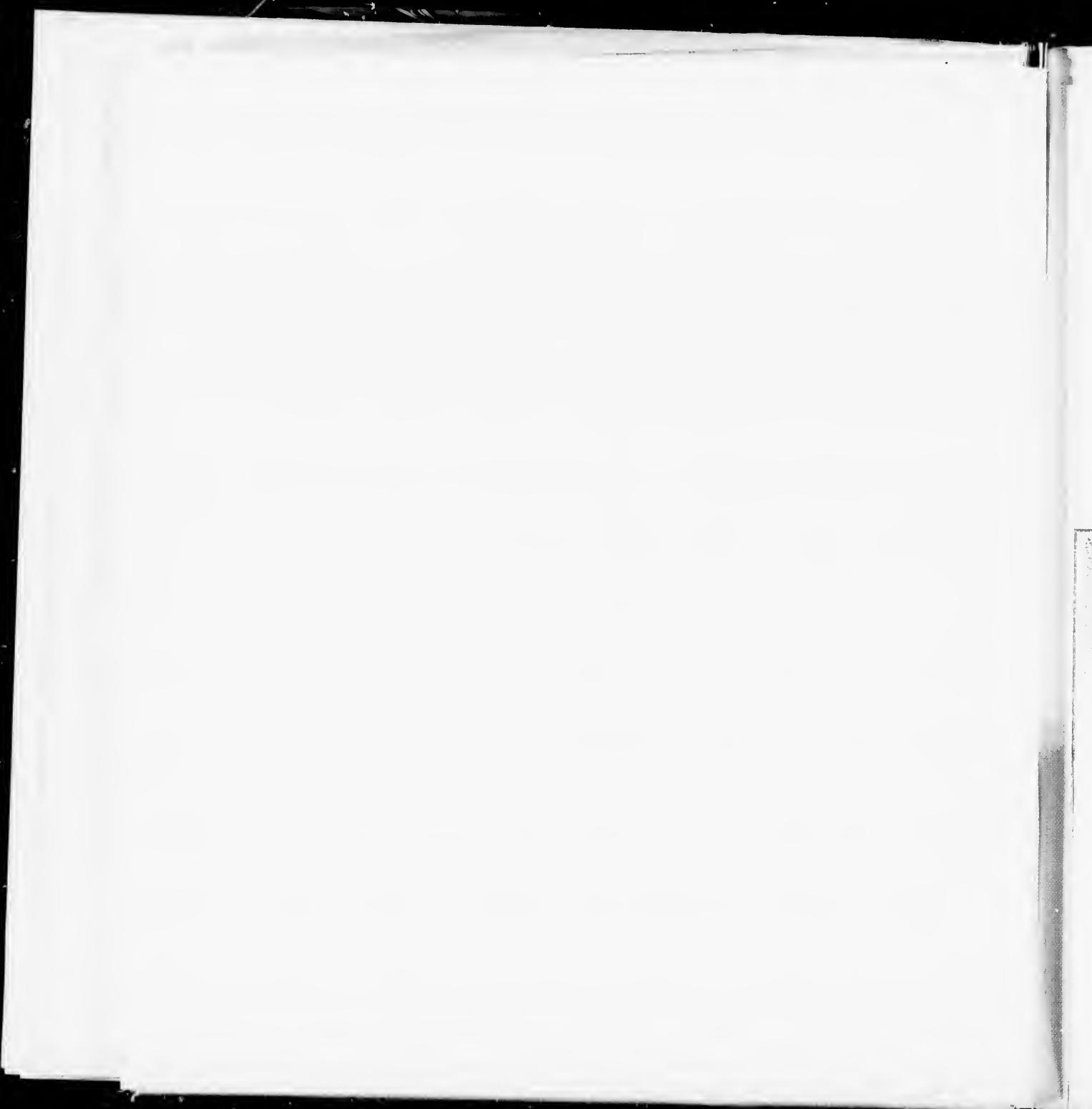
Map of part  
of MANITOBA  
and the  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES  
of CANADA  
SHEWING THE LINES OF LAND GRANT  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY.**

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



*A. G. Hamilton*

Land Commissioner



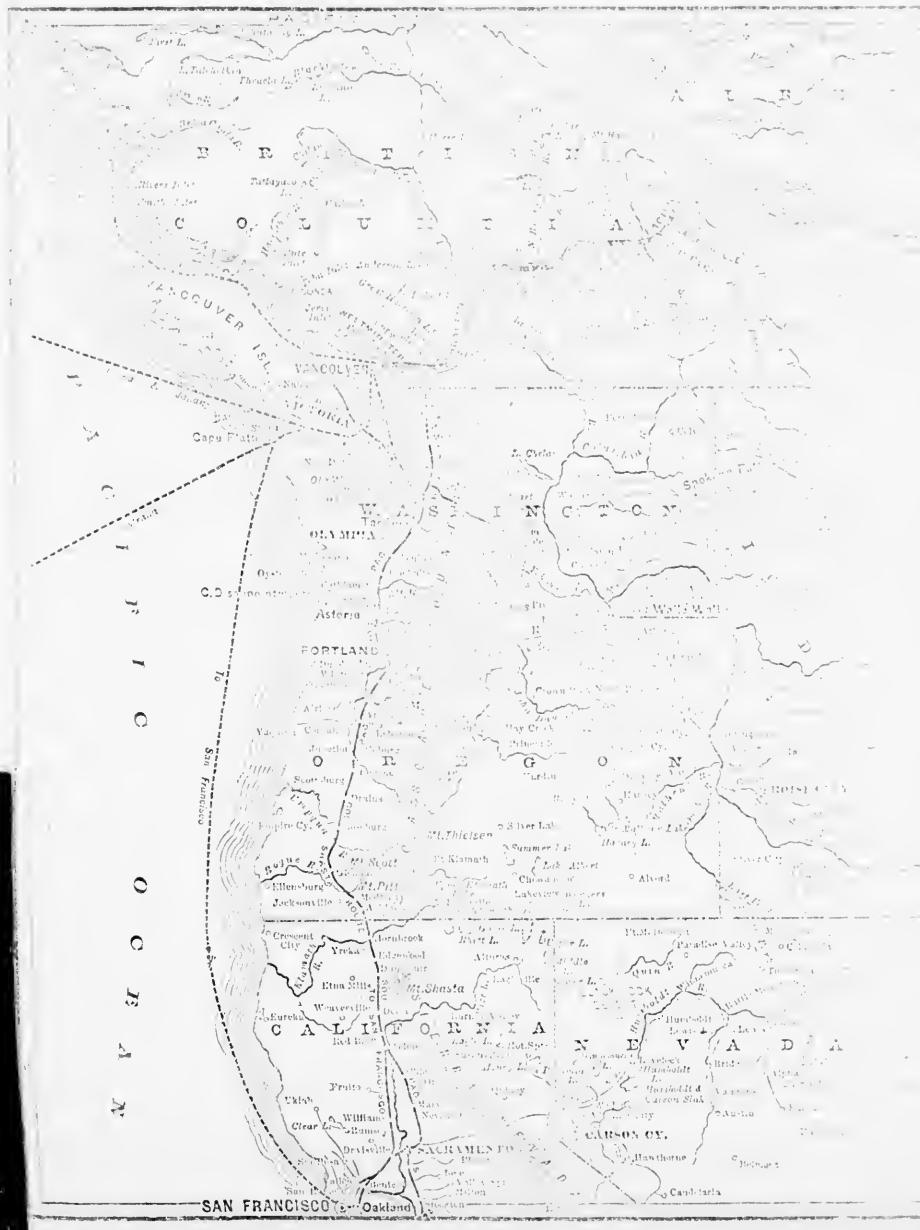


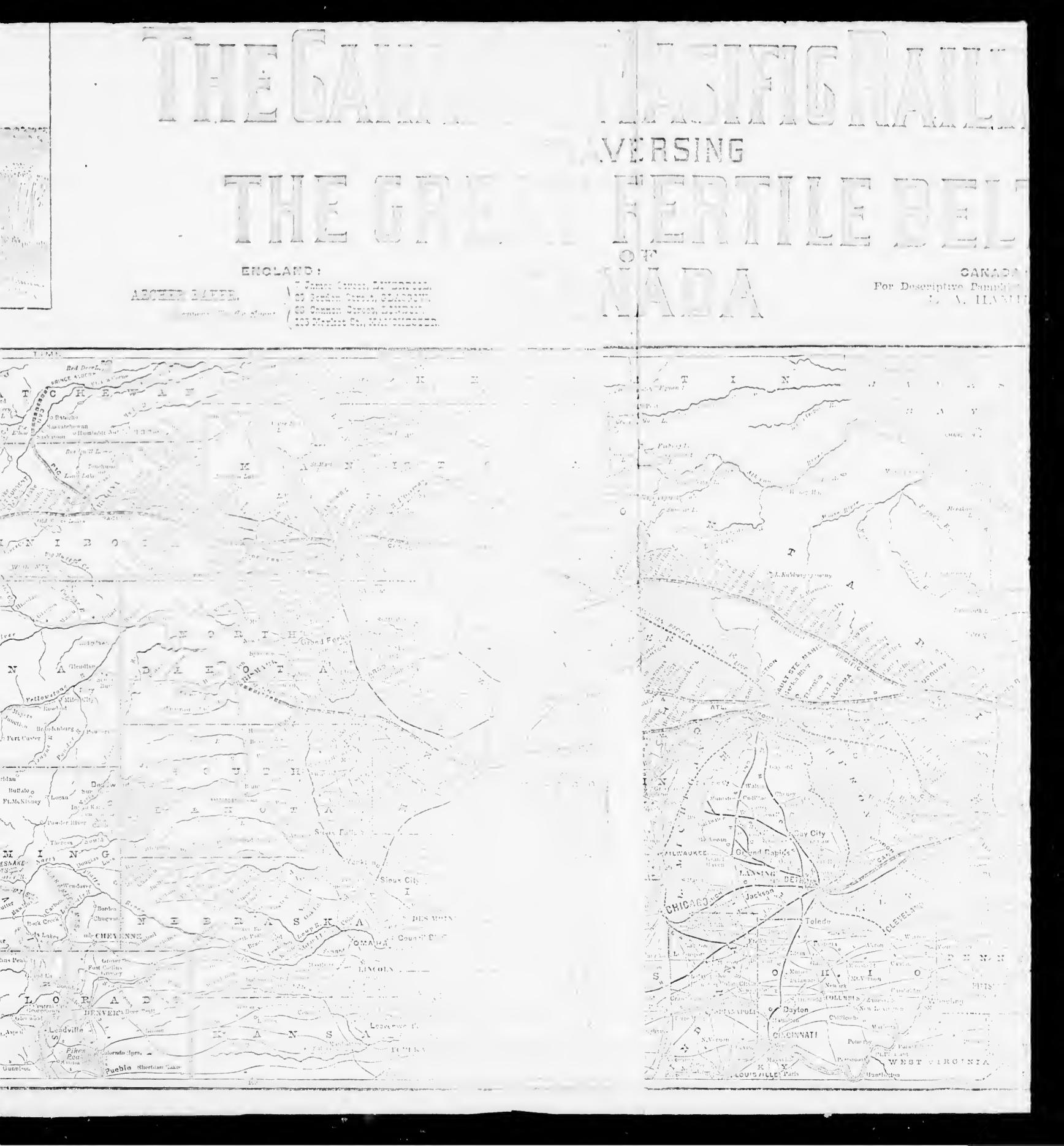
### HARVESTING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



APRIL 1863

HARVESTING IN THE CANADIAN TERRITORIES.





VERSING

THE GREAT  
INTERSTATE  
HIGHWAY

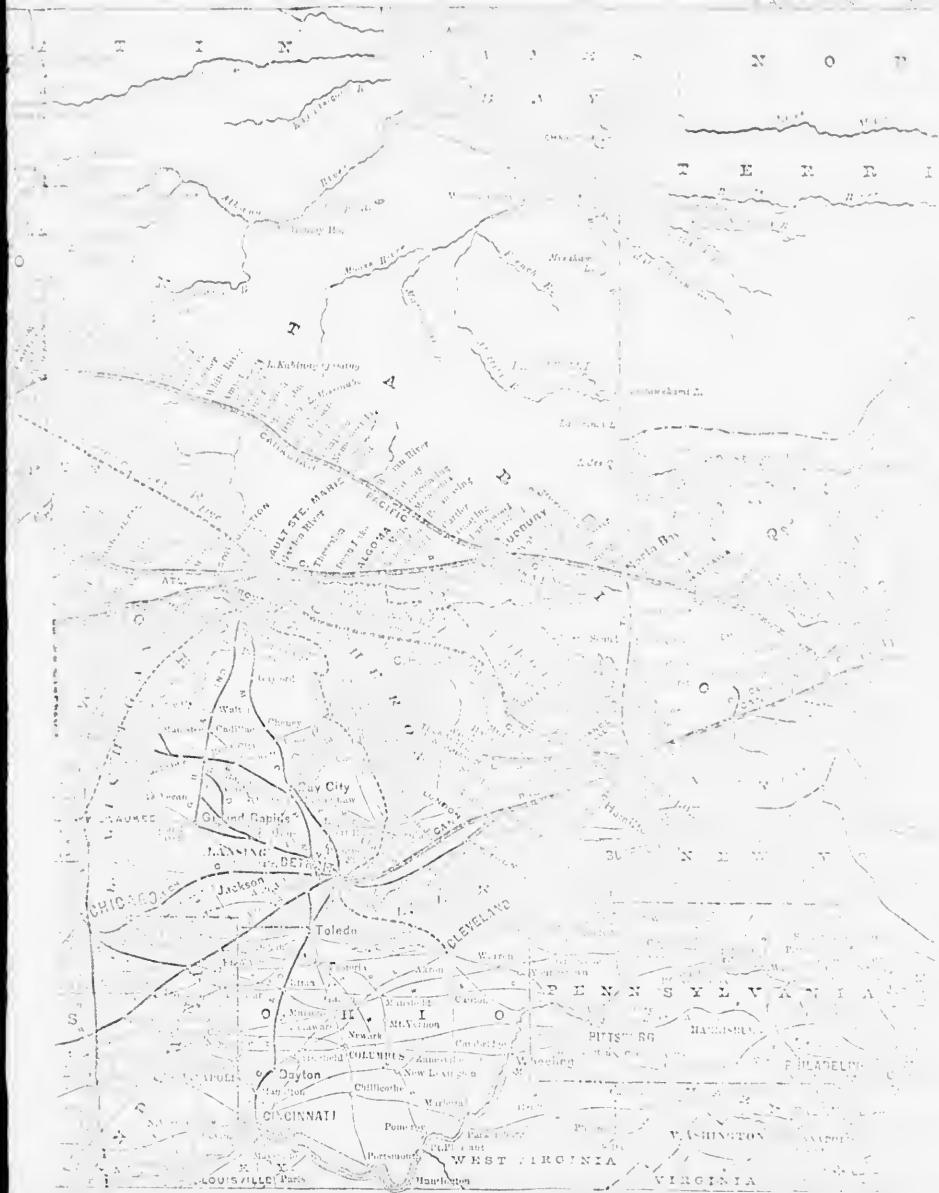
CANADA:

For Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., apply to

L. A. HAMILTON,

Long, Clegg & Company,

WINNIPEG.



HIGHLAND CATTLE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.



MAP OF THE  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY

AND ITS CONNECTING

MERCATOR PROJECTION.

