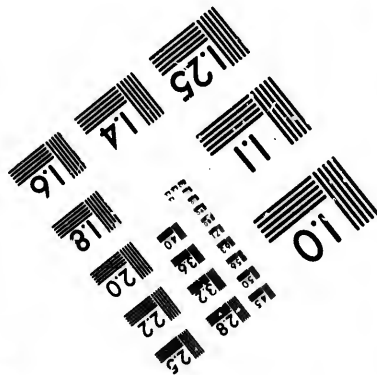
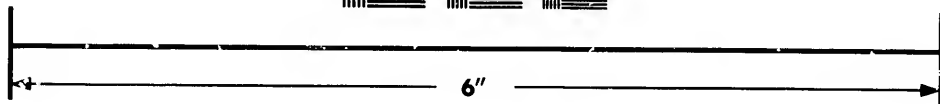
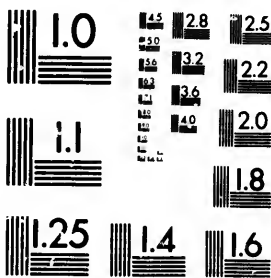


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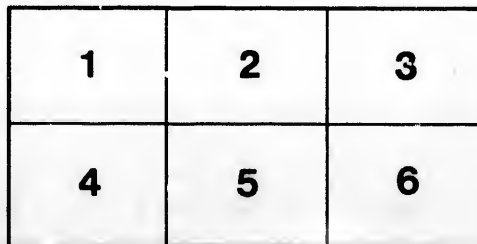
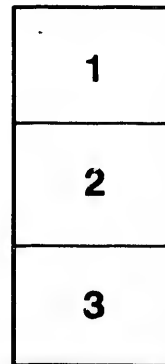
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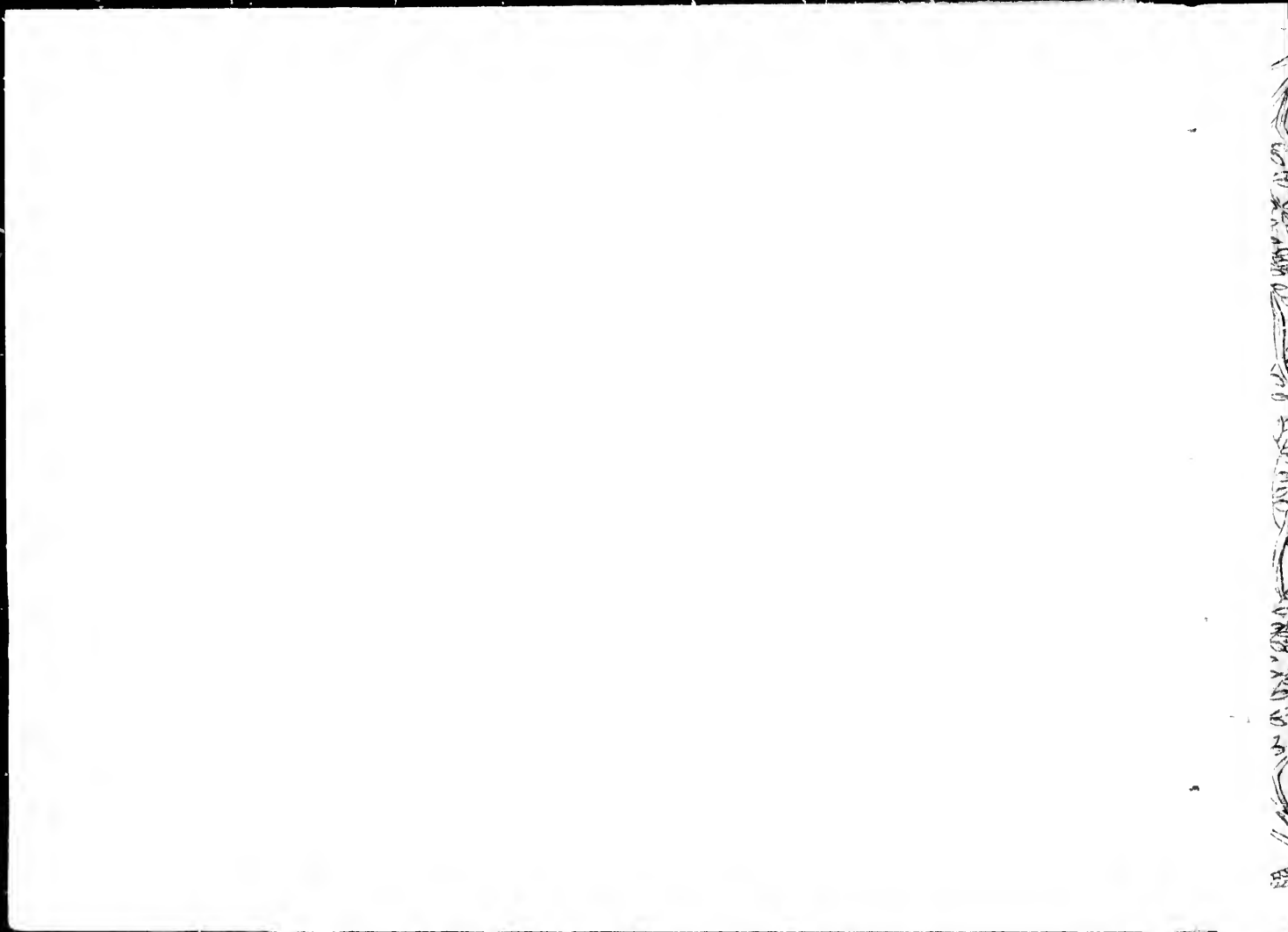
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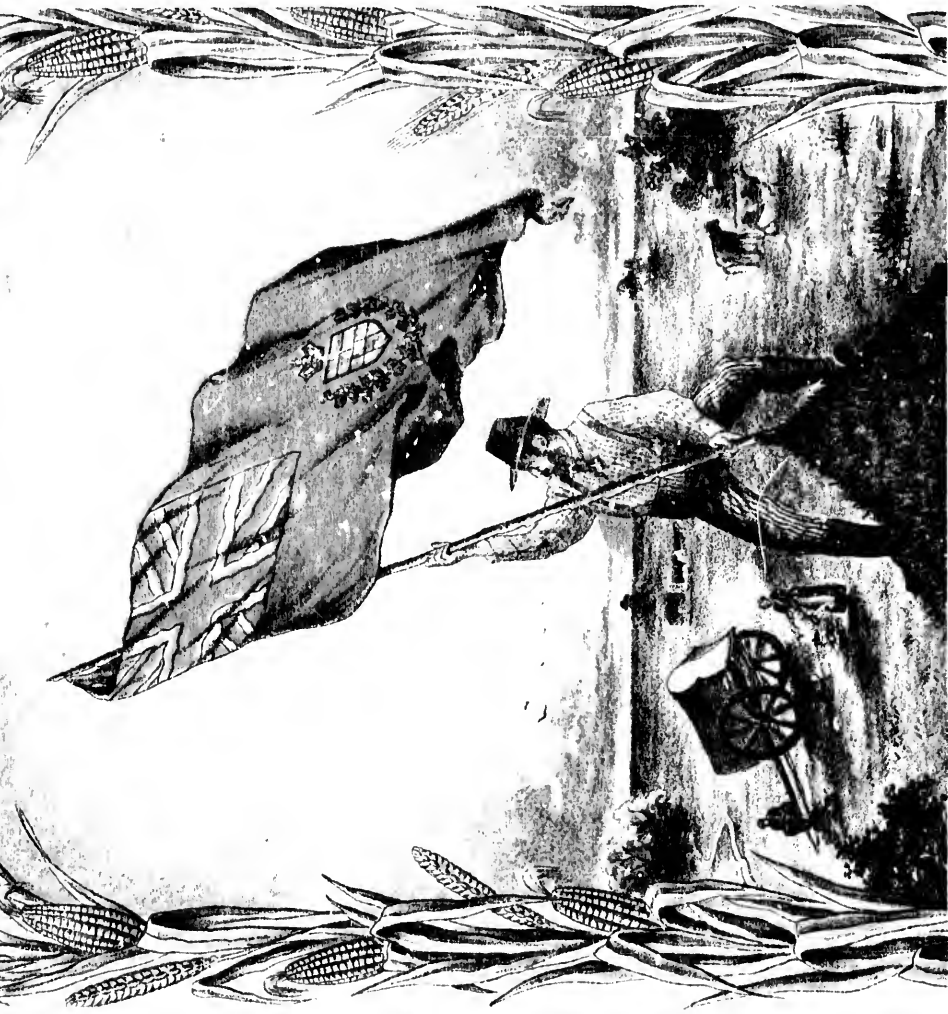
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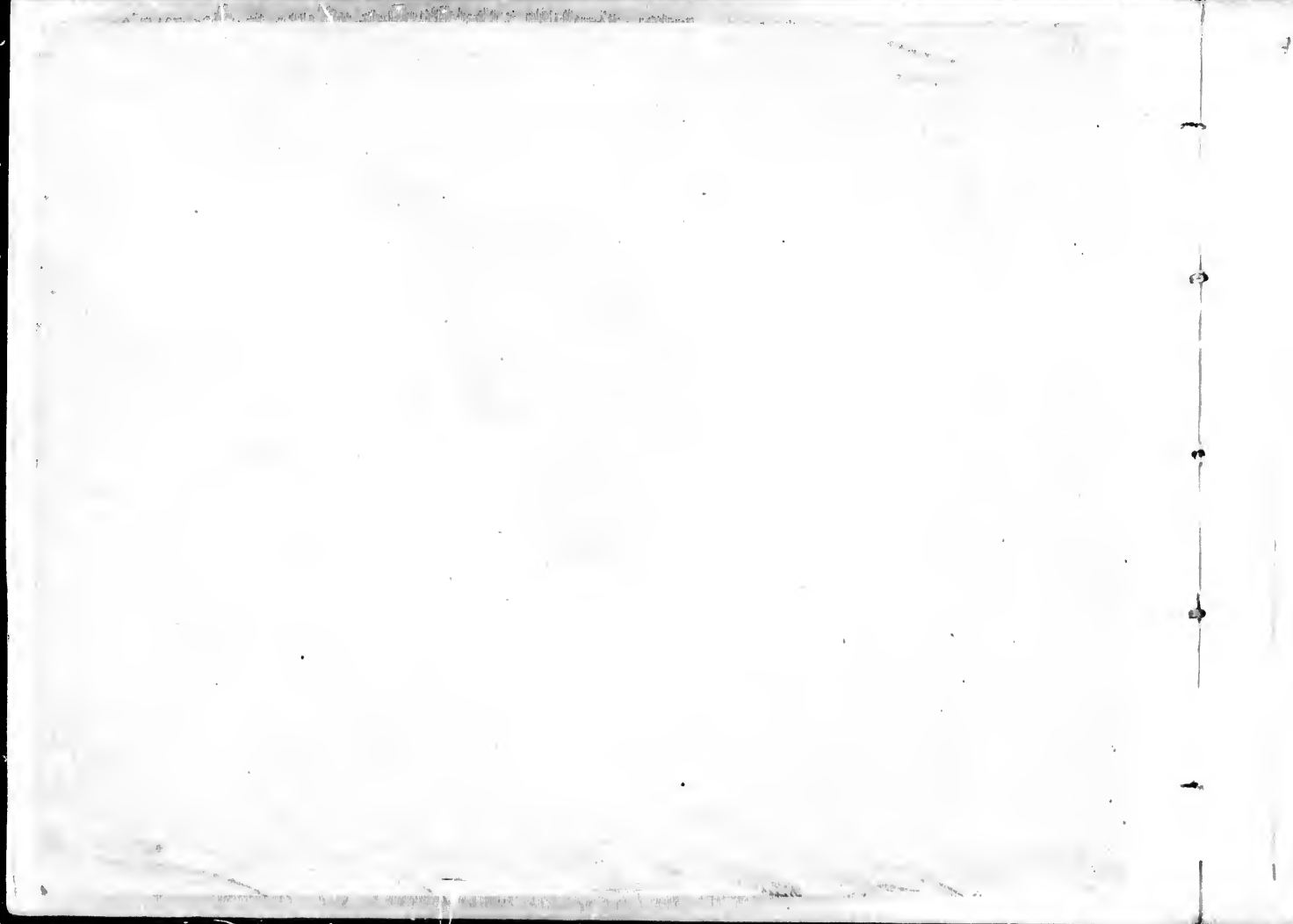
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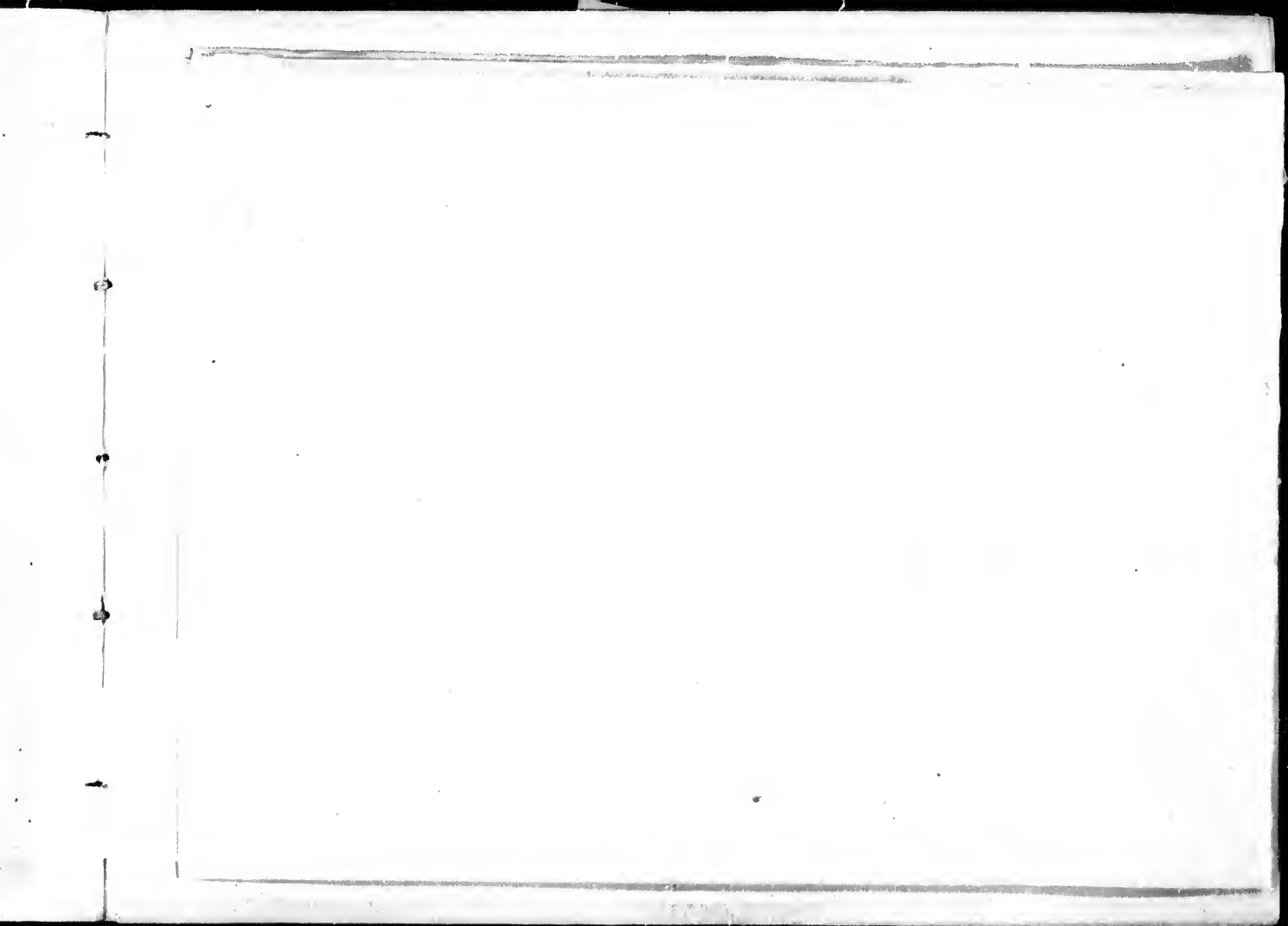
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THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S
MANUAL & FIELD-BOOK







OTTAWA, 25th MAY, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, are hereby rescinded, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands are substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said Belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said Belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said Belt, or within the corresponding Belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at \$2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all Townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, and, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of \$2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the Belt containing the Pacific Railway Lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several Belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$6 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

DOMINION LANDS OF CANADA.



This Diagram is intended to illustrate the uniform disposition of Free Grant and Pre-emption Lands, also, of Railway or Public Lands as the case may be, in each Township in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

31	32	33	34	35	3
30	School Lands.	28	27	H. B. Co.'s Lands.	2
19	20	21	22	23	2
18	17	16	15	14	1
	H. B. Co.'s Lands.	8	9	10	School Lands.
	5	4	3	2	1

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Homestead and Pre-emption Lands.

Railway or Public Lands, as the case may be.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or line of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or \$1 per acre, in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of \$1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of \$500, with six per cent interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Act hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(a) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the Company or individual shall within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(c) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of \$2 per acre, or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of \$10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

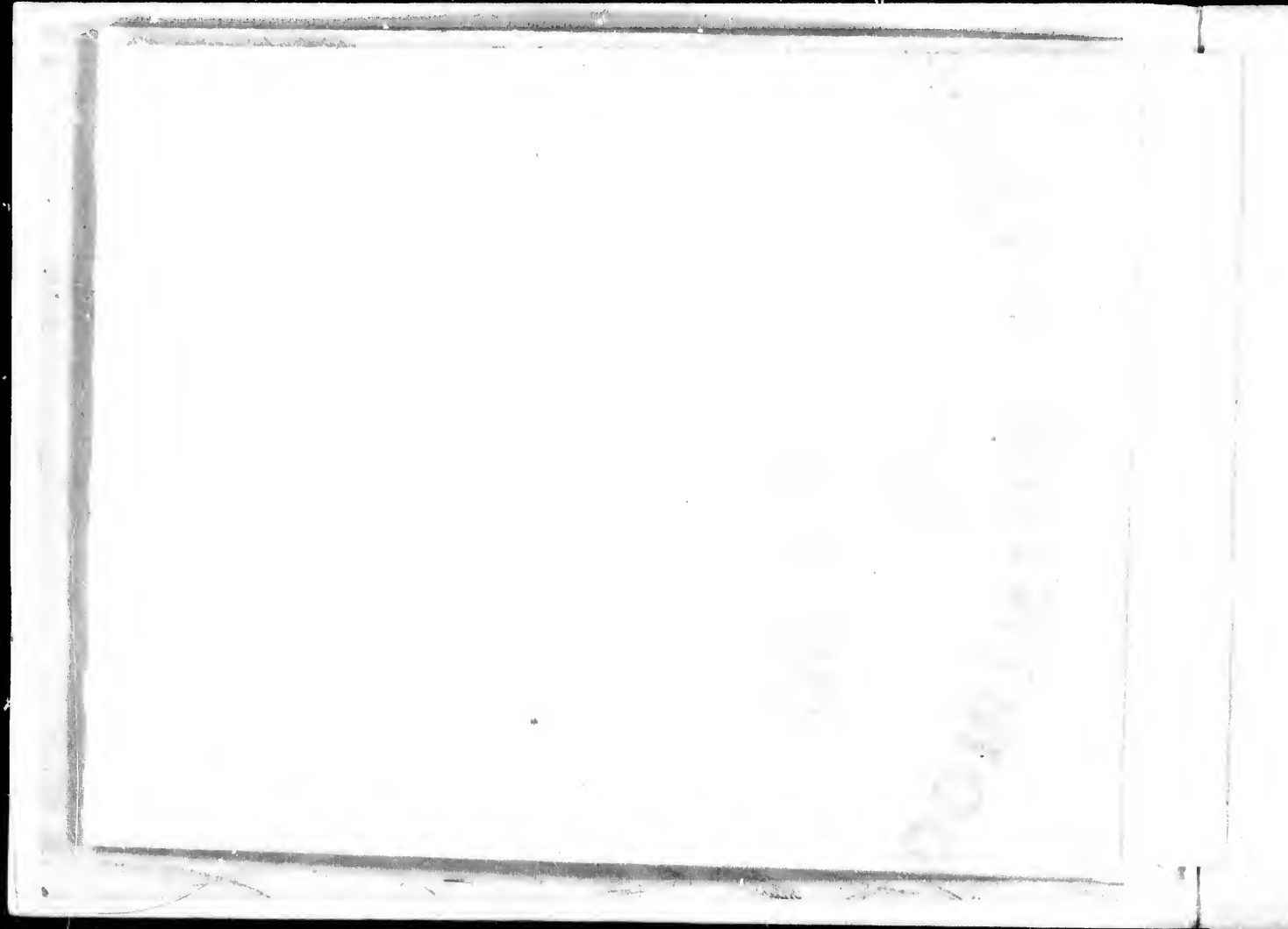
PAYMENTS FOR LANDS.

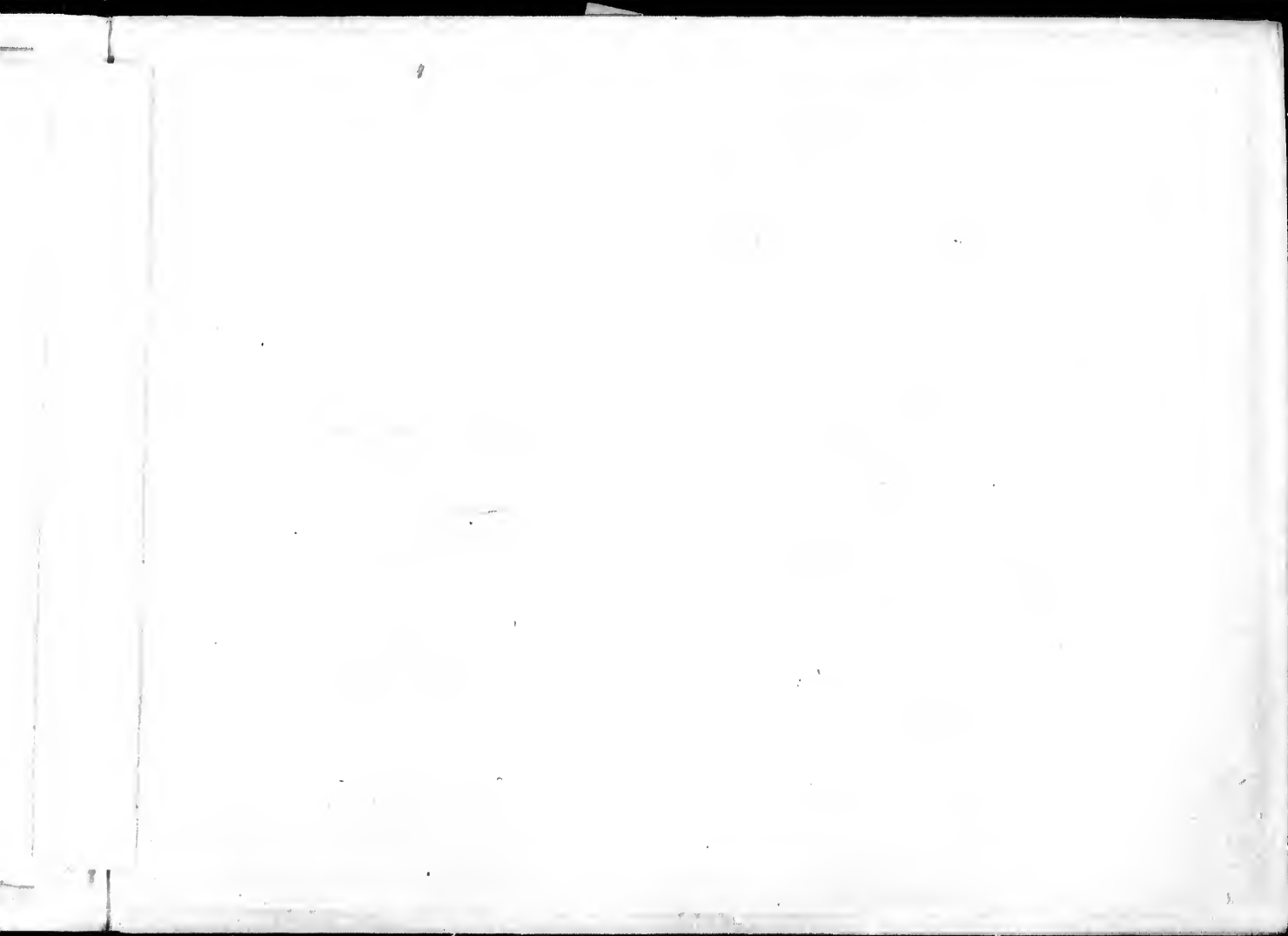
22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.





HIGH TESTIMONIAL
To the Trustworthiness of the
LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK



(COPY.)

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 16th September, 1881.

My dear Sir:

*Please accept thanks for the advance copy you have been kind enough to send me of your **Land Prospector's Manual**. It cannot fail to be of much service to those intending to settle in our North-Western Territories.*

You have succeeded in making, in popular language, a very clear exposition of our system of survey and of the Dominion Lands' Law and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Lindsay Russell,

Surveyor General.

*Capt. C. W. Allen,
Ottawa.*

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The Land Prospector's
MANUAL  FIELD-BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF

IMMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS TAKING UP LANDS IN MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA,

BY CAPT. C. W. ALLEN, OF WINNIPEG.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

1881

LONDON (ENG.): J. SIMMONS & Co., 68 UPPER THAMES STREET.
TORONTO AND NIAGARA FALLS, ONT: THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY.
MONTREAL: THE MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY.

Printed by C. W. Mitchell, 6, 8, and 10 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

1881
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INTRODUCTION.

This little work is presented to the public in the hope of supplying a serious want hitherto experienced by all who have gone to the North-West with the object of taking up Dominion lands; and its appearance at the present time will, no doubt, be accepted as particularly opportune, owing to the important changes in the method of survey inaugurated during the season of 1881, a circumstance calculated to confuse the partial knowledge of the matter which many pioneer settlers already possess.

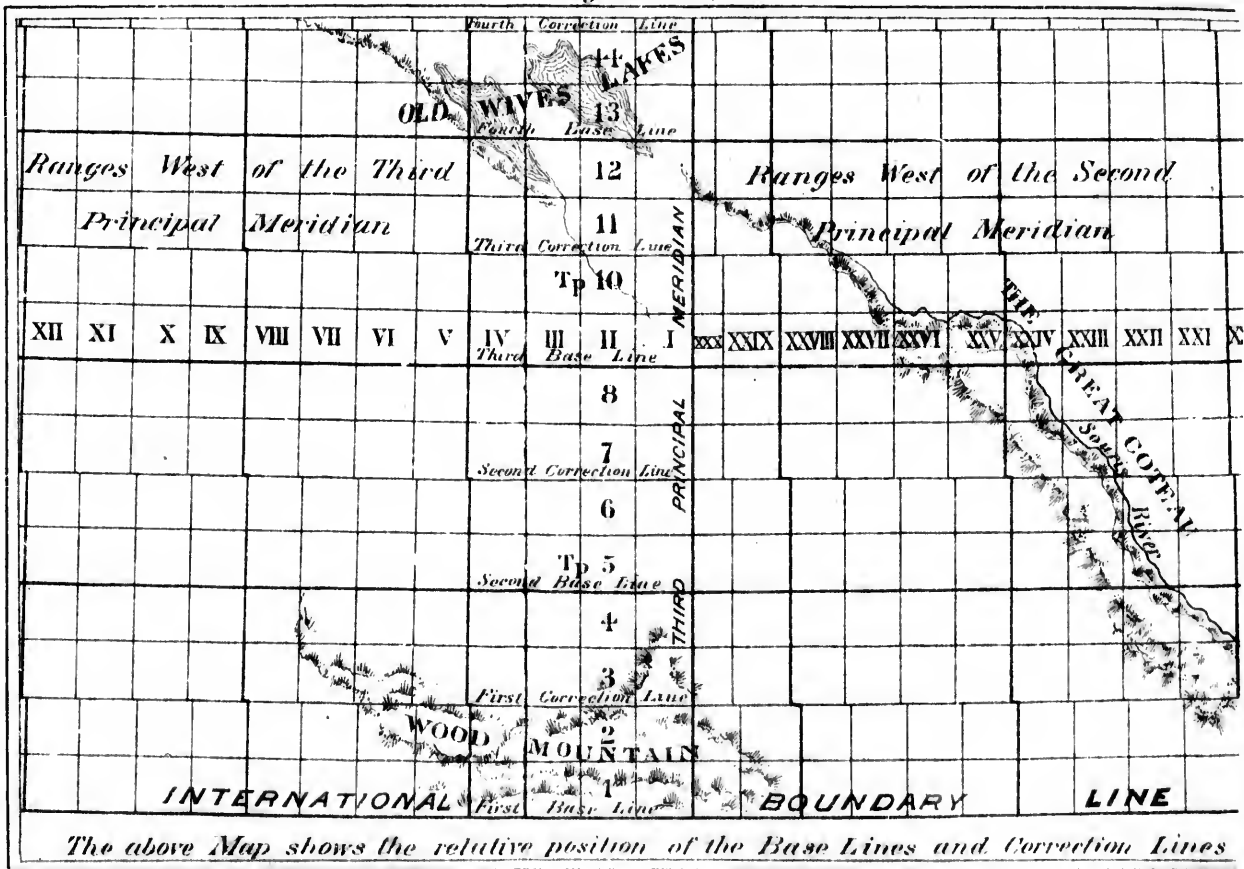
The author has endeavoured to avoid, so far as possible, the use of technical phraseology in explaining theoretic principles governing the surveys, while describing as fully as is compatible with the limited space at his disposal, and with the aid of numerous original diagrams, a subject more scientifically treated in the revised *Manual showing the System of Survey of the Dominion Lands*,* recently published, exclusively for the instruction and guidance of surveyors employed by the Government, by authority of the Minister of the Interior.

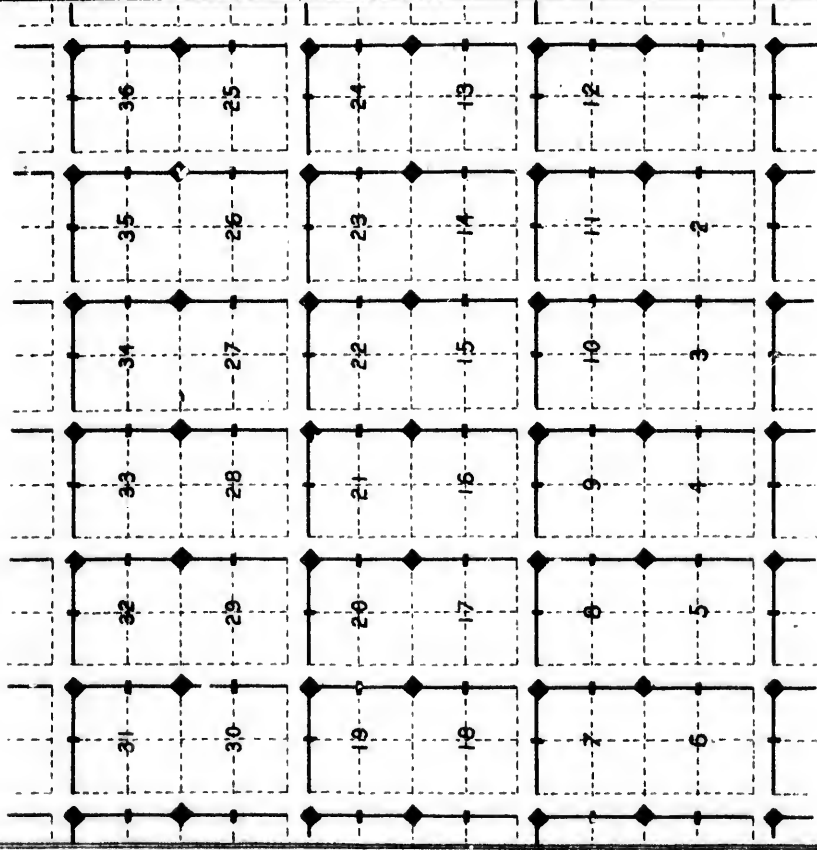
The synopsis of the various Acts and Regulations affecting the settlement of the public lands will relieve many a farmer of the unaccustomed labour of searching through the Statutes for information here presented in a convenient and intelligible form; and the skeleton diagrams of Townships and Sections in the Appendix, the latter of which are drawn according to the same scale as the topographical maps available for examination at the Dominion Lands Office for each District, cannot fail to be of great service to every land hunter requiring to make memoranda respecting the part of the country he visits.

No attempt has been made to include within the scope of a publication whose purpose is so specific such general information regarding that "land of illimitable possibilities" as may be found in the valuable pamphlets written by Mr. Thos. Spence and others. Its aim is the not less useful one of supplementing the labours of those gentlemen by breaking entirely new ground.

In conclusion, the author would express his grateful acknowledgments for the kindly assistance rendered him by various officers of the Department of the Interior, whose welcome suggestions on several points have not only enhanced the practical value of the **LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL**, but invested it with an authority semi-official in character.

*The original *Manual*, prepared by Col. J. S. Dennis (at that time Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,) was issued in 1871. The revised edition, published in pursuance of the legislation of 1881, was edited, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Russell, the present Surveyor-General, by Capt. E. G. Deville, D.T.S., F.R.A.S., a retired Officer of the French Navy, now Inspector of Surveys.

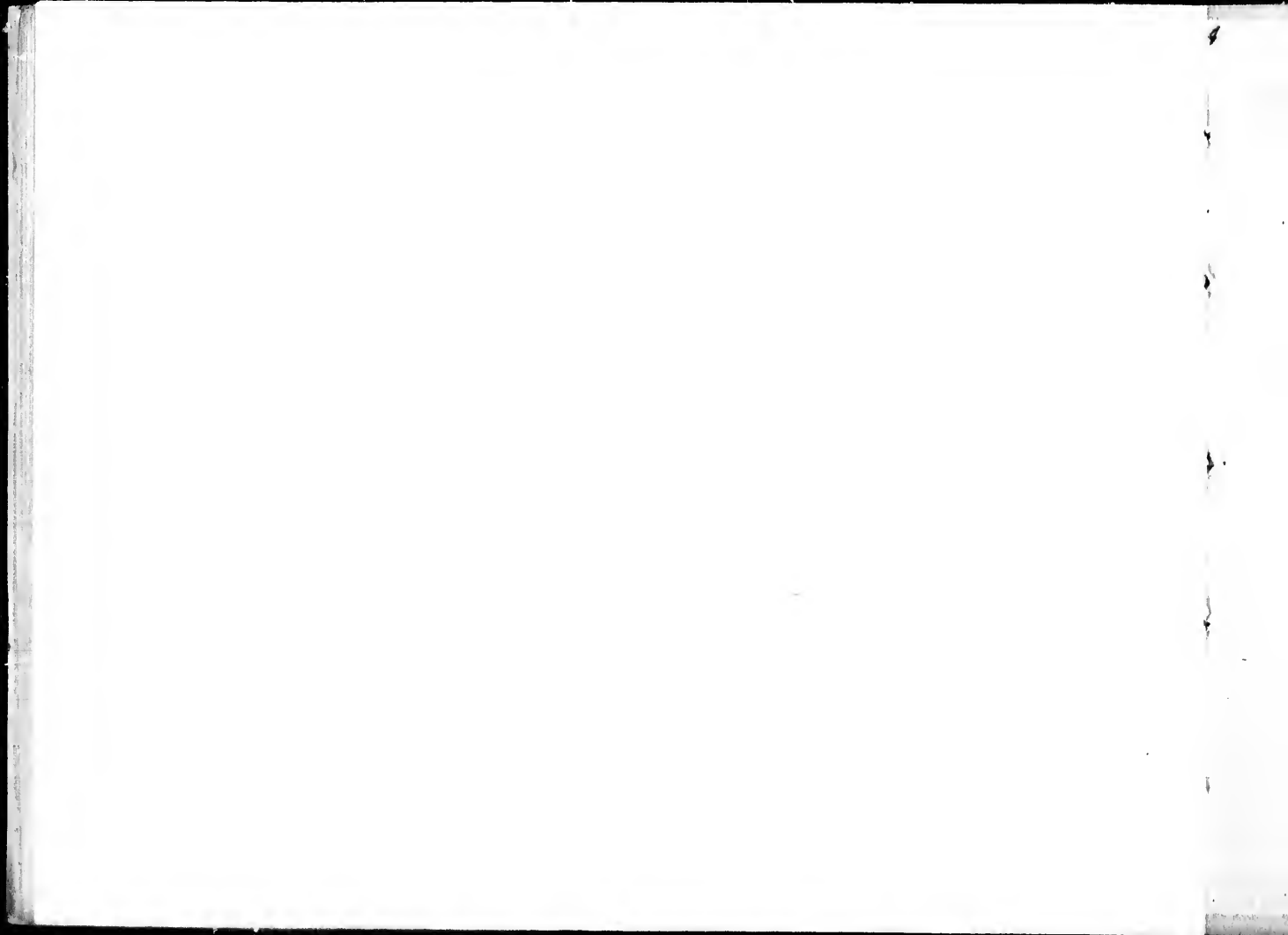


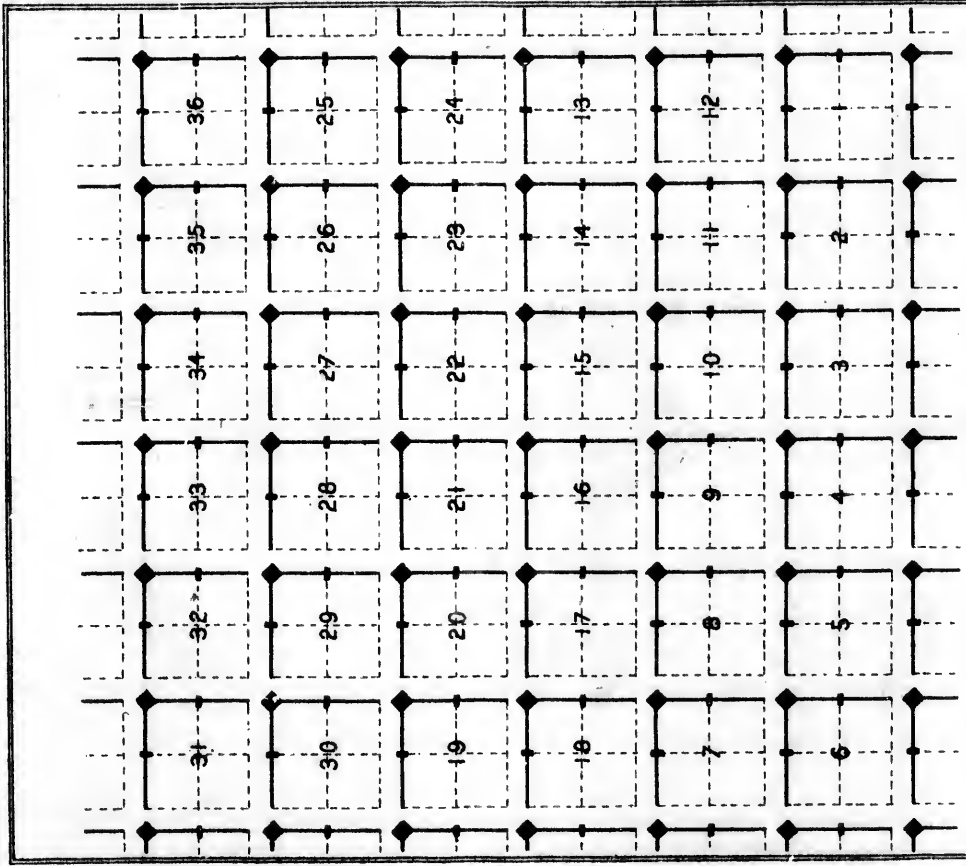


A Township.

as surveyed under the present system.
 The dark lines show all lines marked on
 the ground, with position of posts.
 N.B. Road allowances are One Chain wide.







A Township,

as surveyed under the old system.

The dark lines show all lines marked on the ground, with position of posts.

N.B. Road allowances are 1 Ch'n 50 L'ks wide.

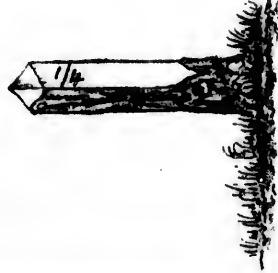


Fig. 1



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3

Quarter Section Post. Section Post. Stone Corner.



Fig. 4. Earth Mound and Post.



Fig. 5. Post in Mound.

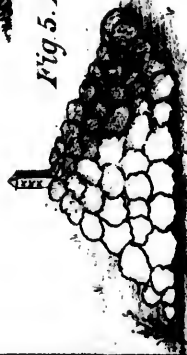


Fig. 6. Stone Mound.

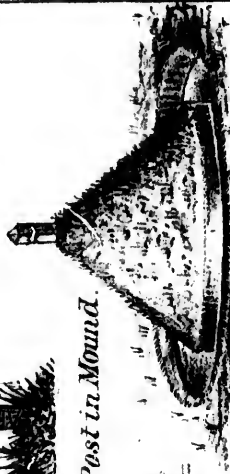


Fig. 7. Witness Mound.

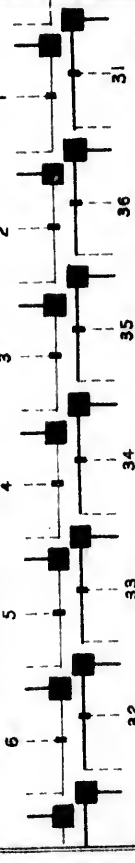
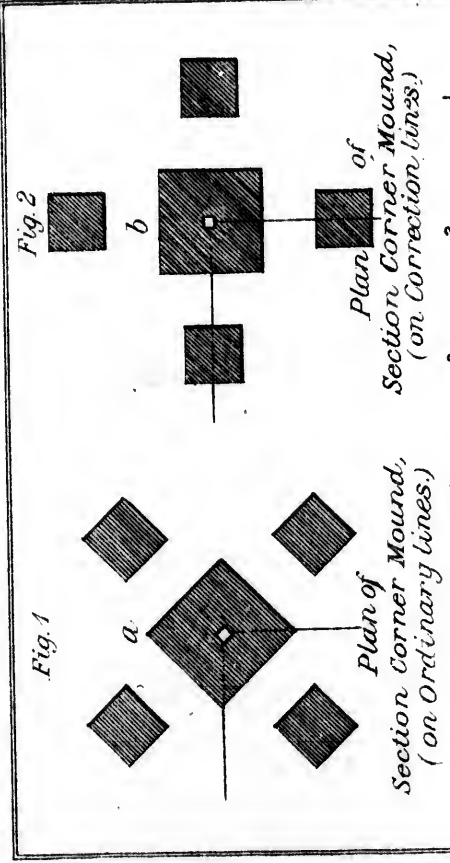
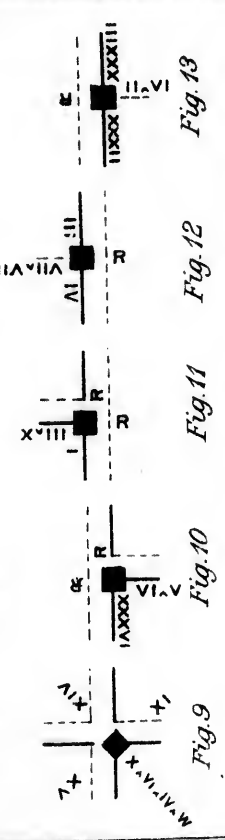
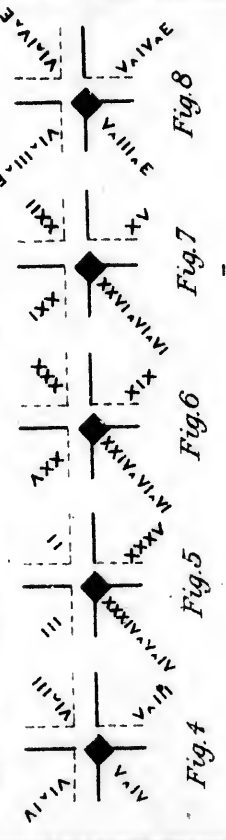


Fig. 3, showing position of posts on Correction Lines.



The above afford illustrations of the method of marking the posts. See Page 8.



Township		Range					
		31	32	34	35	36	
29	30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	N. B. C. LANDS	25	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
7	6	N. B. C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range					
		31	32	34	35	36	
29	30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	N. B. C. LANDS	25	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
7	6	N. B. C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range					
		31	32	34	35	36	
29	30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	N. B. C. LANDS	25	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
7	6	N. B. C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range					
		31	32	34	35	36	
29	30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	N. B. C. LANDS	25	24
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
7	6	N. B. C. LANDS	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range				
31	32	33	34	35	36	
SCHOOL LANDS	29	28	27	H. B. C. LANDS	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12	
6	3	4	3	2	1	

Township		Range				
31	32	33	34	35	36	
SCHOOL LANDS	29	28	27	H. B. C. LANDS	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12	
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Township		Range				
31	32	33	34	35	36	
SCHOOL LANDS	29	28	27	H. B. C. LANDS	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12	
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Township		Range				
31	32	33	34	35	36	
SCHOOL LANDS	29	28	27	H. B. C. LANDS	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12	
6	5	4	3	2	1	

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26.

Township

Range

31

32

33

34

35

36

Township

Range

31

32

33

34

35

36

Township		Range			
34	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL 11 LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
34	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL 11 LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
34	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL 11 LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
34	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL 11 LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
31	32	34	35		36
30	20			H. B. C. LAUREL	
	15	22	24		
18			14		13
	4	10			
6				2	

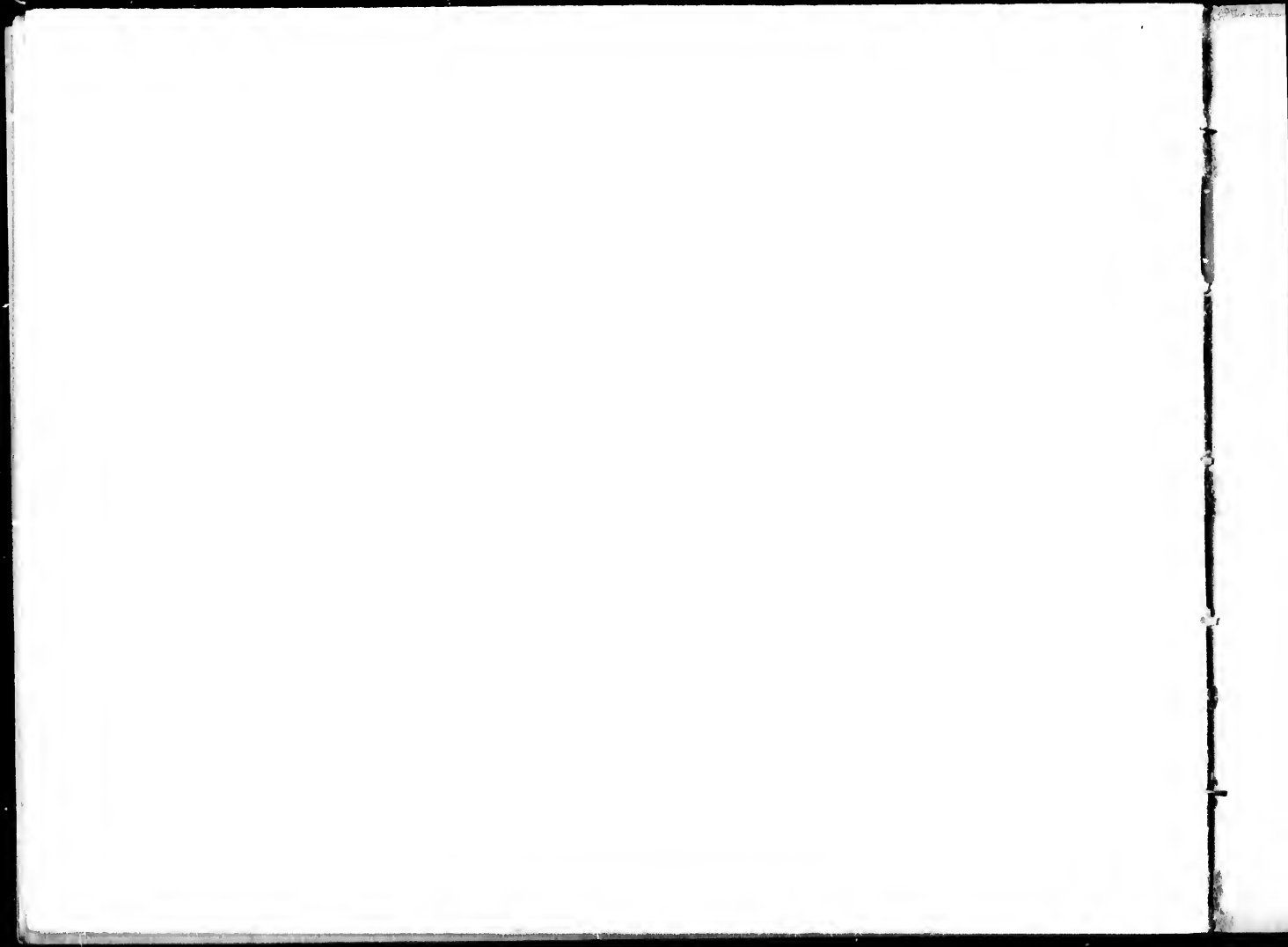
Township		Range			
31	32	34	35		36
30	20			H. B. C. LAUREL	
	15	22	24		
18			14		13
	4	10			
6				2	

Township		Range			
31	32	34	35		36
30	20			H. B. C. LAUREL	
	15	22	24		
18			14		13
	4	10			
6				2	

Township		Range			
31	32	34	35		36
30	20			H. B. C. LAUREL	
	15	22	24		
18			14		13
	4	10			
6				2	

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 20.

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26.



Township		Range			
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 23 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 25 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	9	10	SCHOOL H. B. LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 23 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 25 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. 6 LANDS	9	10	SCHOOL H. B. LANDS	12
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Township		Range			
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30	SCHOOL 23 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 25 LANDS	25
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6	5	4	3	2	1

Township		Range			
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 23 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 25 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
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31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H. B. C. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
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See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26.

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26.

Township		Range				
31	32	33	34	35	36	
SCHOOL LANDS	29	28	27	H. B. C. LANDS	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
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Township		Range				
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7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

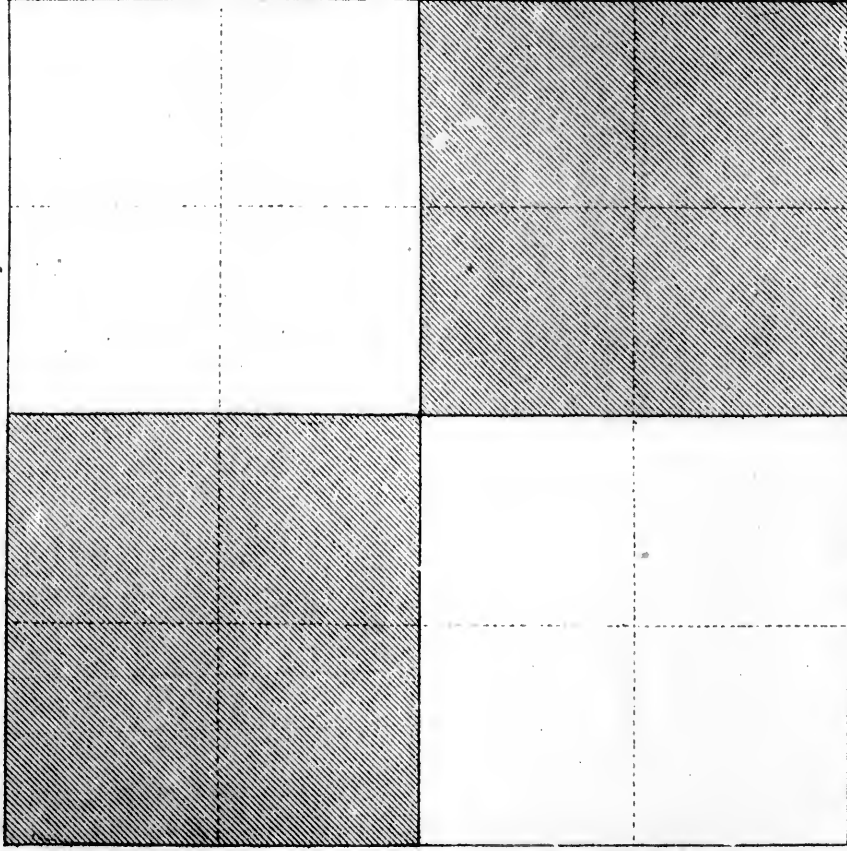
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19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H. B. C. LANDS	8	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 20.

See Page 39, as to H. B. C. Claim on Section 26.

Township

Range



N.B. - The above sections can be numbered as required

MISCELLANEOUS

2000

N.B. - The above sections can be numbered as required

Township.....

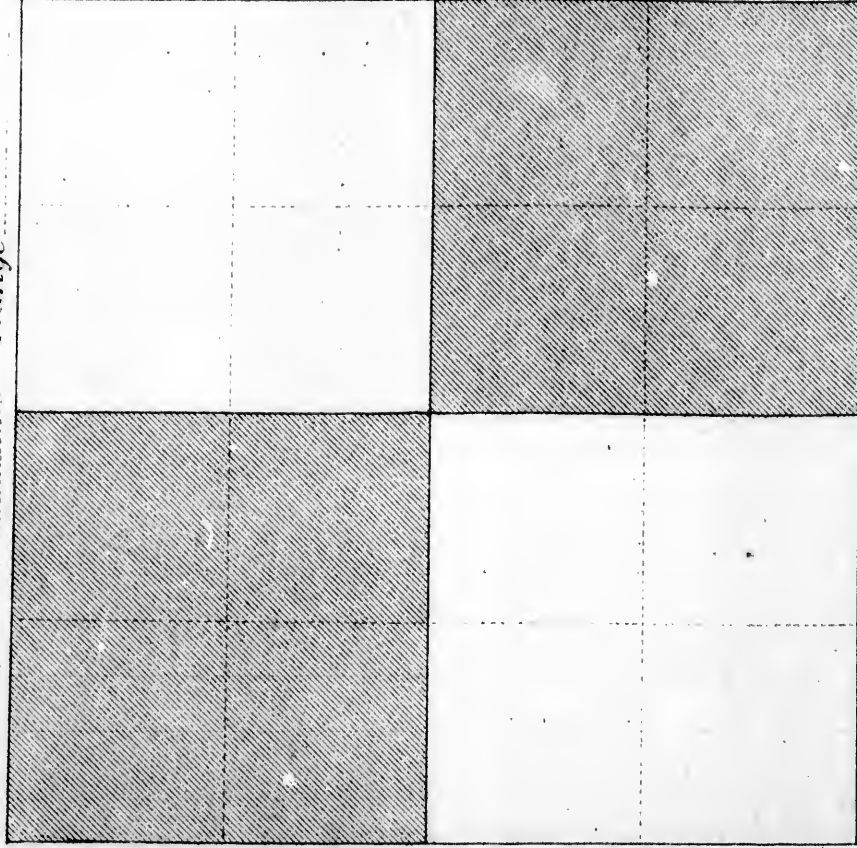
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Township

Township

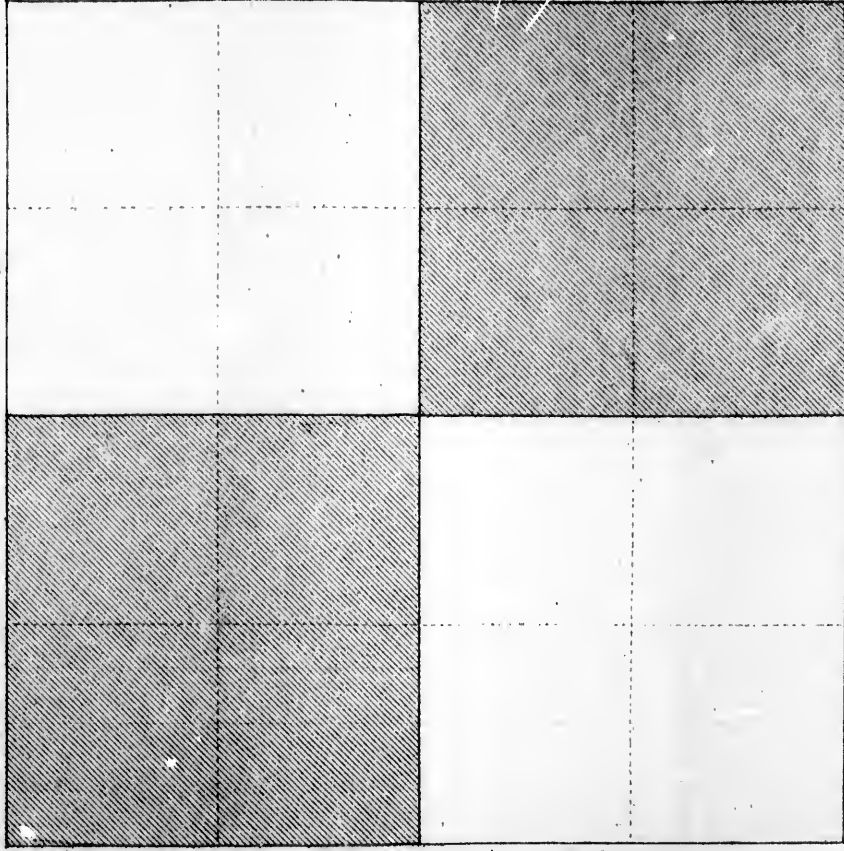
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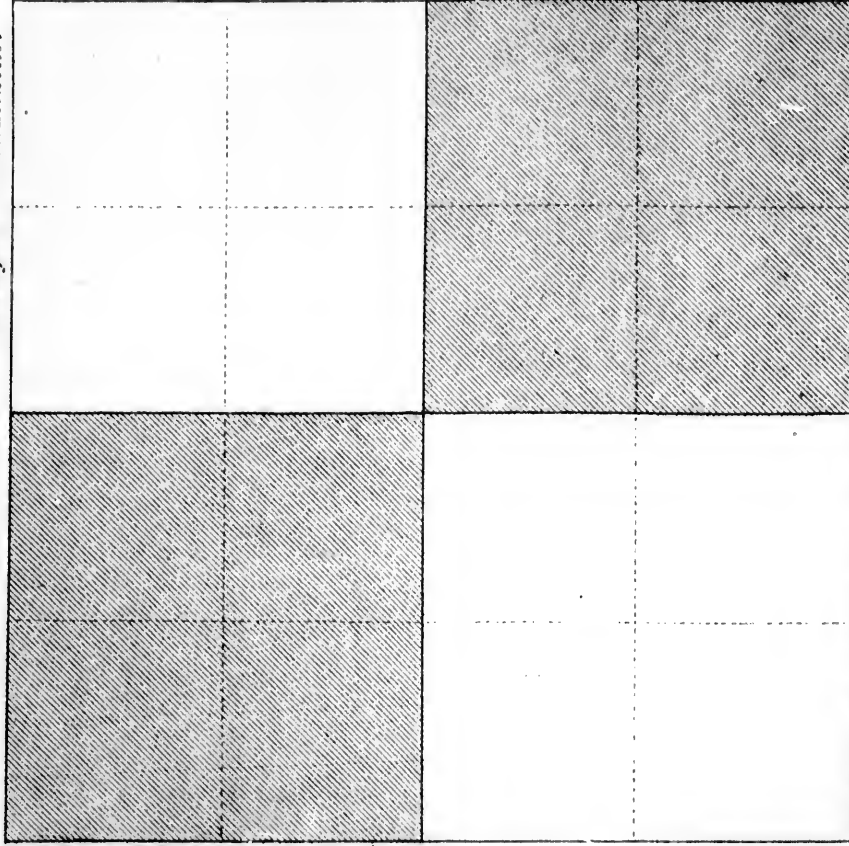
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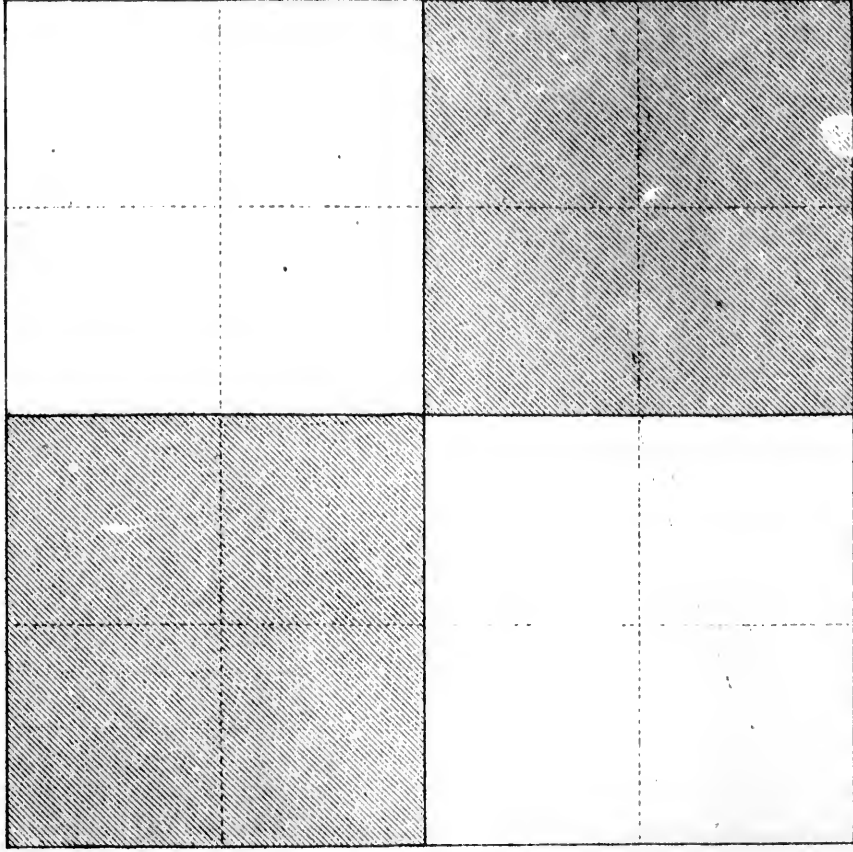
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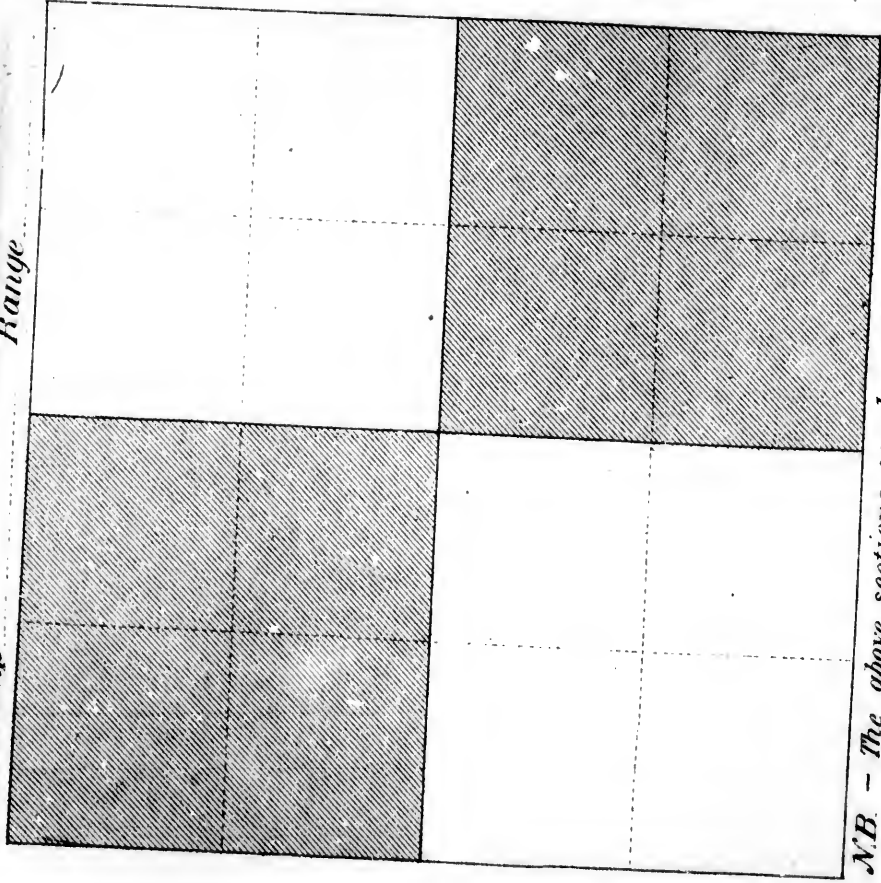
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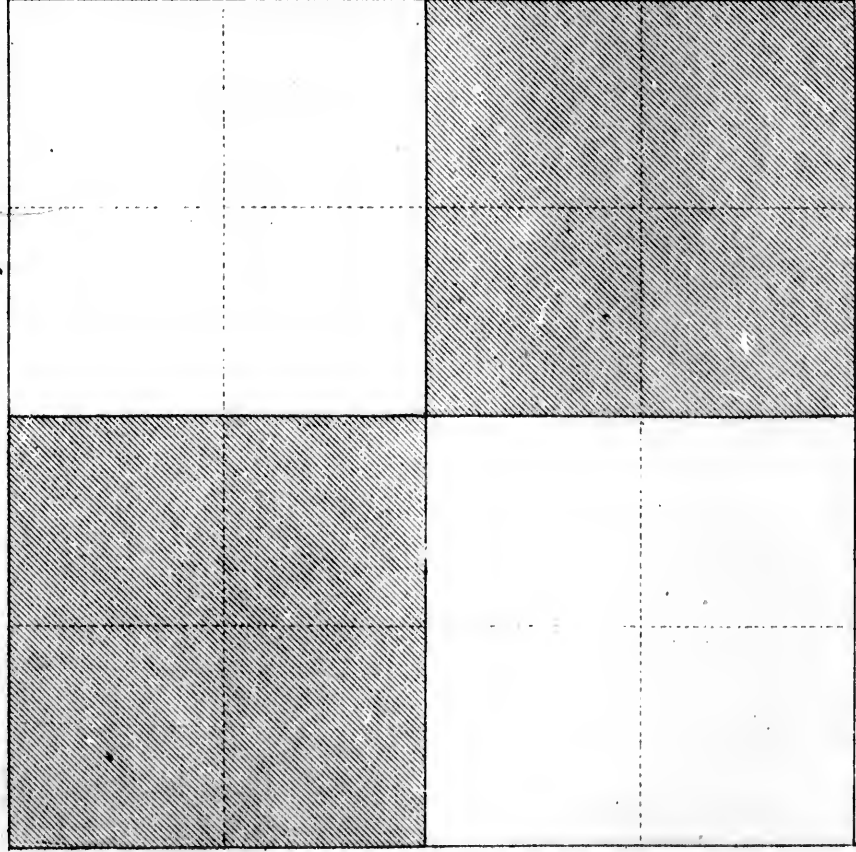
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Township

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Township Range

Township

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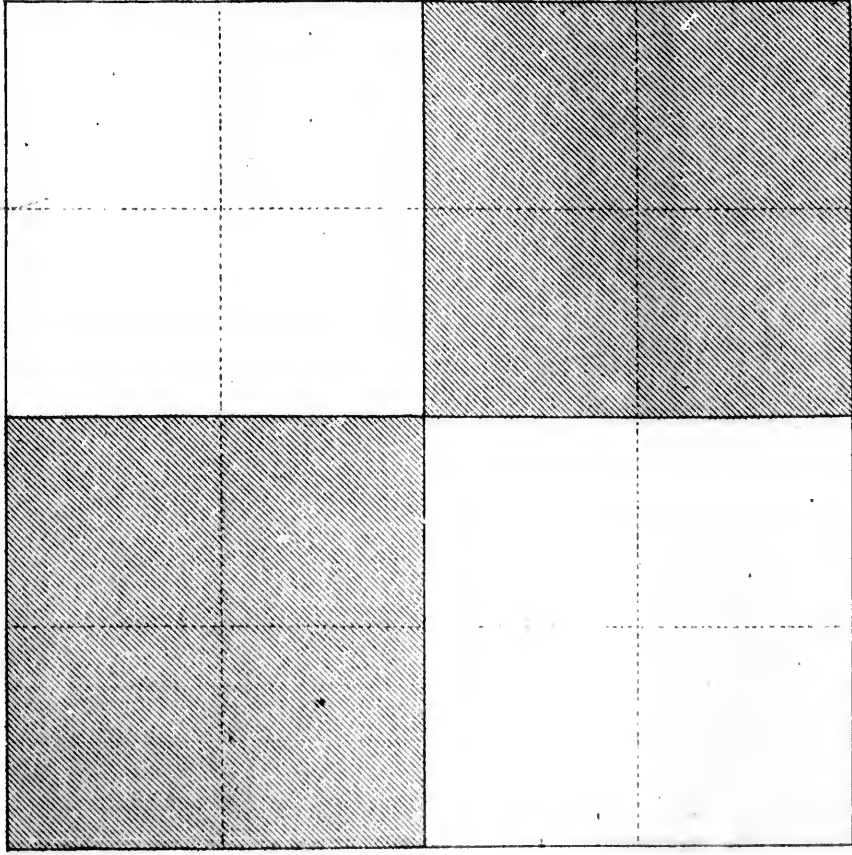
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Township

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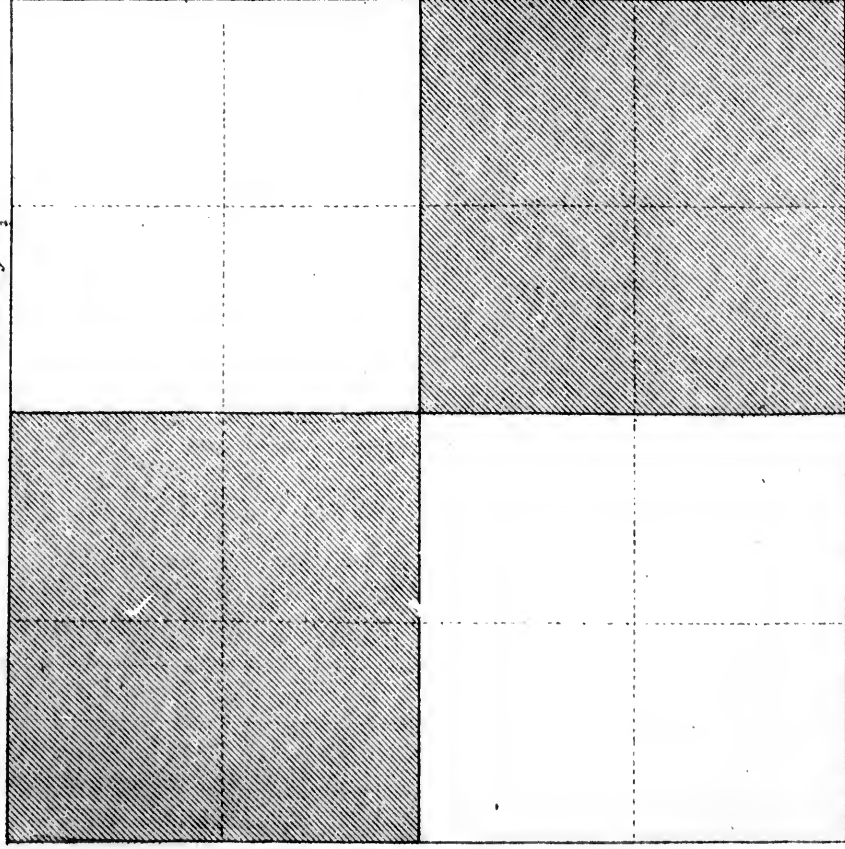


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Thurston
Township

Township

Range

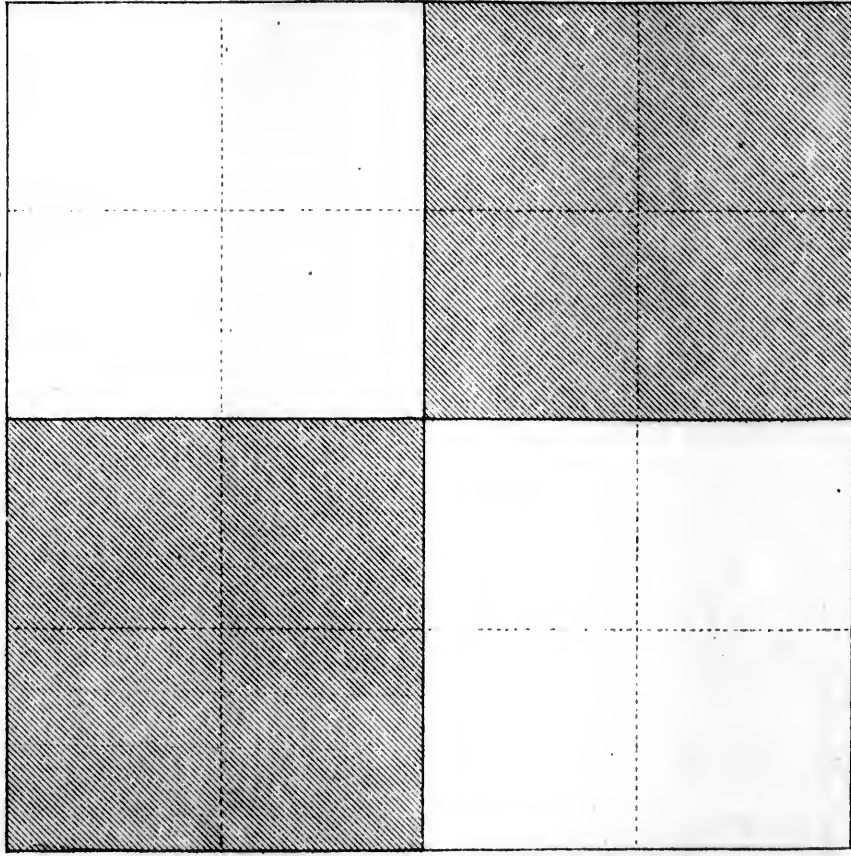


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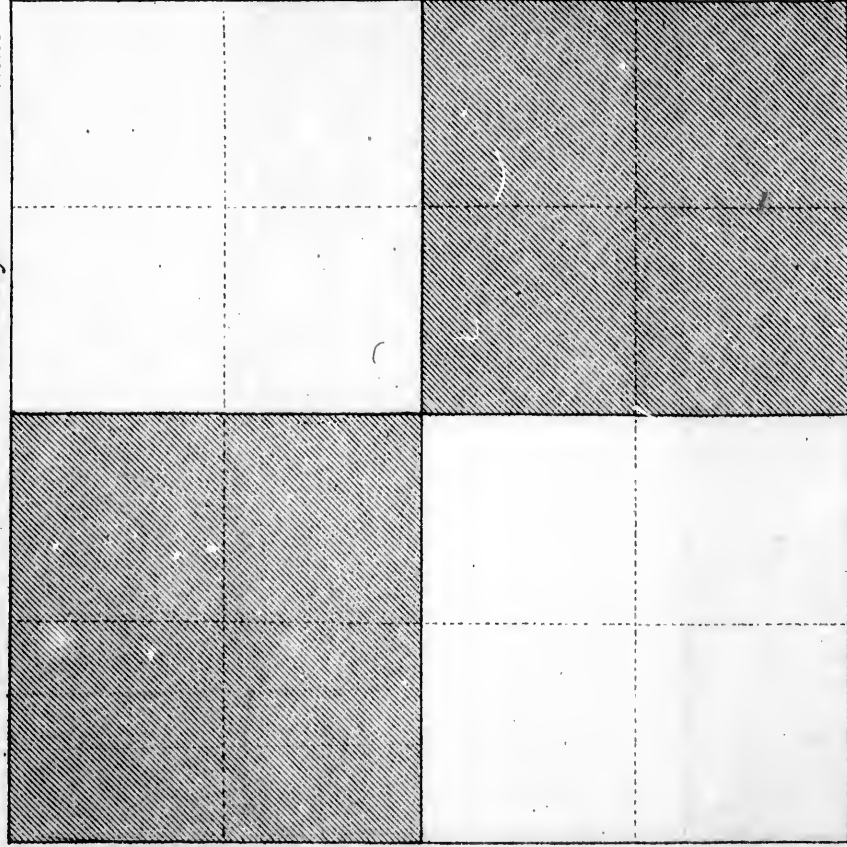
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Township

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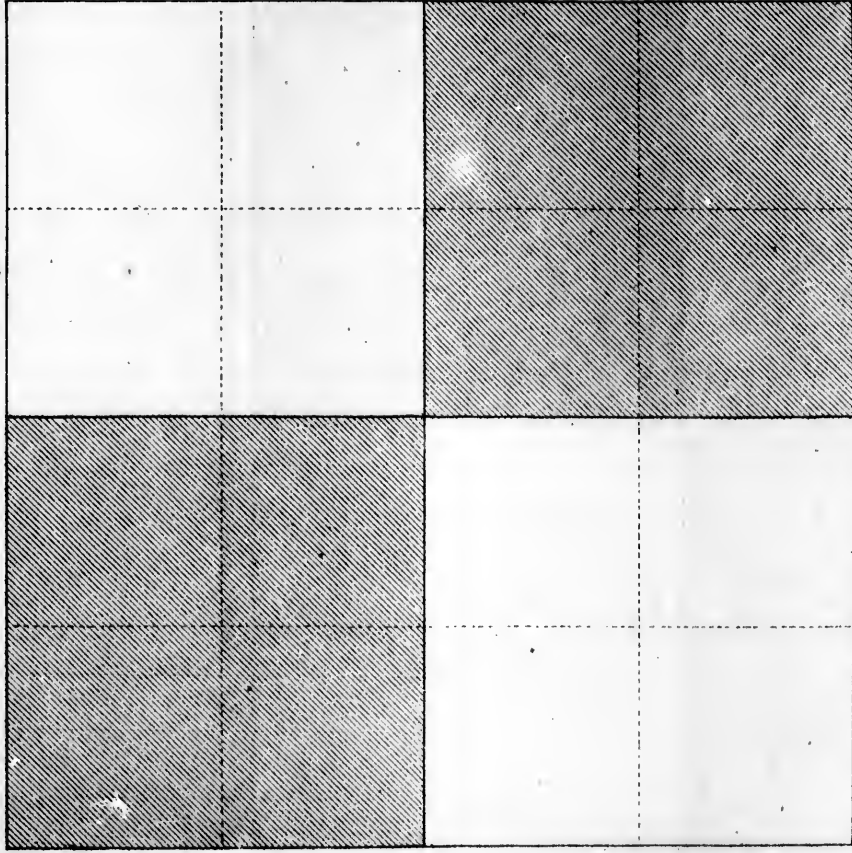
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Township

Range

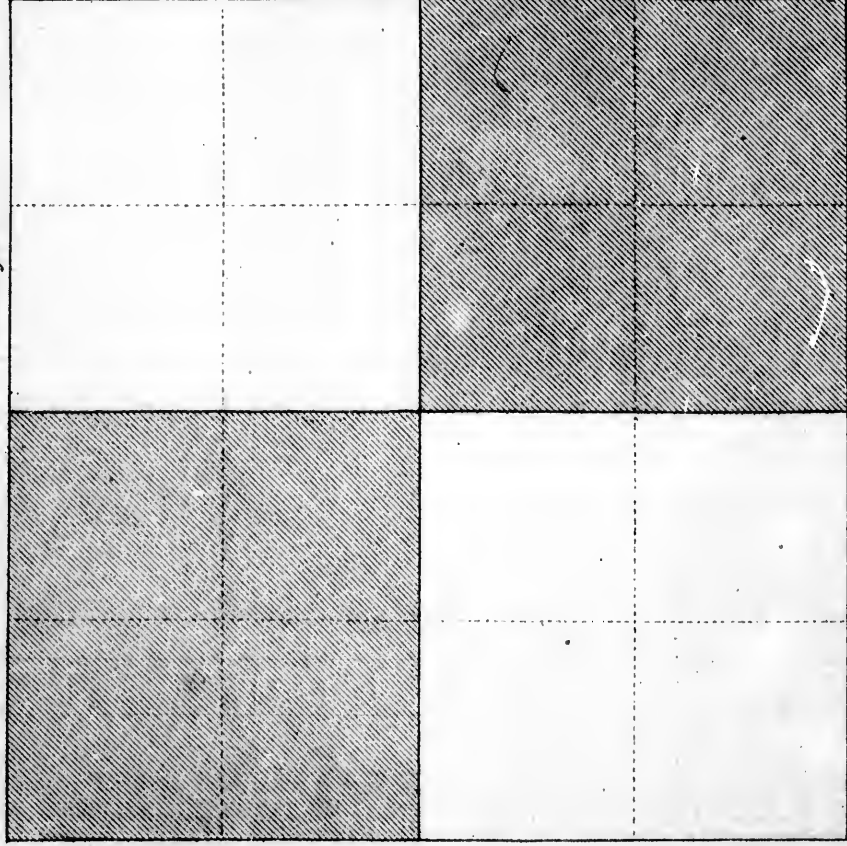
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Township

Range



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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

This book forms part of an issue of 5,000, preliminary to that of 20,000, which latter is the basis of contract with all advertisers. Such advertisements as came to hand in time enjoy the benefit of so much extra circulation.

To secure the remaining space, applications should be made *at once* to the undersigned, care of A. M. Burgess, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Charles W. Allen

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OTTAWA, Sept. 17, 1881

PART I. HOW TO PROSPECT FOR LAND.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.—SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.—ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.—HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.—HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

The object of a trip on the prairie, for the purpose of selecting lands to homestead or purchase, can be attained with much more satisfaction and success by the organization of a small party, composed of from two to four persons. If the number exceeds the latter figure, disputes are apt to arise, through conflict of interests, when the choice of locations has to be arrived at. Two companions may get along very well; but, in following up lines, setting off right angles, and in some other situations, the presence of at least three persons will be found to facilitate operations. In case of a break-down, getting "stuck" in a swamp or coulee, or the occurrence of any other contingency of prairie travel, it will be found that "many hands make light work" in overcoming the difficulty. The expense of such an expedition, moreover, will fall much lighter upon the individual, if shared *per capita* among several explorers participating in the use of a joint outfit.*

* In the North-West the term "outfit" is understood as including not only the transport accommodation and equipment of a party, but even the commercial stock in trade of a mercantile venture

SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.

The necessary articles with which to equip a party of Land Prospectors are but few in number, and, with the single exception of means of transportation, very inexpensive. The quantity of provisions to be taken along must be determined (1) by the number of the party; (2) by the length of time it is expected the trip will last; and (3) by the possibility of obtaining further supplies while in the field.

Land hunters will find it to their great advantage, no matter what may be their transportation facilities, to travel on such an excursion as lightly laden as possible, for, by duly observing this consideration, they will be able to pass without check over rough country and through bad places, which would be altogether impossible if they carried much freight.

The most convenient way, if the Prospectors do not already possess teams of their own, will be for them to purchase or hire a waggon (if a light one, all the better) drawn by a pair of native ponies. As these hardy animals thrive on the grass of the prairie mea-

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dows, the necessity for the party carrying with them oats or other forage may be obviated.

An alternative plan—almost equally good, and rather less expensive—would be to purchase or hire a Red River cart (drawn either by ox * or native pony) to carry the tent, blankets, and provisions of the party, the land hunters themselves going afoot. A party so provided may travel slowly, it is true; but, like the snail, they will carry their home along with them, and can go anywhere.

An extra horse, with saddle and bridle †, will be found a useful adjunct to the outfit; and such should be equipped with breast-band and rope traces arranged, like those worn by the charger of a non-commissioned officer of field artillery, so that the animal can be readily attached to the vehicle should aid be necessary to enable it to pass over an awkward spot.

The following lists include the requisites for practical and economical Prospectors; and, though every article mentioned may not by some be deemed indispensable, these catalogues will, no doubt, be found of assistance to novices organizing such an expedition for the first time:

* Oxen in the North-West are almost invariably put in harness, a more efficient and humane method of attaching them to the vehicle than the old-fashioned system of yoking.

† Much waste of time may be prevented, when on the prairie, in selecting trails, as well as in the searching for mounds and planting of flags, if a mounted member of the party undertakes these useful duties. A man on horseback obtains such a much better view of the country than do those who go afoot, and his movements should be so much quicker.

Party Outfit: A general map of the portion of Manitoba or the North-West Territories to be visited; a telescope or binocular field-glass; a pocket compass *; a measuring tape or chain; a cross-staff †; three light rods, about eight or ten feet long, all the better if iron-shod, with a strip of white calico as a flag for each; a tent (size according to number of party,) provided with poles if for prairie use; a camp-kettle; a frying-pan; a tea-pot; an axe; an auger; a butcher's knife; a lantern; a scythe and whetstone ‡; a halter, bell, § and pair of hobbles for each animal; 50 feet of one inch

* It should be remembered that the needle of the magnetic compass does not point exactly to the true north, the amount of variation being different according to locality. In the North-West the true north is from fourteen degrees, in Manitoba, to twenty-four degrees, near the Rocky Mountains, west of the direction in which the needle points. An approximate allowance should therefore be made.

† A "cross-staff," which is a simple but most useful implement with which to perform a rough survey, is very easy of construction, being a piece of board, say two inches in thickness, with two grooves sawn across the surface at right angles to each other. This is then firmly screwed upon a staff about five feet long, the foot of which should be sharpened to a point, and also be iron-shod if convenient. The head of a cross-staff may be either square or circular, but one of the latter form has a better look, and is less liable to damage in travelling. The length of the grooves need not exceed six or eight inches.

‡ When mosquitoes are very troublesome, animals will not leave the "smudge" to graze, and it may be necessary to cut grass for them.

§ The use of bells will obviate much trouble in finding animals feeding in a country where there are bluffs or patches of woods.



Head of a Cross-Staff.

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

rope ; a spade ; strong cord ; and nails and screws.

N. B.—A coal-oil stove * will be found very useful in a prairie region absolutely destitute of wood. It should, however, be enclosed in a small box that would serve to preserve it from injury while travelling, and protect it from the wind when in use.

Groceries and Provisions: Bacon ; potatoes or beans ; biscuits ; flour ; tea or coffee ; sugar ; pepper, salt, and mustard ; molasses ; dried apples ; coal oil ; matches ; soap ; baking powder ; and candles.

Personal Requisites: Each member of the party should supply himself with the following : THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK ; red-and-blue pencil ; black-lead pencil ; knife, fork, and spoon ; tin plate and pint drinking cup ; change of shirt, drawers, and socks ; a towel ; a pair of blankets ; mosquito bars ; a waterproof coat, poncho, or sheet ; and long boots †. A buffalo robe would be found desirable in early spring or late in the fall.

One or two guns among the party would provide, during the proper seasons, variety for the bill of fare.

* A stove of this kind will be found invaluable by a settler's wife during the preliminary stages of establishing a home on the prairie, as, owing to its non-radiation of heat, it can be used inside of a shanty having no partitions without causing discomfort, where any other kind of stove would be found intolerable.

† These will be found very comfortable for wear in the early morning, when the long grass is heavy with dew. They may be discarded later in the day.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.

When the Prospectors have made up their minds as to the particular part of the country they will explore in search of farms to suit their requirements, they should ascertain in which Land District the locality is situate, and proceed to the office of the "Local Agent" in charge, who is the official representative of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. [See Diagram No. VI, exhibiting the boundaries of the various Land Districts east of the Second Principal Meridian.] Here they will be furnished, free of cost, with all the information the Agent's books contain calculated to assist the would-be settler or purchaser in making his selection with the least possible difficulty and loss of time.* The following suggestions are offered as indicating the general information that should be obtained of a Local Agent:—

1. As to the most promising localities the District contains, having regard to the primary requisites, viz : Rich land, sufficiency of timber, and good water.

2. Should all of these desiderata not be attainable in any locality that appears attractive, it would be important to ascertain what prospect there

*One or more "land guides" are attached to each Dominion Lands Office to assist intending settlers to find the localities they wish to inspect ; but their services are chiefly required for conducting large parties of immigrants arriving from Europe. With the assistance of this MANUAL, small parties composed of men of ordinary intelligence and perseverance can carry out their purpose more satisfactorily on their "own hook."

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would be of making up any particular deficiency. For instance, whether wood-lots would be obtainable, if the country it is proposed to locate in should be open prairie; or what results would be likely to attend the sinking of wells, if there be no permanent fresh water lakes, ponds, or streams in the locality.

3. Present facilities for reaching the townships under enquiry should be ascertained; and the prospects of securing improved means of transportation and communication, in the near future, might also be taken into consideration.

After deciding in what particular townships they will pursue their search, the Prospectors should obtain the following specific information in regard to them:—

1. As to which quarter-sections have already been entered for by other parties, all of which should be carefully crossed off on one of the blank township diagrams in the Appendix. These being closed against further entry (unless in case of cancellation on account of non-fulfilment of conditions,) the unmarked quarter-sections will shew at a glance all the lands in the township that it is necessary to examine. The diagram itself exhibits, in blank, the even-numbered sections, which are the only sections available for homesteading or pre-emption; the remainder being obtainable by purchase *only*, from the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, or private proprietors who have already acquired them.

2. As to the characteristics of the locality. The

Local Agent, on request, will show to an applicant a copy of the official map of the survey of any particular township, drawn on a scale of two inches to the mile. From this the Prospector may note upon a section diagram (also in the Appendix) any features distinguishing the quarter-sections still open for entry. The points to be specially observed and marked down are:—

- (a) The quality of the soil—whether classified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class.
- (b) Whether the land is prairie, timbered, wet, or swampy.
- (c) The course of any creek, and the position of any lake or pond (fresh, salt, or alkaline) not exhibited in the general map.
- (d) The situation of swamp or hay lands.
- (e) The location of such timber or brush as there may be.
- (f) The direction of any road or trail traversing the land.

As most Prospectors are not likely to be provided with the means of sketching such features on the blank diagrams in all the ordinary colours employed in topography, the following system is suggested as practically sufficient for enquirers who have provided themselves with a blue-and-red pencil as well as the ordinary black-lead one:—

- Leave open prairie (*blank*) blank.
- Show streams, lakes, and ponds (*blue*) in blue.
- Show swamps (*green dots on yellow ground*) by dotting in with blue.
- Show wooded land (*green*) in red.

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Show scrub or brush (*in green dots*) by dotting in with red.

Show brule, or wood land burnt over (*light brown,*) in blue, dotted over with red.

Show ridges or hills by sketching them in with black.

Show roads or trails by dotting in with black.

N.B.—The colours in italics given above are those employed in the ordinary topography of such maps as the Prospectors will examine at any Land Office.

Having thus noted the principal features on the blank diagrams of their field-books, the prospectors should finally seek information as to the best trail to follow in order to reach the townships they purpose examining, and this should be sketched down on the general map.

HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.

Upon nearing the locality to be explored, the party should keep on the look-out for a "mound." So soon as one is perceived, an examination of the marks upon the post in its centre [See Diagram No. V.] will acquaint the Prospectors with the exact situation in which they then stand. Any person who comprehends the meaning of the inscriptions on township or section corner posts cannot possibly get lost within the surveyed districts of the North-West, and, with or without the aid of a compass, he should experience little difficulty in keeping on the course he wishes to follow.

Having at last reached such a mound in immediate proximity to one of the sections it is desired to examine, in order to reach the actual spot it is only necessary to follow up one of the surveyed lines leading in the proper direction, which may be readily done by the following method: Let two members of the party be designated "A" and "B." Let A plant the cross-staff against the post in the centre of the mound, and by use of the pocket-compass, and allowing for the variation, set one of the grooves in the direction of north-and-south. Then let B, on horseback, start off in the required direction (whether north, south, east, or west,) A directing him by motions, so that he proceeds on a correct course. When he has gone about half a mile, he should be able to find the mound erected at the quarter-section corner (marked with the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " sign only.) Here he may plant his flag. Two points being thus absolutely established, by placing the cross-staff on either of them, and aligning one of its grooves on the flag planted upon the other, lines can be set off, either north-and-south or east-and-west, with almost perfect accuracy. All that is necessary is for A to glance through the groove pointing in the particular direction required, to be able to direct B upon a true course any distance within the range of his sight.

HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

To ascertain the true centre of any section, or the position of a section or quarter-section corner

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on any unsurveyed line, is a very simple matter with the aid of the cross-staff, by adopting the following method :—

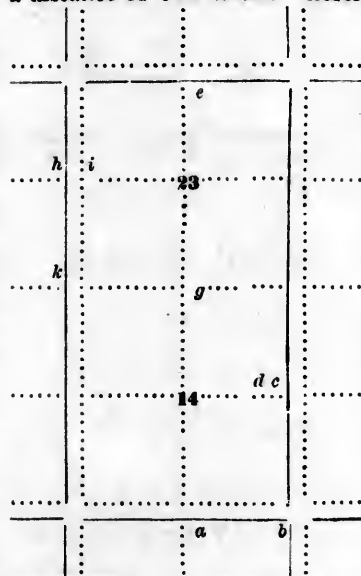
To find the centre of Sect. 14 :—Let B plant one flag on the mound at *a*, and another on that at *b*; and let A plant the cross-staff at *c*, aligning one of the grooves on the flag at *b*. Then let B plant a third flag a few chains west of *c*, being directed by A through the groove pointing in that direction; and call this fresh point *d*. Finally, let A walk westward, according to the line indicated by the flags at *d* and *c*, until he can not only align those flags through the one groove, but that standing at *a* through the groove pointing south. When this is the case, the point whereon the cross-staff then stands will be the actual centre of the section; and a picket to mark its position, thus ascertained, may now be driven in.

To find the point *g*, where the unsurveyed line dividing the two sections is intersected, a similar plan may be followed by obtaining the requisite bearings from the mounds most convenient.

In order to determine the relative position of any of the corners of sections or quarter-sections occurring on the unsurveyed limit of a road allowance, the most ready plan is to plant the cross-staff at the post in the mound immediately opposite the point it is desired to ascertain, and align one of its grooves upon a flag erected on some

adjacent mound. The corner to be located may then be measured, in the direction of the other groove, at a distance of one chain. Referring to the accom-

panying diagram, and supposing it is required to locate the north-west corner of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23: Let B plant a flag on the mound at *k*. A, taking his position by the mound at *h*, and having aligned the cross-staff on this flag, will direct B where to plant a second flag, at rather more than a chain's length towards the east, by means of the groove pointing in that direction. All that now remains is to measure one chain from *h* to *i*, and drive in a picket.



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PART II.
THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.—SECTIONS.—SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.—THE ORDER OF SURVEY.—HOW SURVEYED LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND.—THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.—LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

Under the improved system of survey, now in force, Dominion lands in the North-West Territories are laid off in four-sided "townships," almost square in form, bounded on their east and west sides by lines which are meridians of longitude (*i.e.*, radiating from the North Pole,) and on the north and south sides by lines which are chords of the circular parallels of latitude intersecting such meridians.

A township measures on its east and west sides, from centre to centre of the road allowances which form its actual boundaries, exactly 483 chains, and on its north and south sides 486 chains, more or less, subject to the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, as the case may be, caused by the curvature of the surface of the Globe.

Townships are numbered in regular order northward from the 49th Parallel of north latitude, which forms the International Boundary Line between the territories of Canada and those of the United States [See Diagram No. I] and

they lie in "ranges" which are numbered in regular succession westward of certain standard north-and-south lines first established, under the name of "principal meridians," which are distinctly set down on all Government maps.* There are also certain ranges lying (and numbered) east of the First Principal Meridian, and likewise some townships lying (and numbered) south of the 49th Parallel; but these latter are situate east of the Lake of the Woods.

SECTIONS.

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile, more or less (the exact area being, like that of the township itself, subject to the convergence or divergence of meridians,) together with certain road allowances, having a width of one chain, on each

* The First Principal Meridian runs northward from a point on the International Boundary about eleven miles west of the town of Emerson. The Second Principal Meridian is established upon the 102nd meridian of west longitude, passing about thirty miles west of Fort Ellice. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Principal Meridians are identical with the 106th, 110th, and 114th meridians of longitude respectively.

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section line running north-and-south, and on every alternate section line running east-and-west. [See Diagram No. II.]

The sections are laid out of the precise width of eighty chains (or eighty-one chains, including the contiguous road allowance) on certain lines running east-and-west called "base lines;" and the meridians bounding sections are drawn thence both northward and southward to the depth of two townships, to certain "correction lines." [See Diagram No. I.]

All sections *south* of a base line will accordingly have their northern and southern boundary lines rather more than eighty chains, while the northern and southern boundaries of sections in the townships laid off *north* of the same base line will correspondingly measure somewhat less than the normal dimension of eighty chains.

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

The above diagram serves to exhibit the discrepancies arising from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, though in an exaggerated degree for the purpose of distinct illustration. It will be readily seen that the area of the sections

into which the township surveyed *north* of the base line *A B* is subdivided decrease in area the farther from such base line they are situate, while, in the case of the sections in another township laid off upon the same base line, but to the *south* of it, the very reverse is the case. *

The survey upon each base line † is carried, northward and southward, to the depth of two tiers of townships. Thus, as four tiers in all are surveyed from each several base line, the meridians forming the eastern and western boundaries of the sections necessarily approach, though they do not exactly meet, each other at a distance of two townships from such base lines. Terminating upon opposite sides of the road allowance, they produce what is technically known as the "jog," resulting from their want of parallelism, which is shewn upon the correction lines, ‡ already spoken of, and as exhibited in Diagram No. I.

* Though the above particulars are given in explanation of the system of survey, the discrepancies resulting within the latitudes bounding the Fertile Belt are practically inappreciable to the settler, the difference between the length of the north and south boundaries of a township being actually only a few links more or less than a chain, according to the particular township in question; or the difference is only about half a foot between the northern and southern boundary of a quarter-section, a distance of half a mile.

† The First Base Line is identical with the 40th Parallel of north latitude (the International Boundary.) The Second Base Line runs east and west between Townships 4 and 5; in regular succession, at intervals of every four tiers of townships.

‡ The First Correction Line is between Townships 2 and 3; the Second, between Townships 6 and 7; the Third, between Townships 10 and 11; and so on, in regular succession, at intervals of four townships.

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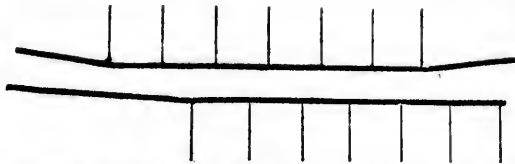
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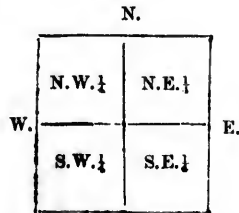
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The above figure shows, in an exaggerated degree, how irregular width of the road allowances on all correction lines results from the same cause.

SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.

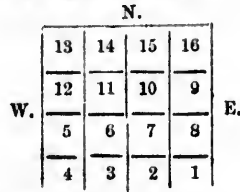
Each section of a township is subdivided into "quarter-sections" containing 160 acres each, or half a mile square, more or less, as shown in the accompanying diagram, and they are referred to respectively as the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, or the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section of which they form part.



Quarter-sections.

The terms "half-quarter-section" and "quarter-quarter-section" are legal designations expressing

the quantity of 80 and 40 acres respectively; but, to facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a half-quarter-section, the quarter-sections comprising every separate section are, in accordance with the boundaries of the same as planted in the original survey, supposed to be further subdivided each into four quarter-quarter-sections (of 40 acres each) and these may be referred to by the numbers as shewn on the following diagram of a section so cut up into "legal subdivisions":



"Legal Subdivisions" of a Section.

The entry-certificates and letters patent describing wood-lots disposed of by the Government to settlers designate such small parcels of land by referring to them as certain parts of legal subdivisions numbered as above shewn. Wood-lots are generally rectangular, having a narrow front upon a section line.

THE ORDER OF SURVEY.

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19 and 20.....	0 61	1 22	1 83	38 and 39.....	0 84	1 68	2 52
20 and 21.....	0 62	1 24	1 86	39 and 40.....	0 86	1 72	2 58
21 and 22.....	0 63	1 26	1 89	40 and 41.....	0 88	1 76	2 64
22 and 23.....	0 64	1 28	1 92	41 and 42.....	0 90	1 80	2 70
23 and 24.....	0 65	1 30	1 95	42 and 43.....	0 92	1 84	2 76
24 and 25.....	0 66	1 32	1 98	43 and 44.....	0 95	1 90	2 85
25 and 26.....	0 67	1 34	2 01	44 and 45.....	0 98	1 96	2 94
26 and 27.....	0 68	1 36	2 04	45 and 46.....	1 02	2 04	3 00
27 and 28.....	0 69	1 38	2 07	46 and 47.....	1 07	2 14	3 27
28 and 29.....	0 70	1 40	2 10	47 and 48.....	1 14	2 28	3 42
29 and 30.....	0 71	1 42	2 13	48 and 49.....	1 22	2 44	3 60
30 and 31.....	0 72	1 44	2 16	49 and 50.....	1 35	2 70	4 05
31 and 32.....	0 73	1 46	2 19	50 and 51.....	1 45	2 90	4 35
32 and 33.....	0 74	1 48	2 22	51 and 52.....	1 55	3 10	4 66
33 and 34.....	0 75	1 50	2 25	52 and 53.....	1 65	3 30	4 95
34 and 35.....	0 76	1 52	2 28	53 and 54.....	1 75	3 50	5 25
35 and 36.....	0 78	1 56	2 34	54 and 55.....	1 85	3 70	5 55
36 and 37.....	0 80	1 60	2 40				

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portion of the country to be so surveyed is laid off in "blocks" of sixteen townships each, by projecting the several base lines and meridian lines which are required to form the boundaries of each block. These block surveys are specially arranged for by the Government in advance of immediate requirements for subdivision into townships, and by this means a general knowledge of the features of the country is first obtained.

The outlines of the townships included within such a block are next surveyed by a different surveyor, whose report extends the knowledge of the locality already in possession of the Department.

Lastly, the townships whose outlines have been thus already defined are subdivided, upon contract, by a third surveyor, who is required to plant upon the ground all the interior posts or other monuments shewn in Diagram No. II, and also to set down in his field-notes all facts necessary to a complete topographical report of the country. The returns of these contract surveyors, the accuracy of which is ensured by a system of inspection, constitute a valuable fund of intelligence regarding the soil and general resources of the North-West, which is available for statesmen, investors, or settlers interested in the progress and development of the country.

When the survey of townships progresses so far west that a fresh principal meridian is reached, the fractional townships resulting from the "jog" on the correction lines are not absorbed into the

adjoining range, but they are allowed to constitute an independent range of such broken townships, [See range XXX., Diagram No. I.]

HOW SURVEY LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND.

The course of every line surveyed in the North-West is marked upon the ground by the planting or erection of such posts, stones, mounds, or other monuments as will serve the temporary purpose of guiding Prospectors through the country, and which also constitute permanent landmarks to establish the legal boundaries of farms held by different proprietors.*

Only a single row of posts (or other monuments) to indicate the corners of townships, sections, or quarter-sections is placed on the ground to show the line surveyed, except in the case of correction lines. Such posts (or other monuments) are invariably planted along the *western* limit of the road allowance on all lines running north-and-south, and in the *southern* limit of the road allowance on all lines running east-and-west. It follows, accordingly, that such corner posts always

* It is not only mischievous and improper, but in law a felony, to remove, alter, or deface any landmark established by the original surveys of the Government. Settlers should therefore never remove such in order to plant a fence or construct a ditch, but conserve the evidences of the true boundaries of their farms with the most jealous care. Land Prospectors also should discountenance any disposition, by reckless companions, to interfere with the monuments on any pretence.

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stand on the north-east corner of the township, section, or quarter-section to which they belong; also, that these single lines of posts govern the relative position of the corners on the opposite sides of the road allowance (or road allowances) on which they stand, whether the same may be those of adjacent townships, sections, or quarter-sections. [See Diagram No. II.]

On correction lines, however, the boundaries on both sides of the road allowance are planted with monuments indicating the township, section, and quarter-section corners [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. V.]

The kind of monument employed varies somewhat, according to the material available in the locality surveyed; but the position in which all such are placed is governed by unalterable rules, and the inscriptions or marks are all in conformity.

In a timbered country, a post three inches square, and showing two feet above ground [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. IV.] is firmly planted at the township or section corner to be indicated, and it bears marks as hereafter described. The post distinguishing a quarter-section corner in such a region is three inches wide, being flattened on two sides, and it stands eighteen inches only above the surface, with the flattened sides at right angles to the line on which it stands [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. IV.] In a wooded region where stone abounds, corners are sometimes defined by simple stones

correctly planted and properly marked. [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. IV.*] The position of all such corners as are indicated by simple monuments such as a post or stone are further defined by the astronomical bearing and distance therefrom being marked in red chalk upon some adjacent tree, the side of which nearest to the monument is also inscribed with the letters "B. T." cut into the trunk.

In a prairie country, the posts stand in the centre of mounds, generally of earth, thrown up in the form of right-angled pyramids. At the corners of townships these mounds are three feet high, their bases being six feet square; at the corners of sections or quarter-sections the mounds stand 2 ft. 6 in. high, and their bases are five feet square. In the formation of these mounds the earth is taken from four square pits, each being opposite one of the four sides of the mound. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. IV.] In a prairie country that is also stony, the mounds are often built of stones, piled up around the post so as to conform as nearly as possible to the earth mounds in size and shape. [See Fig. 6, Diagram No. IV.]

If a township or other corner fall in a ravine, the bed of a stream, or some similar situation where it would be impossible to erect a monument of a permanent character, and should a "bearing tree" not be obtainable, the surveyor indicates the posi-

* A stone corner is very rarely to be seen in the North-West, the country having generally an alluvial soil of great richness, with no stone whatever.

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tion of such corner by erecting at the nearest suitable spot a "witness mound." [See Fig 7, Diagram No. IV.] In this case the mound is in the form of a cone 2 ft. 6 in. high, its base having a diameter of six feet. The post in the centre is marked "W. M." and also inscribed, in red chalk, with the bearing and distance to such corner.

The posts in all mounds show at least ten inches above the apex of the same, whether the latter have been built of earth or stones.

On ordinary surveyed lines the posts and mounds are so placed that their angles rest upon the line on which they stand. [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. V.]

On correction lines, however, the posts and mounds are erected square with the line, which passes through the centre of two sides of the mound. [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. V.]

Iron posts, which are placed at every township corner, consist of either iron bars or tubes, driven into the ground with a sledge, and inscribed, by means of a cold-chisel, with the necessary marks. The mounds in connection with such monuments form an exception to the general rule, in that they are so placed that the iron post stands at the northern angle thereof. There is, however, with iron posts the usual difference in respect to monuments on correction lines, the mounds in connection with which are built with their bases facing the cardinal points of the compass, the iron post being established in the centre of the base of the mound fronting onto the road allowance. [See Figs. 1 and 2,

Diagram No. V., the letters *a* and *b* shewing the positions in which iron posts would be planted.]

The letters, marks, and figures on posts and trees are distinctly cut in with a knife or scribing iron; those on iron posts and stone corners, with a cold-chisel.

Quarter-section corner posts are simply marked with the conventional sign " $\frac{1}{4}$ " to indicate their character, and bear no inscription shewing to what township or range they belong.

Posts or stone monuments indicating all other corners bear sufficient marks to thoroughly indicate the position they are intended to legally establish; and must always be read from the top of the post downwards.

On township corners, the upper figure on either side of the post indicates the number of the township which that side of the post faces, and the next figure indicates the range. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. V, for the corner between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV.]

On all other section corners, whether on township lines or in the interior of a township, the numbers of the sections only are to be found on the corresponding faces of three sides of the post; but in addition to the section number, the number of the township and that of the range appear on the fourth face, which is invariably the south-west one. [See Figs. 5, 6, and 7, Diagram No. V., for the northerly corner between Sections 34 and 35, Township 6, Range IV.; for the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 25, Township 6, Range VI.;

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A. DINGMAN - - Editor and Prop.

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and for the corner between Sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, Township 6, Range VI.]

The posts planted along the correction lines simply exhibit marks to shew the number of the townships and sections the boundaries of which they form respectively. *Township* corners have the number of the section shewn on the west side of the post, and the numbers of township and range on its north side, in cases where the posts stand in the *northern* limit of the road allowance, the letter "R" for "road" alone being marked on the other two sides. [See Fig. 11, Diagram No. V., for the south-east corner of Township 3, Range X.] A correspondingly opposite plan will be found to have been adopted in marking the township corner posts in the *southern* limit of the road allowance on correction lines. [See Fig. 10, Diagram No. V., for the north-east corner of Township 6, Range V.] *Section* corner posts on correction lines have the numbers of the sections on their east and west sides, the letter "R" on the side facing the roadway, and on the fourth side the number of the township and range. [See Figs. 12 and 13, Diagram No. V., for the southerly corner between Sections 3 and 4, Township 7, Range VII., and for the northerly corner between Sections 32 and 33, Township 2, Range VI.]

In ranges numbered from the First Principal Meridian the letters "E" or "W" are marked on the post after the number of the range, to denote that it is east or west of that meridian. [See Figs. 8 and 9, Diagram No. V., for the township corner

between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV. east of the First Principal Meridian, and for the corner between Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, Township 6, Range IV. west of the First Principal Meridian.]

THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is illustrated by Diagram No. III. It will be observed that each township surveyed on this plan has three roads running east-and-west beyond the number contained in a township surveyed according to the modern system [See Diagram No. II.] The number of surveyed lines in such a township is accordingly three more than the number run in a township surveyed on the new system, which fact has a particular interest for the Land Prospector, inasmuch as there is a difference in the number of mounds to guide him in identifying the position of any particular quarter-section he may be in search of.

A further difference in the two systems, having less special interest for the land hunter, is that, whereas in the new system the deficiency or surplus arising from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed among *all* the sections of a township, under the old system such deficiency or surplus was left in the tier of quarter-sections adjoining the western boundary of the township, all of the remaining quarter-sections having the four sides of equal dimensions, viz : forty

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chains. To accomplish this result the meridians dividing the sections and quarter-sections were laid out parallel with that forming the eastern boundary of the township, the unsurveyed meridian forming the eastern limit of the road allowance dividing the township in question from the next one west being assumed to be parallel to the surveyed line forming the western limit, and thus being a solitary exception.

Lastly, the road allowances under the old system were 1 chain 50 links wide, instead of one chain only, as fixed under the system according to which lands are now surveyed in the North-West. *

LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The operation of the system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is restricted to the area bounded as follows, viz :--To the south, by

* It is estimated that the reduction of the width of the road allowances inaugurated under the modern system of survey, together with the diminution of the number of roads running east-and-west by three in each township, will result in a practical saving of 3,500,000 acres of lands to the public, besides the cost to municipalities of keeping in order so much unnecessary roadway, and to the Government of surveying three lines, amounting to eighteen miles, in every township. It is also calculated to discourage the growth of weeds, often arising from the highways being of excessive width. A further advantage is involved in the decreased amount of fencing required by each settler. The legislation to effect such an important economic innovation was carried through Parliament by the Minister of the Interior during the Session of 1881.

the International Boundary Line ; to the west, by the Second Principal Meridian, so far as the Eighth Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX. west of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX., so far as the Seventh Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges IV. and V. west of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges IV. and V., so far as the Sixth Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges X. and XI. east of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges X. and XI., so far as the Third Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI. east of the First Principal Meridian ; and by said meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI., so far as the International Boundary Line.

The old system was also followed in the survey of the following lands west of the Second Principal Meridian, viz : Township 44, Range XXI. ; Township 45, Ranges XXI., XXII., XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII. ; Townships 46 and 47, Ranges XXV., XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII. ; and Township 48, in Ranges XXIV. and XXV.

West of the Third Principal Meridian, the same system has been adopted for Townships 42 to 47 inclusive, Range I, and for Townships 43 and 44, Ranges II and III.

In some of the townships west of the Second Principal Meridian there are also road

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

allowances of 1 chain 50 links on every township and section line, though the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed as under the present system. In these townships all section lines are surveyed and posted as under the old system proper. This mixed system of survey is restricted to the following lands, all being west of the Second Principal Meridian:—Townships 1 and 2, Ranges I. to VIII., inclusive; Townships 19 to 30, Ranges I. to XII., inclusive; and Townships 27 to 30, Ranges XIII. to XVI., inclusive.

Whenever a "gore" occurs between two adjoining townships or ranges surveyed according to different systems, and when the number of the fractional township or range is the same as the adjoining one surveyed previously, such

township or range is designated by its number followed by the letter "A", as for instance "Township 19, A" for the gore between townships 18 and 19 west of the Second Principal Meridian, and "Range XXI, A" for the gore between ranges XX and XXI west of the Second Principal Meridian.

N. B.—The line between two parts of the country surveyed according to different systems is always marked on the ground in the same manner as a correction line; that is to say, mounds and posts are placed on both sides of the road allowance on such line, each row governing the position of the section and quarter-section corners on its own side. The road allowance in such cases is always 1 chain 50 links.

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 Tones up the System, Makes the Weak
 Strong, Builds up the Broken-down,
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PART III.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOMINION LANDS LAW, ETC.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.—PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.—FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.—IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.—THE POSITION OF SQUATTERS.—CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.—VARIOUS RESERVES.—USEFUL HINTS TO LAND PROSPECTORS.

Canadian public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories may be acquired either by homesteading (as a free grant) or by purchase on the terms set forth in the Regulations issued by the Department of the Interior [See official advertisement, Front Page.] The information contained in this and subsequent pages has been summarized from the Consolidated Dominion Lands Act, 1879, and the amendments thereto of 1880 and 1881; from the Regulations for disposing of the public lands now in force; and from various other authorities.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.

A "homestead," which is limited in extent to a farm of 160 acres, is a *free gift* from the Government on condition of three years' actual residence and cultivation; but a pre-emption entry, giving the right of priority of purchase at a future period, for an additional tract of 160 acres, is also allowed to each homestead settler, who may occupy and cultivate the whole 320

acres for three years without any payment whatever, subject, however, to the fulfilment of the obligations attaching to the homestead grant.* Only the *even-numbered sections* of a township can be taken up as homesteads and pre-emptions. The price to be ultimately paid for pre-emptions, with the terms of payment, may be found in the latest official Regulations.

Settlers in townships where wood is scarce, or altogether wanting, are allowed to purchase "wood lots" not exceeding 20 acres in size, out of timbered land, in some adjacent locality, reserved for the purpose. The price of wood-lots is \$5.00 per acre.

Settlers are strictly forbidden to dispose of

* A settler must commence residence within six months after entry, and may not absent himself from his homestead for a longer period than six months without special leave from the Minister of the Interior, to obtain which the application should set forth in plain terms the grounds upon which the indulgence is asked. The affidavit of the applicant would lend weight to his representation of the circumstances.

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wood from off their homesteads, pre-emptions, or wood-lots (previous to issue of patent) to saw-mill proprietors or any person other than an actual settler for his own use. Breach of this condition entails forfeiture of entries for all three, with other penalties.

While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions, a settler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Non-fulfilment of conditions, however, renders the entries for homestead, pre-emption, and wood-lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation, all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from making a second homestead entry.

The title of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligation, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years of age, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up a homestead. If the citizen of a foreign country, such settler is required to become a British subject, by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of his or her three years' residence on the homestead. [See Appendix, page 57.]

PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased direct from the Government under the Regulations for the time being [See official advertisement, Front Page] but only in the *odd-numbered sections* of a township.

All such purchases must be made at the office of the Local Agent, and in lawful money of Canada. Land offices being usually established in positions in advance of banking facilities, cheques cannot be accepted by the Agent without personal risk and inconvenience. Money order offices not ordinarily existing in such localities, remittances by post should be sent in registered letters.

Grazing, mineral, and timbered lands may be leased from the Department of the Interior in accordance with the terms set forth in departmental regulations.

FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.

The Forest-Tree Culture clauses of the Dominion Lands Act, under which it was competent to acquire a free grant of 160 acres without residence on the land, by planting one-sixteenth of such claim to trees, became inoperative when the Government, with the sanction of Parliament, appropriated the whole of the unalienated Dominion lands, with the exception of the proportion reserved for homesteads, to the single purpose of

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IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.

All who seek to acquire Dominion lands in the North-West, whether by homesteading or purchase, should secure an entry * for the same, with the least possible delay, at the office of the Local Agent in whose district such lands may be, because the law provides that "every entry-receipt or certificate issued by an Agent of Dominion Lands shall, unless such entry shall have been subsequently cancelled," entitle the person to whom the same has been granted to "maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands so entered, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such lands from the Crown."

THE POSITION OF SQUATTERS.

No entry can, of course, be made for lands still unsurveyed, or, even if surveyed, not yet in the hands of the Local Agent for disposal. A settler, therefore, who makes improvements under such circumstances does so entirely at his own risk, and must rely upon actual continuous residence and practical cultivation as the grounds upon which to establish an equitable right to hold his claim.

* An office fee of \$10 is charged for each entry-certificate. The entry must be personally applied for, except in the case of intending emigrants from Europe, who may enter by an agent duly authorized by them under the sanction of the Minister of the Interior.

No time should be wasted by such a settler, however, in asserting his position at the earliest moment when such can effectually be done. The Act states that, "in case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application *within three months* after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such lands having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed," accompanied by legal proofs* of settlement and improvement, "whereupon such claimant shall be allowed to enter, to the extent of 160 acres, as a homestead, the lands, as the same may have been surveyed and laid out, upon which *he may be resident*, in such manner as to cover his most valuable improvements."

The Government, it would be well for squatters to remember, is not legally bound to protect any person "found to have settled on land which may have been set apart as railway land, or for any other purpose, by the Governor-in-Council, or which, by law or by allotment duly made, may be claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company."

A settler who has taken up land in advance of the surveys † should keep a bright look-out for the arrival, sooner or later, of the surveyors in his

* The affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of two disinterested and credible persons acquainted with the facts.

† Such settler would act wisely in driving in pickets to mark the boundaries of the land he desires to hold as a homestead. These boundaries should be laid off east-and-west and north-and-south, as near as may be, a distance of forty chains (half-a-mile) on each side. Upon every picket the claimant should cut in his name in readable characters.

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locality. In addition to furnishing all necessary verbal information as to his improvements, he should also be particular to make before the Dominion Land Surveyor at the head of the party a declaration, after the following form, to be forwarded to Ottawa with the other official returns of the survey :

Statutory Declaration of Occupation.

I, _____ formerly of _____ in the _____
 solemnly declare :—
 That I first entered into occupation of and began continuous residence upon the _____ quarter of Section _____ in Township No. _____ Range _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____

That I have also cultivated the said quarter-section to the extent each season, since that date, of _____

That I am not aware of any other claimant to the said quarter section.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____ 188____ }

 D. L. S.

In the event of a dispute between two or more squatters as to the right to hold lands taken up in advance of the surveys, the law declares that the homestead right shall belong to him who made the first settlement on the land in question. In cases, however, where it is shewn that the contending parties have each made valuable improvements on the disputed claim, the Minister of the Interior has power, on the survey of the township in which the lands are situate taking place, to order a division of the same, to preserve to the rival claimants, so far as practicable, their own several improvements ; and he has authority

further to direct that whatever the land thus apportioned to each such claimant may be deficient of the conventional area of a homestead (160 acres) may be made up to him out of unoccupied quarter-sections adjoining.

No claim for a homestead entry upon odd-numbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company, School, or Indian lands has the least chance of being admitted, if the claimant be unable to shew that he commenced occupation and improvement *previous* to survey. The importance of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious.

CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.

The following extracts from the Act shew the law in regard to the cancellation of homesteads for non-fulfilment of conditions :

"In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the land entered by him for more than six months in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior, then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be canceled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister, be permitted to make a second entry.

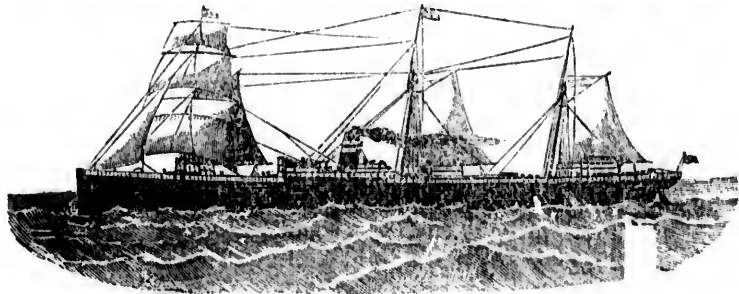
"The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlement and cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on report of the facts, cancel the entry of such homestead or homesteads.

"And in the case of a cancelled homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of

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Lake Huron	W. BERNSON	4,100	Lake Winnipeg	W. STEWART	3,300
Lake Manitoba	G. B. SCOTT	3,300	Lake Nipigon	H. CAMPBELL	2,390
Lake Champlain	P. A. JACKSON	2,360	Lake		

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

right open for fresh entry, but may be held for sale of the land and of the improvements, or of the improvements thereon, in connection with a fresh homestead entry thereof, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior."

Forms of application for the cancellation of entries respecting which the homestead conditions have not been fulfilled may be obtained of any Local Agent. Legal proofs (*i.e.* the affidavit of the applicant, supported by those of two credible witnesses) must accompany the application. On the requisite documents being filed with him, the Local Agent gives the party concerned notice to appear, personally or by representative, at the Land Office within thirty days, to disprove the allegations in the affidavits, or otherwise show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. At the end of that period the matter is referred to Ottawa for the decision of the Minister.

The law contains necessary provisions for the annulling of entries or patents issued erroneously, illegally, or through the perpetration of fraud.

THE VARIOUS RESERVES.

Hudson's Bay Lands:—According to Article 5 of the terms and conditions in the deed of surrender from the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Canadian Government, of its claims upon the lands of the North-West, the Company is allowed one-twentieth of all the lands surveyed into townships within what is designated in that document as the "Fertile Belt." This apportionment has been fulfilled by setting apart two entire sections in every fifth township, and one section and three-fourths of a section in all other townships, within the terri-

tory referred to. Thus, in every township numbered 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and so on, in regular succession northerly from the International Boundary, the whole of Sections 8 and 26 are so appropriated; but, in all townships not so numbered, the lands set apart for the Company are the whole of Section 8 and the south half and the north-west quarter of Section 26. These lands may be purchased from the Company on easy terms.

School Lands:—The Government, under the authority of Parliament, has appropriated Sections 11 and 29 in every township as an endowment in aid of public education. These "School Lands," as they are commonly called, are at present held by the Minister of the Interior, in trust, for the purposes of their appropriation. It is likely that some of them will very shortly be disposed of, by public auction, at an upset price.

The Settlement Belts:—Certain lands lying within two miles of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, in the Province of Manitoba, are commonly known as lots within the Settlement Belts.* Being occupied by the original colonists of the Red River Settlement, they were reserved from general entry when the government was taken over by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. Subsequently, the parties in possession of these river farms, varying in width from three to twenty chains, were given the outer two miles, making

* Other "settlement" claims—situate at St. Laurent and Oak Point (on Lake Manitoba) Westbourne, Loretto, and Pointe de Chêne, in Manitoba; and on the Saskatchewan, at Prince Albert, N. W. T.—come into the same category.

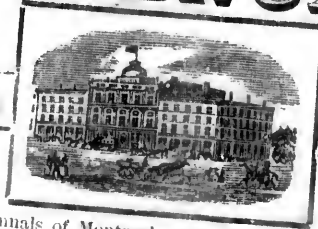
VENNOR'S ALMANAC FOR 1882.

VENNOR'S Almanac for the year 1882, will be issued to the public during the month of October. The Almanac for the present year gave to Mr. Vennor a world-wide reputation, and the fact that he has to maintain established fame has incited him to more than usual exertion to make the Almanac for next year what it should be.

Mr. Vennor has given, in the forthcoming work, estimates of the weather for every month, and for the subdivisions of the month. The demonstrated accuracy of his system of making weather forecasts gives to the Almanac inestimable value for the farmer, the horticulturist, the mariner, and for other persons who have special interest in the weather. The assurance is that the Almanac for next year will have a circulation far in excess of that ever before attained by such a publication. It will be sold at the low price of 25 cents, and it may be procured from all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. J. M. STODDART & CO., *Philadelphia, Publishers.* Sept. 20th, 1881.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

ST. JAMES' ST.,



MONTREAL.

THIS HOTEL, which is famed in the annals of Montreal, and well known to all North American travellers, is, for situation, the best in the city, being next to the General Post Office, near to the principal Banks and Public Buildings, the Law Courts and Commercial Exchanges, Railroad and Telegraph Offices. It has been recently re-taken by Mr. Henry Hogan, its former proprietor, who has thoroughly renovated it, added all the modern improvements, and newly furnished it. He has associated with himself, as manager, Mr. Samuel Montgomery, a gentleman already well-known to the travelling community; and, from his past experience as a caterer for the public, is justified in assuring his guests that they will find at the St. Lawrence Hall every comfort that an hotel is capable of affording.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

SAML. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

their claims four miles deep, in recognition of what was called the "hay privilege." In some cases, however, the claim for land was commuted by the issue of scrip. The lands granted having, in all cases except those where the title was a subject of dispute, been patented, they may now be purchased either from the original grantees or parties to whom these may have assigned their rights.

Half-breed Lands :—In fulfilment of the terms upon which Manitoba became a Province of the Dominion, 1,400,000 acres of land in Manitoba were reserved for the children of the half-breed heads of families, in extinguishment of any title they might set up by virtue of their partial Indian descent. This reserve has now been distributed in allotments of 240 acres to each claimant in the various parishes. Such claims may be purchased of the original grantees or of any person to whom they have assigned their rights.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands :—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been granted all the lands contained within the odd-numbered sections of townships lying within twenty-four miles on either side of the line. These lands may be purchased on liberal terms from the Company.

Miscellaneous :—Under parliamentary authority, various reserves have been made for the use of the Indians and of the Mounted Police, and for the occupation in communities of special classes of immigrants, such as the Mennonites and Icelanders. The Government has power to set apart any lands re-

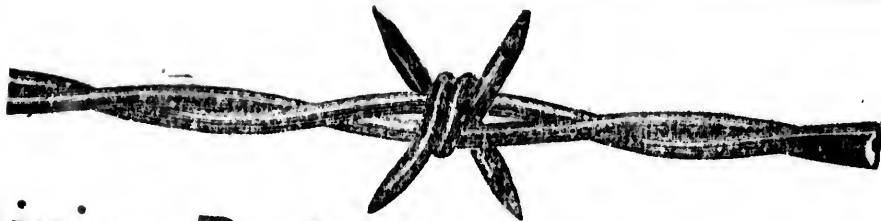
quired to aid the construction of railways; and also such lands as may be needed for town sites, water powers, grazing, mining, lumbering, or other special purposes.

USEFUL HINTS TO PROSPECTORS.

Strangers going to the North-West should be extremely cautious in purchasing the abandonment of any one's homestead claim, as all assignments and transfers of the homestead right (until recommended for patent) are absolutely invalid, though, so far as the party assigning is concerned, such assignment may be deemed by the Dominion Lands authorities as evidence of voluntary abandonment.

Any person, however, whose homestead has been recommended by the Local Agent for letters patent (proofs of fulfilment of conditions having, of course, been filed with him) may legally convey, assign, and transfer his right and title therein. There is a book kept in the Department of the Interior for the registration, at the option of the parties interested, on payment of a fee of \$2.00, of any such assignment of legally assignable rights (proof of which must accompany the application to register;) and the law holds every assignment so registered as valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registered, even if previously made. Every assignment must, for the purpose of registration, be entirely unconditional.

Bounty land warrants, whether issued to men



Dominion Barb Wire Fence Comp'y,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA OF

THE LYMAN

FOUR-BARB STEEL FENCING WIRE,
Galvanized and Enamelled,

The Best and Cheapest Fencing in the world. The only fence that will resist wind, fire,
and flood, and prevent snow drifting, and costs less than ordinary rail fence.

Send for Circulars, Samples, and Prices to

A. HARRIS, SON, & CO.,

WINNIPEG,

Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

OR TO

Dominion Barb Wire Fence Company,

MONTREAL.

N.B.—When purchasing, see that our Trade Mark is on each reel.

who have served in the North-West Mounted Police or the militia force formerly performing duty in Manitoba, are accepted in payment of all lands for the amount they represent, viz: 160 acres; but purchasers of warrants should be careful to see that the assignment to themselves, as well as all previous assignments, is duly registered at Ottawa. It is essential to its validity that the first assignment of a warrant should be endorsed on the document itself.

Lands scrip, whether that issued to half-breed heads of families or of the kind granted to "old settlers" in the Settlement Belts, to extinguish certain claims, is of the same value as cash, to the bearer, in any purchase of Dominion lands, for the amount represented on its face.

Settlers who take up homesteads are required to become actual residents and improvers of their claims within six months from date of entry. In the case, however, of immigrants applying to the Minister of the Interior for leave to settle in a community, and shewing good cause, the Governor General-in-Council has power to extend the period to twelve months.

It is important in every case to make a homestead entry as soon as possible, because no patent can issue (as a free grant) until three years from the date of entry have expired; and it is essential to reside on the homestead and cultivate the same *continuously* in order that no delay may be occasioned at the expiration of the above period. Further, it is important because, should circum-

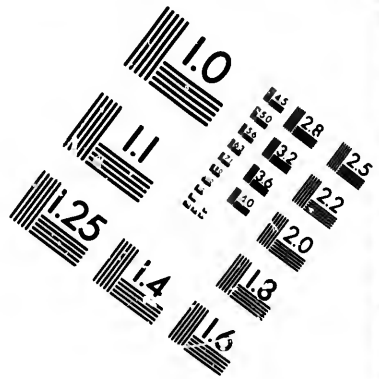
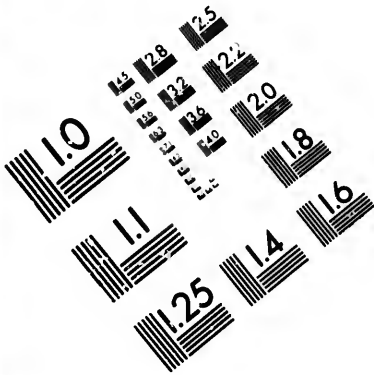
stances require the settler to reside elsewhere, a continuous fulfilment of the homestead conditions for twelve months would give him the right, under a special clause of the Act, to purchase such homestead at the current price of the adjacent government lands. The Department holds residence to have been "continuous," in the legal sense, notwithstanding the settler may have been absent from his homestead for a period not exceeding six months altogether in any one year of his occupation; cultivation must, however, have been carried on each season by himself or his representatives.

In the case, however, when a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools, churches, etc., ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister may vary the requirement as to residence on, but not as to the cultivation of, each separate quarter-section.

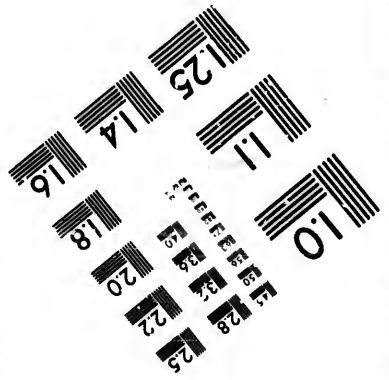
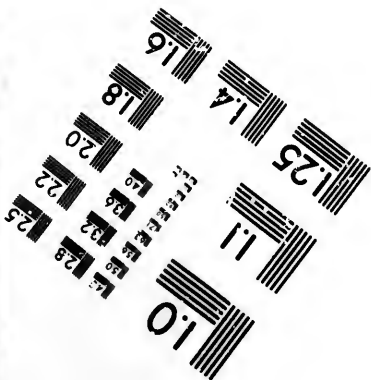
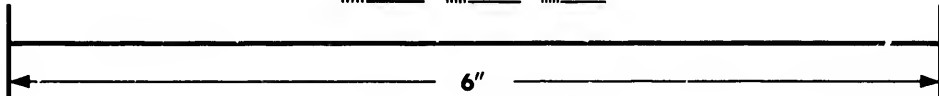
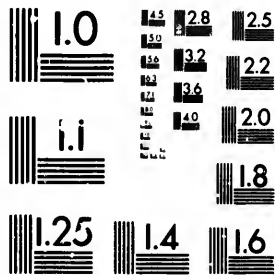
Land Prospectors will act wisely in making sure that the land they propose to enter for is not already claimed in any way by a prior occupant. As a general rule, it will be found safer to take up land to which no legal or equitable claim is likely to be asserted than to go into disputed possession of a superior location. In the one case, the settler can confidently proceed with his improvements; in the other, he will be hindered by the delay and uncertainty involved in obtaining a decision.

Purchasers of land in Manitoba and the North-





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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15 28 25
22 20
13

110

THE
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President.

C. F. SISE, Vice-President.

C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, having an exclusive license to use or let for use the instruments of the CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, which owns the original Telephone Patents in Canada, of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray, and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses.

This Company will arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence.

Attention is respectfully invited to this matter, and any further information relating thereto can be obtained from the Company,

No. 12, Hospital Street, Montreal,
Or HORACE MACDOUGALL, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

West Territories that has been already patented from the Crown should never pay any portion of the price agreed upon without first satisfying themselves, by obtaining an abstract of title from the Registry Office for the Registration District in which the lands are situate, that no agreements, mortgages, judgments, or other incumbrances are recorded against it; also, that no arrears of taxes are due upon such property. It should also be remembered that, as the law attaches the greatest possible importance to priority of registration, no delay should be allowed to intervene between the signing of a deed and seeing that it is duly registered. A Registrar's fee in Manitoba for registering an ordinary conveyance is \$2.20; he charges 50 cents for a search, and for an abstract according to the number of the entries of documents affecting the property.

Persons travelling in the North-West are required to be particularly careful to extinguish their camp-fires before leaving them, so that the destructive consequences of a prairie fire may be prevented. Both in Manitoba and the Territories legislation has provided adequate penalties for the punishment of criminal negligence in this respect. Should it happen, however, that a party of Prospectors are threatened by a prairie fire approaching them, and no other means of escape are available, the danger may be effectually overcome by setting fire to the prairie to leeward of the party, and

moving the travellers, with their outfit, on to the ground so burnt over.

In case of Prospectors losing their animals while in camp during the summer time, it would be well to remember that oxen and horses invariably graze to windward, in order to avoid the flies as much as possible.

In calculating itinerary distances on the map, it is only necessary to remember that a township is about six miles wide; by multiplying the number of townships to be passed over by six, a fair idea of the distance to be travelled may be arrived at.

Land hunters who fail at first to find locations to suit them should push further west, to obtain a more extensive choice. It will often happen, however, that, on their return journey, they will be surprised to find contented families and growing crops upon the very farms that they themselves rejected as unworthy of their selection only a few weeks previous.

Lastly, manly Prospectors will not feel discouraged if they should be bitten by a mosquito, or be teased by a fly, during sultry weather. Experience shows that a "tender-foot," as a new arrival in the North-West is called, invariably attracts the largest share of the attention of these pests, which it is comforting to know disappear entirely as the settlement and cultivation of the country progress.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DOMINION LAND OFFICES.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.—VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.—
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.—NATURALIZATION LAW OF CANADA.—TABLES OF LINEAL
MEASURE, ETC.—SKELETON TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS.—SKELETON SECTION DIAGRAMS.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICES.

The following is a list of the official names of the Local Districts, as shown in Diagram No. VI, together with the post-office address of the Local Agent:—

WINNIPEG—Winnipeg.
GLADSTONE—Gladstone.
BIRTLE—Birtle.
DUFFERIN—Nelsonville.
TURTLE MOUNTAIN—Turtle Mountain.
SOURIS—Souris-Mouth.
LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN—Odanah.
PRINCE ALBERT—Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The Head Office of the Dominion Lands is at Ottawa, being a branch of the Department of the Interior.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.

Observance of the following hints for conducting correspondence with officers connected with the Department of the Interior will save time and trouble to the official staff, facilitate the submission of applications for decision, and, consequently, tend to diminish the period in which replies may be looked for:—

1. Address no letters on official business by *name* to the Minister, or anyone else connected with the Department, as letters so personally addressed may be deemed private correspondence, and, in the possible absence of the person to whom they are directed, remain unopened till his return.
2. All letters to the authorities at Ottawa on land matters should be addressed, in a plain hand, to

*The Hon. the Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.
Dominion Lands Branch.*

No stamp is required for letters directed to the official head of the Department, such communications being "free."

3. In correspondence with any of the Local Offices, a letter should be addressed as follows:—

*The Local Agent,
Dominion Lands Office,*

Three
cent
Stamp.

.....

In this case the ordinary postage rules apply.

4. Write in a concise and courteous manner, upon foolscap paper, on one side of the paper only, leaving a margin of at least an inch on the left-hand side.
5. In the right-hand top corner of the first page write distinctly the official name of the post office to which a reply is to

R E S E R V E D

(BY TELEGRAM) FOR THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

be addressed, together with the date of your letter. If the matter occupies more than one page, see that the pages are numbered; and be sure that your signature is legible.

6. Never deal with more than one subject in a single communication; but write a separate letter for each.

7. On receiving a reply, if you respond to it, do not fail to quote the reference number of the official file, which you will observe in the left hand top corner of the first page (i.e., at the head of your letter put—In reply to No.....)

8. Keep copies of all your correspondence with the Department or Local Offices.

9. All remittances to pay for Dominion lands should be made in lawful money of Canada, by registered letter. A Local Agent is not bound to accept anyone's cheque.

VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.

Though printed forms, according to the following examples, may generally be obtained at the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, it will tend to prevent mistakes in filling up such forms by the Land Prospector (which would, perhaps, entail serious loss and disappointment upon him) if he thoroughly informs himself as to what should be set down in an official application. It must be understood that, in the forms here given, the words printed in italics are merely inserted to show how the "blanks" in such documents should be filled in.

Every application for a homestead entry (except in the case of an intending emigrant from Europe) must be made *personally* at one of the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, as follows:—

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD RIGHT.

I, *John Smith*, of the *City of Toronto*, in the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario*, *Carpenter*, do hereby apply to be entered, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts,

for the *S.W.* Quarter of Section No. *28*, of Township *14*, Range *12 W.*, containing *160* acres, for the purpose of procuring a homestead right therein. It is understood by this entry I have no claim for a free or separate wood-lot.

(Signed), *JOHN SMITH*,

Gladstone District,

July 14, 1881.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, *John Smith*, of the *City of Toronto*, in the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario*, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am over eighteen years of age; that I have not previously obtained a patent under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having *bona fide* improvements thereon; and that the application is for my exclusive use and benefit, with intention to reside upon and cultivate the said land. So help me God.

(Signed), *JOHN SMITH*.

Sworn before me at *Gladstone*, in the County of *Marquette*, this *14th* day of *July 1881*.

(Signed), *JOS. GRAHAM, D. L. A.*

When application is made by a duly authorized agent to be allowed to enter for a homestead in the name of a person intending to emigrate to Canada, from Great Britain or other European country, it should be according to the following form:—

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD BY AN AGENT.

I, *Thomas Cornwell*, of the town of *Liverpool*, in the County of *Lancashire*, in the *Kingdom of Great Britain*, agent, do hereby apply for and on behalf of *William Henry Dyson*, of the *Village of Chessington*, in the County of *Surrey*, in the *Kingdom of Great Britain*, farmer, to be entered under the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts, for the *N.E.* Quarter of Section *12*, of Township *3*, Range *21 West*, containing *160* acres, for the purpose of securing a homestead right therein. It is understood by

GEORGE COX,
Engraver, Lithographer

AND DIE SINKER,
Plain or Colored Emboss Printer.
OTTAWA.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
Conveyancer,
Mining, Real Estate and General Agent,
Commissioner in B.R., etc.,
RAT PORTAGE,
MANITOBA.

MACKENZIE & RANKIN,
Barristers at-law, Solicitors, &c

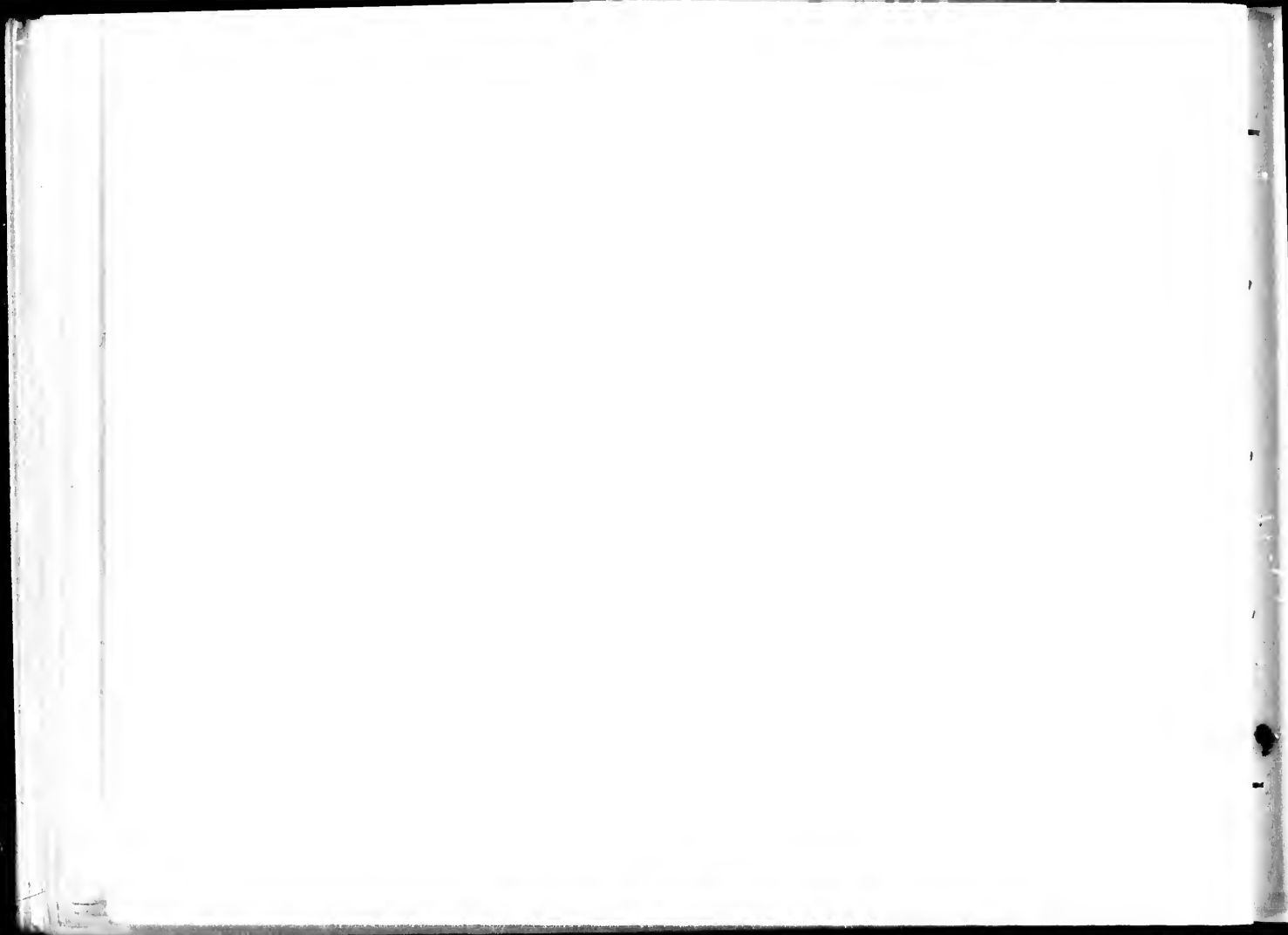
MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

Fred Mackenzie.

C. S. Rankin.

C. S. RANKIN,
Solicitors, &c
WINNIPEG.

C. S. Rankin.



MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

this application that the said *William Henry Dyson* makes no claim for a free or separate wood-lot.

(Sgd.) *Thos. Cornell.*

Turtle Mountain District,
July 18th, 1881.

The agent, who must *personally* make the application as above at one of the Local Offices, is required also to file the following :

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, *Thomas Cornell*, do solemnly *swear* (or *affirm*, as the case may be) that *William Henry Dyson*, of *Chessington, Great Britain*, for whom I am acting here: as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that he has not previously obtained a homestead on Dominion lands; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that the application is made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said *William Henry Dyson*, and with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land. So help me God.

Sworn before me this 18th day of July, } (Sgd.) *Thos. Cornell.*
1881, at *Turtle Mountain.* }

(Sgd.) *Geo. F. Newcomb, D. L. A.*

When a settler has fulfilled the condition of three years continuous residence on and cultivation of his homestead, he can obtain his free patent from the Crown on filing with the Local Agent, according to the following form, an

APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD PATENT.

To the Agent of Dominion Lands,
Dufferin District,

Sir,—I have the honor to apply, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Acts" and amendments thereto, for a patent from the Crown for my homestead, upon grounds set forth in the annexed Affidavits.

Dated *July 2nd, 1881,* (Sgd.) *M. Duffy.*

Affidavits, according to the following forms must accompany the above application, being the "legal proofs" required by the law. They may be sworn before any Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for taking affidavits in B. R., or any Local Agent or clerk in any of the Dominion Lands Offices in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT.

Nelsonville,) *I, Michael Duffy* of the
Manitoba,) Electoral Division of *Louise* in the County
To Wit: } of *East Marquette*, farmer, make oath and
say;—

1. The land for which I claim a Homestead Patent, under the provisions of Section 33, Dominion Lands Acts, is the *S. E.* quarter of Section No. 2, Township 3, Range 9, *West*, containing 160 acres, my Pre-emption being the *S. W.* quarter of Section No. 2, Township 3, Range 9, *West*, and the wood-lot I hold with said Homestead is No. 502, and described as the $N\frac{1}{2}$ of legal subdivision 16 of Section No. 13, of Township 4, Range 8 *West*.

2. I obtained entry in the Dominion Land Office at *Nelsonville* on the 27th day of *March, 1873*, and have been actually residing on my homestead and cultivating the same continuously since the 26th day of *April, 1873*, and I am still residing upon and cultivating the said lands.

3. I had last season, or during the year this application is made, 43 acres under crop, and have, at the date of this application, altogether 58 acres broken and under cultivation, with 36 acres fenced and enclosed on the lands for which I make this application for Patent.

4. My improvements in buildings are of the following description and dimensions:—*One log house (17x24 ft.); one barn (24x16 ft.); one root house (10x12 ft.)*

5. I am a British subject by birth (or naturalization, as the case may be.)

Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, } (Sgd.) *M. Duffy.*
1881, at *Nelsonville.* }

(Sgd.) *H. Landerkin,*
D. L. S.

RED RIVER VALLEY LINE.

THE ST. PAUL,

MINNEAPOLIS,



& MANITOBA

RAILWAY.

THE ONLY LINE through the famous Park Region.

THE ONLY LINE from St. Paul to Lake Minnetonka.

THE ONLY LINE to all the great Wheat Fields of the Red River Valley.

THE ONLY LINE connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway for points in Manitoba and British North-West Territories.

THE ONLY LINE running trains over its own track from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Moorhead or Fargo, or points in

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

County of Marquette East, }
 Province of Manitoba, } We Thomas Tompkins and John
 To Wit: } Carney, of the County of Mar-
 quette and Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing
 Affidavit of Michael Duffey read over to us, make oath and say
 we know the lands therein described, and the cultivation and
 improvements made thereon, and believe all the statements
 made in the said Affidavit are true in substance and in fact
 Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, } (Sgd.) Thos. Tompkins
 1881, at Nelsonville. } (Sgd.) J. Carney.
 (Sgd.) H. Landerkin, D. L. A.

It is important to remember that, in case of
 the application being from an alien who has become
 naturalized, the original certificate of naturalization
 (or a certified copy of the same) must be forwarded
 to Ottawa along with it.

Any one desiring to have opened for his own
 entry a homestead claim upon which the condi-
 tions have not been fulfilled, may present to
 a Local Agent, after the following form, an

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

To the Agent of Dominion Lands,
 Winnipeg District.

SIR,—I have the honor to apply for the Cancellation of the
 Homestead Entry of Luke Devost, for the S. W. Quarter of
 Section 22, Township 7, Range 1, East, under the circumstances
 set forth in the following statements.

(Signed), Duncan McDuff.

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

Winnipeg, }
 Manitoba, } I, Duncan McDuff, of the Township of
 To Wit: } Springfield, in the Province of Manitoba, make
 oath and say: That I personally visited the above-mentioned
 quarter-section on the 11th of July, inst., and there was no one
 at that time residing upon the said lands. I have frequently
 passed over the said lands within the past six months, and have

never observed any one residing on or cultivating the same.
 There are no buildings or other permanent improvements on the
 said lands; and the extent of land broken (about 5 acres) some
 two or three years ago is now completely overgrown with grass
 and weeds.

Sworn before me this 14th day } (Signed), Duncan McDuff.
 of July, 1881, at Winnipeg. }
 (Signed), A. H. Whitcher,
 D. L. A.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S STATEMENTS.

Winnipeg, }
 Manitoba, } We, Louis Ecautrel and Patrick Rourke of
 To Wit: } Township 7, Range 1 E. in the Province of
 Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Duncan Mc-
 Duff read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands
 therein described, and believe the statements made in the said
 Affidavit to be true in substance and in fact.

(Signed), Louis Ecautrel.
 Sworn before me this 14th day } (Signed),
 of July, 1881, at Winnipeg. } Patrick Rourke.
 (Signed), A. H. Whitcher, D. L. A.

BOND REQUIRED OF APPLICANT.

I, Duncan McDuff, hereby bind myself to forfeit to the
 Minister of the Interior the deposit of Ten dollars, which, as a
 guarantee of good faith, I have made in connection with this
 Application for the Cancellation of the Entry of Luke Devost,
 for the S. W. Quarter of Section 22, Township 7, Range 1 East,
 should the evidence I have filed in support thereof be proved to
 be otherwise than substantially true and in accordance with
 fact; and, if so forfeited, the said deposit is either to be given to
 the said Luke Devost, in consideration of the trouble and ex-
 pense he may have incurred through my action herein, or may
 be paid into the public revenues, as the Minister of the Interior
 may under the circumstances direct.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at
 Winnipeg, this 14th day }
 of July, 1881, in the pres- } (Sgd.) Duncan McDuff.
 ence of }
 (Sgd.) A. H. Whitcher, } (SEAL)
 D. L. A.

•

In the following form, if for a pre-emption entry, the words "by pre-emption" are added after the heading :—

APPLICATION TO PURCHASE DOMINION LANDS.

Birtle, July 23rd, 1881,

I, *Charles Jackson*, of the City of *Montreal*, in the County of *Hochelaga*, in the Province of *Quebec*, hereby apply to purchase the

S. W. Quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 26 ; Acres, 160
 OR
 S. Half " 33, " 19, " 29 ; " 320
 OR
 Whole " 19, " 18, " 27 ; " 640
 OR
 S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 27, " 17, " 26 ; " 480

(Signed), *Chas. Jackson.*

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.

Though the fact does not seem to be very generally known, the law of Canada and the statutes of Manitoba provide ample protection for the settler and his family against their new home in the North-West being seized for debt at the instance of a vindictive creditor ; that is (in the North-West Territories) if the head of a family takes the precaution of securing it by effecting the necessary special registration.

IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

Any man who is the owner of real estate in fee simple or for life, with a house thereon actually occupied by him, may register as a "homestead" in the ordinary Registry office for the district, an extent of land not exceeding eighty acres (in a

rural locality,) or the lot on which such dwelling house stands (if an incorporated city, town, or village.) A homestead thus registered is wholly exempt from seizure or sale under execution or under any act respecting insolvency, for any debt of the owner contracted after such registration, provided the value of the homestead does not exceed \$2,000. If its value exceeds that amount, then it stands so exempt to that amount, except :—(1). For the amount of any mortgage given to secure the purchase money of the property, and (2) for the amount of any taxes due thereon.

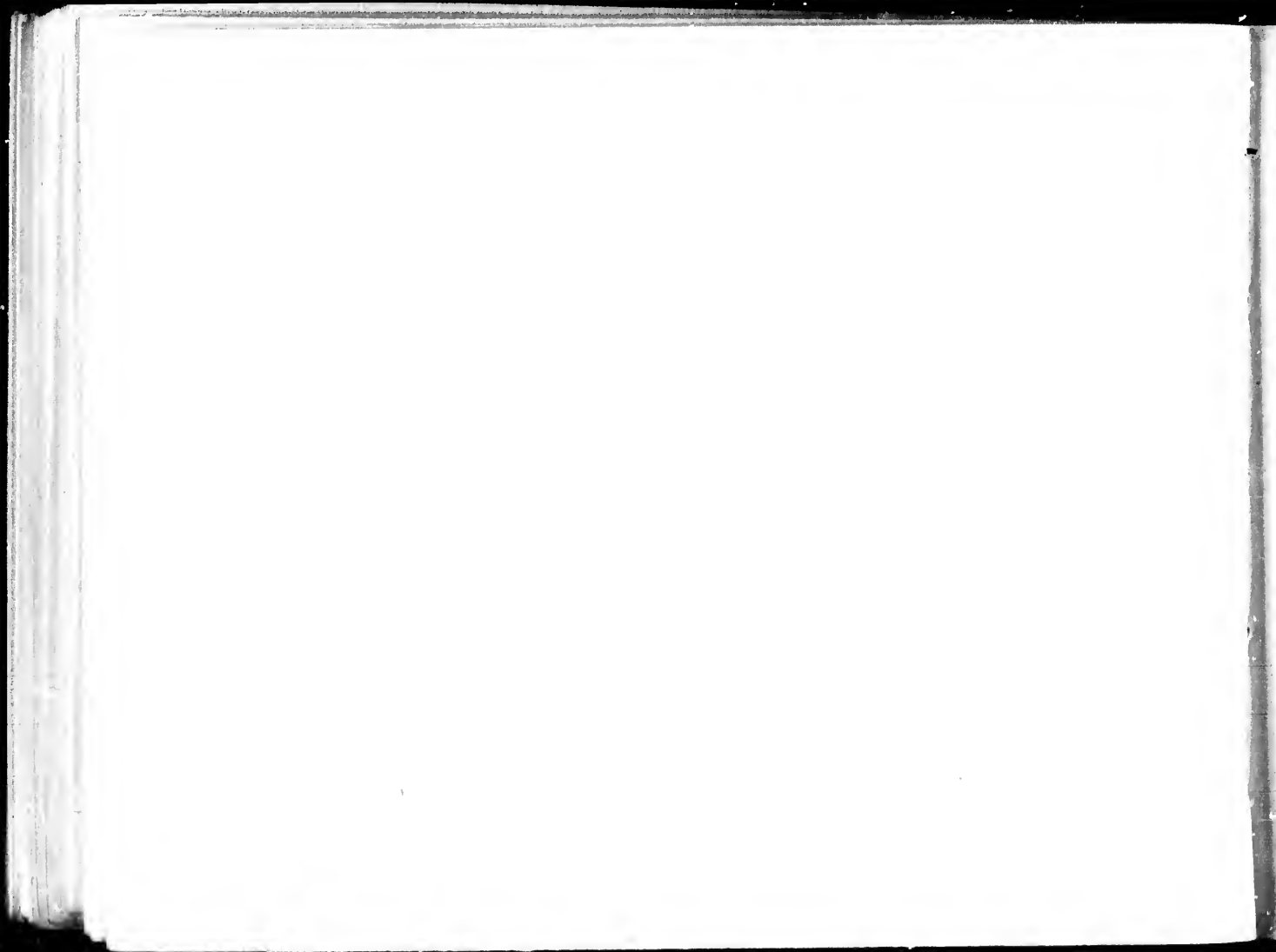
In case the proprietor of the homestead is married, he has the right, upon making the necessary affidavits, to have his wife's name entered by the Registrar upon the certificate to such homestead, whereupon she becomes the joint owner of a life interest therein. Should the wife at any time thereafter be unfaithful to her husband, on legal proof thereof being furnished to a court of competent jurisdiction, her name may be cancelled, when her life interest absolutely ceases. Except in a case of that kind, the wife's name having once been registered, the property can only be disposed of by her joining with her husband in any deed. If she should die previous to her husband and there are any minor children living, the homestead cannot be alienated without the sanction in writing of a stipendiary magistrate or the judge of a local court of record.

In the event of the owner of such a homestead dying, the property goes to the widow for life, or, if he leaves no widow, to any minor child or children, to use so long as such minority continues. [For further particulars, see the Homestead Exemption Act, 1878.]

In case of a property being the wife's, she may, as in the manner above stated, register the name of her husband as joint owner with her.

IN MANITOBA,

The law is still more liberal in protecting from seizure for debt the property of a settler. Thus, the following is a list of the real and personal estate declared to be absolutely free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any of the courts of the Province, viz.: (1) The land cultivated by the debtor to the extent of 100 acres, any excess being liable to be sold (with privilege to first mortgagee); also the house, stables; barns, and fences on the farm, subject to the same condition, (2) the beds, bedding, and bedsteads in common use by the debtor and his family; (3) one stove and its piping, one table, necessary kitchen utensils and table crockery for the debtor and



his family, one spinning wheel, one weaver's loom, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and the nets and seines used by the debtor; (4) necessary food for the family for thirty days; (5) one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and food for the same for thirty days; (6) the tools and necessaries used by the debtor in his trade or profession, to the value of \$100 (if he be a mechanic), and \$200 (if he be a farmer or professional man); (7) the articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services; (8) the necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family. The debtor is moreover entitled to choose which articles he will retain in the event of having more of a particular kind than is covered by the exemption.

The articles embraced within the exemptions numbered 3, 5, 6, and 7 are, however, liable to seizure, if their price should be sued for—that is, if they have not been paid for. School and municipal taxes are recoverable, and may be levied for upon any of the debtor's real or personal property, except such as is included in exemptions 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The Act further declares that no judgment or action for debt contracted outside the Province shall be enforced against any settler coming into Manitoba within a period of seven years from the date of his arrival, though this provision has no effect to prevent the collection of debts contracted outside the Province for goods purchased to be brought into it.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW OF CANADA.

The following are the principal provisions of "The Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," summarized as briefly as may be:—

ACTUAL STATUS OF ALIENS.

"Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject."

Aliens, however, are not qualified for office; to exercise any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owners of a British ship.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH-BORN ALIENS.

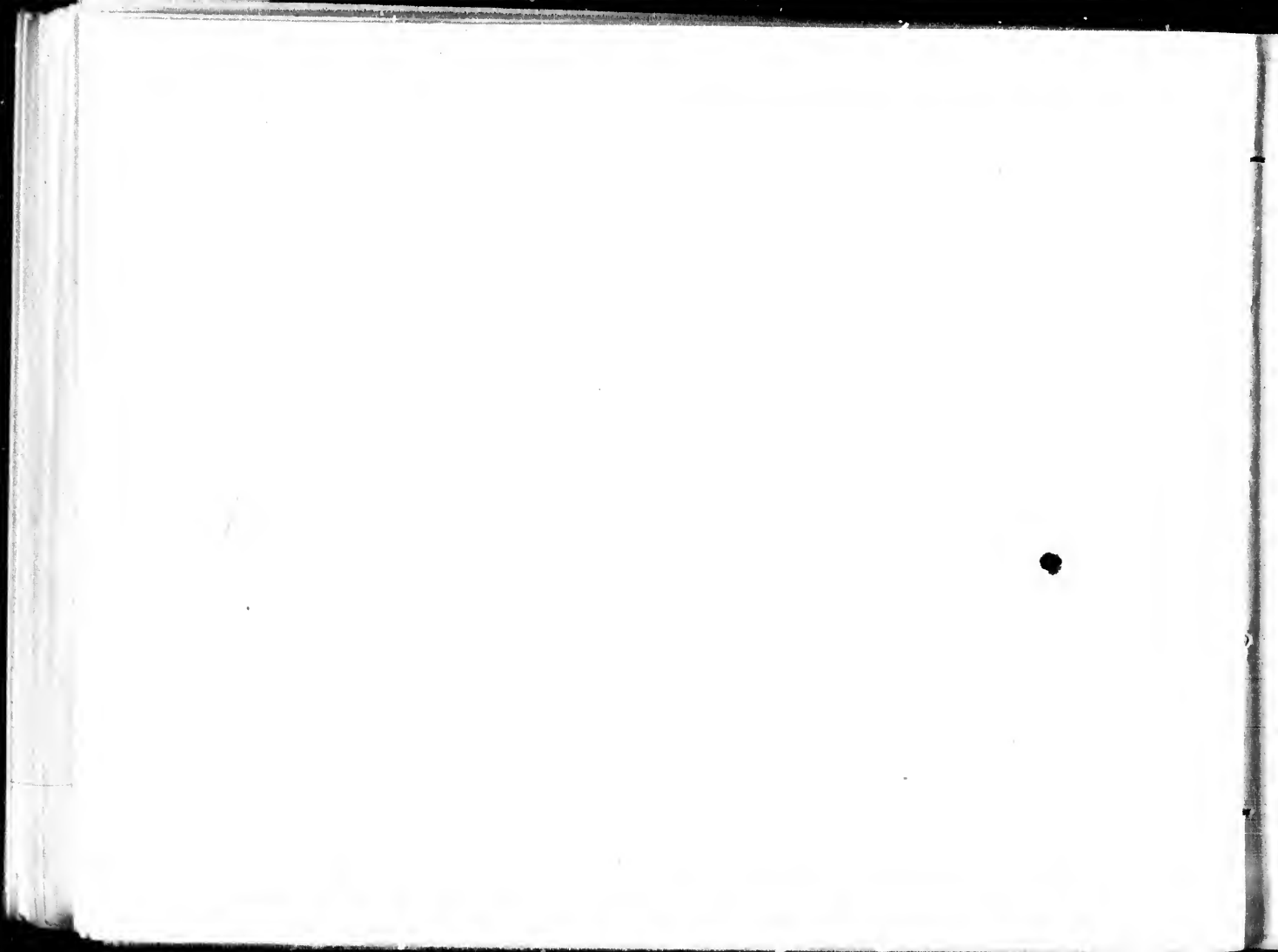
The following clauses have a special interest for British subjects who voluntarily relinquished the privileges of such with a view of settling in the United States or other foreign country, but now desire to repatriate themselves:

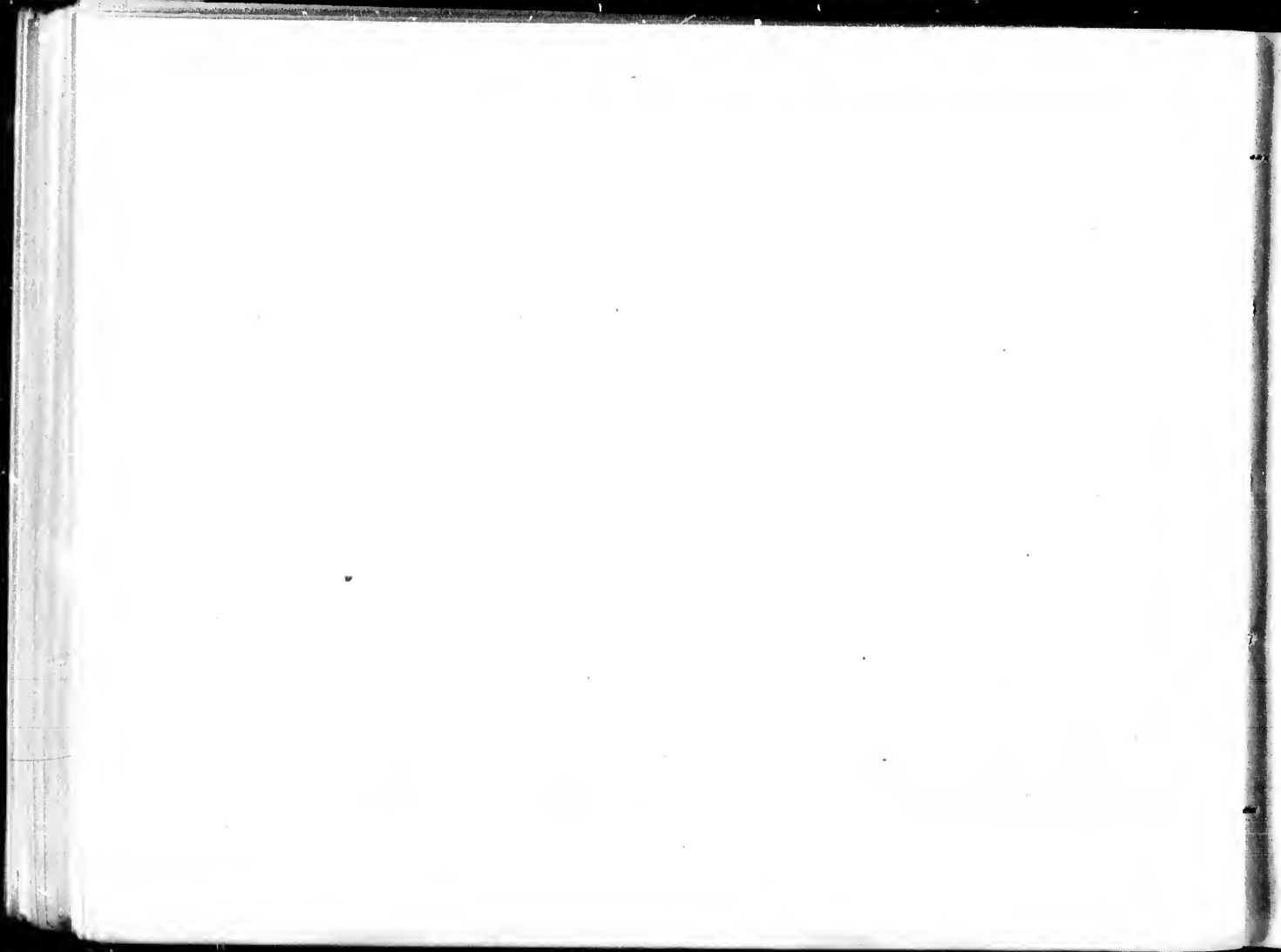
"Where the British subject has before the coming into force of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State, and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject within Canada, he may, at any time within two years after the coming into force of this Act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject within Canada; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

"A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows:—If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; and if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty."

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS AND RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

An alien who has resided in Canada for a term *not less than three years*, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of one





MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

The dimensions of the boundaries of land, however, are usually ascertained and described by the standard of measurement called "Gunter's chain." A chain, which is subdivided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each, is 66 feet in length. The following are the equivalents:—8,000 links = 80 chains = 1 mile.

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

In the measure of a superficies the yard is subdivided, as in lineal measure, into feet and inches, 144 square inches being equal to a square foot. For the measurement of large quantities of land the multiples of the yard are the pole, the rood, and the acre; and still larger surfaces, as of whole countries or territories, are expressed in square miles. The rood and the pole being almost obsolete on this side of the Atlantic, less quantities than an acre are generally expressed in decimals. The following are

the relations of square measure:—27,878,400 sq. ft. = 3,097,600 sq. yds. = 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.

EXPLANATION OF ROMAN FIGURES.

The numbers of ranges, townships, and sections being usually marked on the surveyors' monuments in Roman letters, the following table is given for the benefit of Prospectors, so that they may readily understand how any particular number would respectively be represented in ordinary numerals:—

1 I	11 XI	21 XXI	31 XXXI
2 II	12 XII	22 XXII	32 XXXII
3 III	13 XIII	23 XXIII	33 XXXIII
4 IV	14 XIV	24 XXIV	34 XXXIV
5 V	15 XV	25 XXV	35 XXXV
6 VI	16 XVI	26 XXVI	36 XXXVI
7 VII	17 XVII	27 XXVII	37 XXXVII
8 VIII	18 XVIII	28 XXVIII	38 XXXVIII
9 IX	19 XIX	29 XXIX	39 XXXIX
10 X	20 XX	30 XXX	40 XL

COPIES OF OFFICIAL MAPS, ETC.

Private persons desirous of obtaining copies of official maps or other documents from the Department of the Interior, can obtain them by forwarding an application to the Minister, accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the probable cost, according to the following:—

TARIFF OF FEES.

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 do do Section \$1.00.
 Copying of township plan, \$2.50.

Lithographed copy of township plan, 50 cents.
 Lithographed copy of parish plan—inner two miles, \$2.00.
 do do outer two miles, \$1.00.
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 Copying documents—first 100 words, 25 cents.
 do do each succeeding 100 words, 15 cents.

