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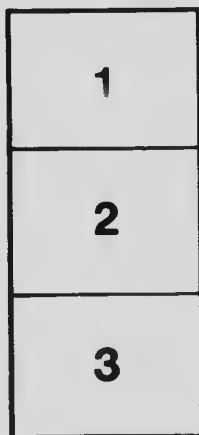
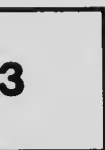
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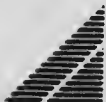
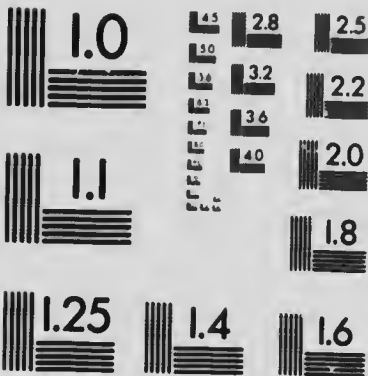
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— IN —

NEW ONTARIO
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

Healthy Climate

Fertile Soil

Cheap Fuel

Good Water

Good Schools and Churches. Free Homesteads

Choice Lands for Sale at Moderate Prices

Good Markets

Good Prices

No Crop Failures

Generous Rainfall

Maps and Full Information respecting Canadian Northern Lands
in Manitoba and Saskatchewan from

T. A. BURROWS

LAND COMMISSIONER

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NEW ONTARIO.

The Rainy River District.

The Rainy River forms for some distance the boundary between Ontario and the United States, and connects the Lake of the Woods with Rainy Lake, a distance of about eighty miles. It passes through a rich alluvial tract of a uniform black loam of great depth. All the land fronting on the river is suitable for agriculture, and a considerable settlement already exists there. Port Frances and Rainy River are the principal towns in the district. The climate in winter, while being perhaps a few degrees colder than that of older Ontario, is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and the snow fall is not deep. Vegetation is luxuriant in the extreme; all the cereal and grass crops common to Ontario grow there, and garden-crops flourish exceedingly. The country is well wooded with pine, oak, elm, ash, basswood, soft maple, poplar, birch, balsam, spruce, cedar and tamarac. Lumbering operations are extensively carried on and there are well-equipped sawmills at Rainy River Station (a divisional point on the Canadian Northern Railway) where a large staff is employed the year round. As a mining region the Rainy River district is yet in its infancy, but its possibilities in this regard are known to be very great. There are several important gold mines now being worked on Rainy Lake and the Seine River, and elsewhere mining operations are being actively carried on. Thus the mining and lumbering industries combined, afford the settler the best of markets for his produce at prices considerably higher than can be secured in Eastern Ontario. The lands are owned and administered by the Government of Ontario (Department of Crown Lands, Toronto), and are open for settlement in 160 acre lots free, with conditions of residence, cultivation of ten acres for every 100 located and erection of buildings.

MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is situated midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It comprises within its limits the famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forests, numerous rivers, and vast water expansions. Its forests in the east, along the rivers and fringing its great lakes, and on its mountain elevations furnish the settlers with fuel. Its principal rivers—the Red, Assiniboine and Pembina—give a great natural drainage system to all parts of the province, and smaller streams form a perfect network throughout the country. Its larger lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis—abound with fish, which are caught in immense quantities by organized companies for export to the principal cities of the United States and to supply the local demand. Aside from the utility of these natural advantages put to a practical use, all combined, forests, rivers and lakes, have a mighty influence on the climate of Manitoba in increasing the rainfall and supplying an abundance of moisture. The population of Manitoba has steadily and rapidly increased during the past ten years, and according to the census of 1901, numbered 254,000 people, to which a large addition was made last year, and a conservative estimate now places the population at 300,000. An evidence of the growth and prosperity of the province is given in the value of her farm buildings erected during 1901, which amounted to \$2,228,875.

The soil is a rich, deep, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep clay sub-soil. It is specially adapted to

wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production, by 35,000 farmers, reaches over 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 23,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half of it is occupied

Crops of 1902.

The crop area and total yield of grain, roots, etc., of Manitoba for 1902, were as follows, according to the official returns:—

	Acres in Crop	Total yield bushels	Aver. yield to acre
Wheat	2,039,940	53,057,267	26
Oats	725,060	31,178,050	47.5
Barley	329,790	11,848,122	35.9
Flax	41,200	561,110	13.7
Rye	2,559	19,900	19.5
Peas	1,596	31,151	21.1
Corn	2,205		
Brome	12,185		
Potatoes	22,005	3,459,325	157
Roots	12,175	3,230,995	265
Total	3,189,015	100,052,315	

The average yield of cultivated grasses was over two tons to the acre, and of natural grasses 1.7 tons.

The total increase in area under grain over the previous year was 223,117. The percentage of increase of last year's yield over that of 1901 is: wheat, over 5 per cent.; oats, over 24 per cent.; barley, over 81 per cent.; flax, over 141 per cent.; and peas, 109 per cent.

Dairying.

The first creamery was established in Manitoba in 1888. To-day there are 28 creameries and 31 cheese factories. In 1896 the Government established a Dairy School in the City of Winnipeg, which has proved a great success and a great benefit to the province generally. There has been a large attendance of students at every session. The majority of butter and cheese makers who are managing factories in Manitoba at the present time are those who have taken a course in the school. The Manitoba Government Dairy School is a free gift to all residents of the Province of Manitoba. The school is fully equipped with all modern machinery for giving instructions in both



STUBBLE PLOUGHING, ASSINIBO

home dairy and creamery butter making, and factory cheese making.

The estimated value of all dairy products in past years is as follows:—1894, \$14,000, 1895, \$198,000, 1896, \$217,000, 1898, \$309,454, 1899, \$474,558, 1900, \$641,990, 1901, \$926,116.

Lands for Settlement.

The impression that Manitoba is already 'filled up' is incorrect. In the Red River Valley of Manitoba are in round numbers 2,800,000 acres, of which up to the present time only 750,000 have ever been cultivated. Here are millions of acres of good land for sale on easy terms at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Homesteads, etc.

Homesteads can still be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River, and between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, on the west of Lake Manitoba, and in the Lake Dauphin and Swan River Valley districts. These districts are adapted for mixed farming, having abundance of hay and water, and with timber near at hand for building purposes. The province still affords a vast field for experienced farmers who can bring money with them to make the first improvements on land, to provide themselves with stock and implements and to carry their families through the first year. The early settlers of Manitoba were all of this class, bringing in carloads of stock and plenty of money to keep them a year. The cost of transportation to-day is not one-third of what it was in the early 80's, when everything had to come by way of the United States. Lumber for building can be placed on homesteads for not more than half the cost of the early days, while machinery, feed, grain, groceries, dry goods, etc., can to-day be purchased at reasonable figures. In short, a settler with \$1,000 can place himself as well as did the settler with \$2,500 ten or twelve years ago, and in all parts of Manitoba products can be disposed of within a few miles of any settler, at the nearest railway station.

Cheap Fuel.

Besides the large tracts of forest, both in and adjacent to Manitoba, there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata.



NE VALLEY, ON LINE OF C. N. R.

Cities and Towns in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the largest city in Canada west of Lake Superior, is about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is sixty miles north of the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, and forty miles south of Lake Winnipeg, a large body of fresh water teeming with fish, and with shores that are in many places heavily timbered. The city stands at the confluence of the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers, and almost on the eastern verge of the great prairies and plains that stretch to the Rocky Mountains. To the east is the rich gold-bearing region of New Ontario, which embraces the country from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, and is largely tributary to Manitoba. The growth of Winnipeg has been phenomenal. In 1870 its population was 215; in 1874 it was 1,809, and the total assessable property, \$2,676,018; in 1902, the population had risen to 18,111, and assessable property to \$28,615,810. Winnipeg is naturally a centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the North-West, and the merchants carry immense stocks required to supply the varied wants of the farming, ranching, mining, fishing and lumbering, as well as the other industries which flourish throughout the country. Every branch of business is represented; all the principal chartered banks of Canada have branches here, and there are a large number of manufacturing establishments, including furniture factories, extensive flour and oatmeal mills, breweries, meat curing and packing factories, foundries, boiler and machine shops, cigar factories, coffee and spice mills, grain bag factory, soap works, tanneries, planing and sawmills, harness and saddlery factories, biscuit and confectionery factories, tile and brickyards, carriage works, marble works, oil mills, book binderies, tent and mattress factories, etc., etc. There are extensive stock yards, and an immense abattoir, arranged for slaughtering and chilling the meat for direct shipment to Europe, has recently been erected. There is ample cold storage in the city for dairy produce, etc.

Winnipeg is the political as well as the commercial centre of Western Canada. The Legislative and the Departmental buildings of the Manitoba Government, and the chief immigration, lands and timber offices of the Dominion Government for the west are located here. The Canadian Northern Railway Co. has its chief offices in Winnipeg, and also the head offices of its land department, where full information regarding the company's land can be obtained. The school system in this city is unsurpassed anywhere; besides the elementary schools, there being a Collegiate Institute, Normal School, four Colleges, and Provincial University, with several Business Colleges, Deaf and Dumb Institute, etc. Winnipeg has hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded, and no city of its size has a greater number of churches. All the national and fraternal lodges are strongly organized here. Winnipeg is a well built city, with a number of very fine public buildings and handsome residences, and possesses several public parks. On the east side of Red River is St. Boniface, where is located the Roman Catholic Cathedral and College, the Archbishop's palace, hospital, etc.

The largest towns in the province outside of Winnipeg are on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway:—Portage la Prairie, 56 miles west, and Brandon, 133 miles west. These are progressive centres for a considerable area of fine farming country, each being a railroad junction point and being well supplied with stores, etc. Throughout the province are many other important towns, and at every railway station are grain elevators, stores, etc., giving the necessary business facilities for the neighboring settlements.



WHEAT CUTTING, RED RIVER VALLEY

SASKATCHEWAN.

The District of Saskatchewan is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, and its principal branch, the South Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle and sheep.

Towns.

Prince Albert, with a population of 2,275, is the chief town of the territorial division. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan, and is in the centre of an extensive farming district. The town was incorporated in 1886, is lighted by electricity, and is well supplied with stores, churches, schools, three saw-mills, two large grist mills, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day each, brick yards, grain elevators, breweries, newspapers, etc. It is a divisional centre of the Mounted Police.

The Canadian Northern extension from Erwood, now under construction, will be completed to Prince Albert during the current year and will pass through the Carrott River, Stoney Creek and Melfort districts.

Battleford (population 660) is another well situated town on the delta of the Battle River, west of Prince Albert, which has a sawmill, police post, Indian Industrial School, good hotels, etc. It is in the centre of a magnificent cattle country, settled by prosperous ranchmen and farmers.

Stock Raising, Ranching and Dairy Farming.

The country is remarkably well adapted for stock raising and large shipments are made annually in gradually increasing numbers. In fact, the better it becomes known the more its fitness for that purpose becomes apparent. Immense tracts of hay land are not only to be found south of the Saskatchewan, capable of sustaining countless herds, but on the north side there are areas of rich pasturage. Fresh water is everywhere abundant, and the country being more or less wooded, protection is afforded to the cattle, which, however, must be fed, and should be sheltered three months to four months every winter. For



IVER VALLEY, ON LINE OF C. N. R.

hands of from 100 to 500 it is unsurpassed. Horses winter out well, and can therefore be kept in large bands. Sheep, of which there are large shipments made, require the same care as cattle, and are better in small flocks.

Timber.

North and east of the arable part of Saskatchewan there exist extensive tracts of the finest spruce timber in the world. This means cheap building material for the settler for all time to come, it is now being cut to supply the local demand for lumber, and will, no doubt, find its way to southern markets; but its greatest value will probably be found in the creation of an extensive pulp and paper industry, sometime in the future. The spruce forests of Saskatchewan are an exceedingly valuable asset.

Fisheries.

The very extensive series of lakes north of the Saskatchewan are well stocked with the finny tribes; white fish, trout, pike, pickerel, sturgeon, etc.; that are exceedingly valuable, not only for local consumption, but for export also, when the industry is further developed.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

Within the borders of Northern Alberta is a practically illimitable area of the most fertile land, well timbered and well watered. The surface of the country is gently undulating, and through the centre of the district the Saskatchewan River flows in a bed 200 feet below the level. Wood and prairie alternate irregularly. In some parts there are large plains free from timber and in others great areas of woods composed of large trees. The soil consists of a layer of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould, with little or no mixture of sand or gravel, bearing a growth of wild vegetation of a luxuriance seen in no other part of the Territories, and, indeed, seldom seen anywhere outside of the tropics. It is peculiar to this section of the country that the black mould is deeper on the knolls and ridges than in the hollows. With a soil of such depth and fertility, it is not wonderful that in ordinary good seasons a yield of oats of 100 to 111 weighed bushels to the acre has not been uncommon, and that less than 60 bushels is considered below the average, 70 to 85 bushels averaging 50 pounds to the bushel, being an ordinary yield; that bar-



THRESHING OUTFIT—

ley will yield 60 bushels and wheat over 40, and potatoes of from two to three pounds weight are not a rarity. Of course, these yields have not been attained every year, nor in any year by every farmer, but they have been attained without extraordinary exertions, and prove that the capacity is in the soil if the tillage is given to bring it out. Fall wheat has been grown in several parts of Alberta during the past ten years with uniformly good results, the yield in some cases being as high as 60 bushels to the acre. Live stock of all kinds is raised extensively, including horses of all grades, from heavy draught to Indian ponies, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Native horses do well without stabling all the year round, but good stock of whatever kind requires good treatment to bring it to its best, when it is most profitable. There is a varied and nutritive pasture during a long season in summer; there is an abundant supply of hay procurable for winter feeding, and an abundant and universally distributed water supply. The climate is clear, equable and healthful, which makes it a pleasant country to live in. There are very few summer or winter storms, and no severe ones. Blizzards and wind storms are unknown. As a consequence, a fine class of cattle can be raised very cheaply and with less danger of loss in this district than in some other parts. The advantages which tell so heavily in favor of the district for cattle raising, tell as heavily in favor of dairying. Native fruits—wild strawberries, raspberries, gooscherries, saskatoon and cranberries, cherries and black currants—grow in profusion almost everywhere, and tobacco is successfully cultivated. All through the country small game, principally mallard and teal, prairie chicken and partridge, is very plentiful, and deer may not infrequently be found. Coal of excellent quality is found throughout the whole district.

Chief Town.

Edmonton, on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, is the market town for the farmers, traders, miners, etc., on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and for the trade of the great Mackenzie Basin, and is a well-built and prosperous town with a population of over 3,000, is lighted by electricity and has all the modern adjuncts of thriving towns. Edmonton has several chartered banks, two flour mills, planing factories, pork packing factory, two breweries, two brick-yards, six churches, two hospitals, newspapers, public schools and every branch of business, both wholesale and retail is represented. There are five coal mines near the town.



OUTFIT—RESPITE FOR LUNCHEON.

SYSTEM OF LAND SURVEY

Manitoba and the North-West Territories have now been accurately surveyed by the Dominion Government, and parcelled out into square and uniform lots on the following plan:—The land is divided into "townships" six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 360 acres, or one square mile each section, and these are again sub-divided into quarter sections of 90 acres. A road allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west.

The following is a plan of a township:

Township Diagram.

Each Square is 640 acres, and a quarter section 160 acres

W

SIX MILES SQUARE.

SIX MILES SQUARE					
N					
31 C.N.R.	32 Gov.	33 C.N.R.	34 Gov.	35 C.N.R.	36 Gov.
30 Gov.	29 Schools	28 Gov.	27 C.N.R.	26 H.B.	25 C.N.R.
19 C.N.R.	20 Gov.	21 C.N.R.	22 Gov.	23 C.N.R.	24 Gov.
18 Gov.	17 C.N.R.	16 Gov.	15 C.N.R.	14 Gov.	13 C.N.R.
7 C.N.R.	8 H.B.	9 C.N.R.	10 Gov.	11 Schools	12 Gov.
6 Gov.	5 C.N.R.	4 Gov.	3 C.N.R.	2 Gov.	1 C.N.R.
S					
E					

A Section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square

Government Lands, open for homestead (that is for free settlement)—Sections Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Northern Railway Lands for sale.—Sections Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

School Sections.—Sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Free Homestead Regulations.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for homestead entry.

Homestead Duties.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:—

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for Patent

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Re-



STACKING WHEAT, PORTAGE PLAINS,

fore making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

Milling in Western Canada.

Wheat-flour milling is the most important manufacturing interest in Western Canada, and the product not only finds a ready market throughout the whole Dominion, but is exported to Great Britain, Newfoundland, South Africa, China, Japan and Australia. Mills are located at different points throughout the country, one at Winnipeg having a capacity of 2,500 barrels daily, and the total daily capacity of the 57 mills reaches over 13,000 barrels. Other mills are in course of erection. There are also oatmeal mills in operation at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Edmonton, having a daily capacity of 750 barrels.

Grain Elevators.

The grain elevator system throughout Western Canada is perfect, the facilities now existing being sufficient to handle, if necessary, 125,000,000 bushels of grain in less than six months' time. The magnificent system affords a ready market at all seasons of the year, the farmer being enabled to have his grain unloaded from his wagon, elevated, cleaned and loaded on the cars in an incredibly short space of time at very moderate charges. It is within the right of anybody or company to erect an elevator anywhere in Manitoba and the Territories under exactly the same terms and conditions as those already built, the markets being open to anyone who chooses to engage in the business. There is no monopoly. Farmers are also given the privilege of loading their grain into the cars from their wagons. The rapid increase in the storage capacity is one of the best indications of the continuous development of the country's agricultural resources. In 1891, the total storage capacity was 7,628,000 bushels; in the eleven intervening years this has steadily increased until last year it reached over 28,000,000 bushels, and including those grain elevators in course of erection, would make the total capacity 31,000,000, an increase of between six and seven million bushels over 1901. The following is a summary:—

Canadian Pacific Railway	23,000,000
Canadian Northern Railway	8,000,000
Grand total	31,000,000



PLAINS, ON THE LINE OF THE C. N. R.

Canadian Northern Railway Company

HAS A LAND GRANT OF

3,500,000 ACRES

OF ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS IN

Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan

— SUITABLE FOR —

GRAIN, STOCK AND DAIRY FARMING.

Even Numbered Sections Are Held Open by the
Dominion Government as

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

Railway Land Regulations.

The Canadian Northern Railway lands consist of odd-numbered sections along the Main Line and Branches, in the Dauphin, Swan River, Kamsack and Carrot River districts in Northern Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The Railway lands are for sale at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per acre according to location and quality of soil.

Maps showing in detail the lands and prices have been prepared and will be sent free to applicants.

Terms of Payment.

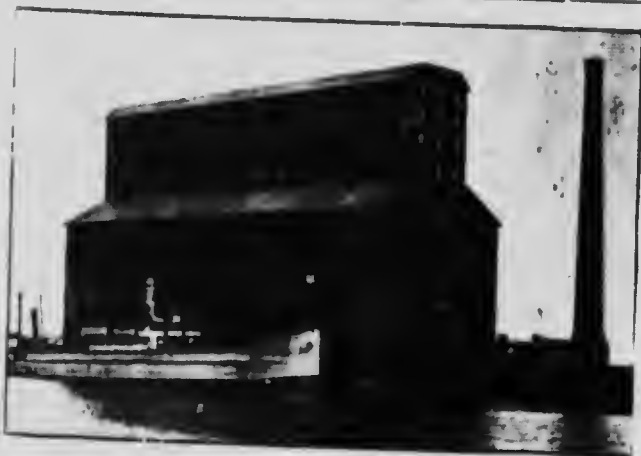
If land (not exceeding 640 acres) is bought for actual personal settlement within one year, the aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments; the first to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder annually thereafter.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices:—

160 ac. at \$4.00 per ac., 1st instl'mt	\$95.85	and 9 equal instl'mts of	\$80.00
" " 4.50 " " " "	107.85	" " "	90.00
" " 5.00 " " " "	119.85	" " "	100.00
" " 5.50 " " " "	131.80	" " "	110.00

Purchasers who do not undertake to settle personally upon the land within one year, are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.



CANADIAN NORTHERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR

Working House, Capacity,
Annex

Total - - -

NOTE.—The Annex is the Finest Grain Storage Fire Proof Building
Brick and Steel embedded in Cement.

General Conditions.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under the regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects are granted by the Company over their railway.

How to Reach the Canadian West

Settlers from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces can purchase tickets from any Railway Station or Ticket Agent direct to Fort Frances, Rainy River, Winnipeg, Dauphin, Grand View, Swan River or any station on the Canadian Northern Railway, and get the benefit of the Special Settlers' Rate.

Reduced Fares for Land Seekers

Special round-trip explorers' tickets can be obtained by newly arrived settlers at the Company's Land Office at Winnipeg, the full price of which will be applied on account of purchase money if the holder buys from the Company 160 acres or more. In this way land hunters are enabled to make a personal inspection of the land free of cost for themselves.

Settlers' Effects.

Settlers' Effects within the meaning of this schedule may be made up of the following articles and are subject to the General Notices and Conditions of Carriage printed in the Shipping Receipt:



WAGONS, FORT ARTHUR, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

-	-	1,250,000 Bushels
-	-	2,250,000 Bushels
-	-	3,500,000 Bushels

ing in America. The material used in its construction is Hollow Fire

LESS THAN CARLOAD LOTS—Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other Vehicles for personal use (second-hand), Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (second-hand), when accompanied by second-hand Household Goods.

CARLOAD LOTS—Live Stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household Goods and Personal Property (second-hand); Wagons or other Vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and tools (all second-hand); Lumber and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain; small quantity of Trees and Shrubbery; small lots of Live Poultry and Pet Animals, and sufficient feed for the Live Stock while on the journey.

NOTE 1—Should the allotted number of Live Stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the earload rates for Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such ear will not exceed the regular rate for a straight earload of Live Stock.

NOTE 2—**PASSES.** One man will be passed free in charge of Live Stock when forming part of earloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit.

NOTE 3—**MERCHANDISE,** such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and if shipped, will be charged the regular classified tariff rates.

NOTE 4—**CARTAGE IN WINNIPEG AND ST. BONIFACE.** The rates authorized herein are exclusive of cartage in Winnipeg and St. Boniface. When traffic is teamed by the Company's cartage agents, the expense of same will be added and collected in addition to the rates authorized.

NOTE 5—**MINIMUM CHARGE.** No single shipment will be taken for less than 35 cents.

NOTE 6—**CARLOAD RATES** shown herein are based on a weight of 24,000 pounds, and will apply on any shipment occupying a car, whether weighing 24,000 pounds, or less; and if over 24,000 pounds, excess will be charged at a proportionate rate.

SCHEDULE OF RATES ON SETTLERS' EFFECTS FROM PORT ARTHUR, ONT

TO	L. L. L. per 100 lbs.	C. L. 24,000 lbs. or less	TO	L. L. L. per 100 lbs.	C. L. 24,000 lbs. or less
*Abilwin	15	45 00	*Mafeking	43	43 00
*Addie Lake	15	15 00	*Makinak	40	40 00
*Alpha	37	37 00	*Marchand	35	35 00
*Altamont	38	38 00	*Marleapolls	30	30 00
*Ashdown	40	10 00	*Martinville	40	40 00
*Ashville	41	41 00	*Margaret	40	40 00
*Argue	40	40 00	*Mattawlin	12	12 00
*Arnold	37	37 00	*Mayfeld	38	38 00
*Atkokan	15	15 00	*Melhven Jet	40	40 00
*Baden	43	43 00	*Mekilwin	38	38 00
*Badger	35	35 00	*Miami	37	37 14
*Baldur	30	30 00	*Mine Centre	15	15 00
*Banning	15	15 00	*Minotomas	42	42 00
*Barwick	20	20 00	*Minto	40	40 00
*Bear's Pass	15	15 00	*Mokomon	10	10 00
*Beaver	37	37 00	*Morris	35	35 00
*Beaudette	32	32 00	*Murdock	00	9 00
*Bedford	35	35 00	*Myrtle	36	30 00
*Belmont	30	30 00	*Neepawa	30	30 00
*Birch River	13	13 00	*Newton	36	30 00
*Bowman	13	43 0	*Nimto	40	40 00
*Brandon	40	10 00	*North Lake	16	10 00
*Brunkild	30	36 00	*Novra	43	43 00
*Carman	37	37 00	*Oak Bluff	35	35 00
*Carlier	35	35 00	*Oakland	37	37 00
*Cowan	42	12 00	*Oakville	36	30 00
*Curtis	36	36 00	*Ogilvie	34	34 00
*Dacotah	35	35 00	*Ochre River	40	40 00
*Dauphin	40	10 00	*Pinewood	20	20 00
*Deerwood	37	37 00	*Pine River	41	41 00
*Delta	37	37 00	*Plumas	30	30 00
*Dufresne	35	35 00	*Porage la Prairie	37	37 00
*Dunrea	10	10 00	*Powell	43	43 00
*Elgin	40	40 00	*Rainy River	20	20 00
*Ell	36	36 00	*Ridgeway	37	37 00
*Elliott's	10	40 00	*Itoland	36	36 00
*Emerson	35	35 00	*Itosevelt	34	34 00
*Eno	15	15 00	*Itosebank	43	43 00
*Erwood	43	43 00	*Itosmere	37	37 00
*Ethelbert	11	41 00	*Itomthwalto	40	40 00
*Eustace	36	36 0	*Itowan	12	12 00
*Fairfax	40	40 00	*Itamllams	35	35 00
*Farrington	15	15 00	*Itand Lake	13	13 00
*Fishers	42	42 00	*Itanforl	35	35 00
*Fork River	41	41 00	*Itater	42	42 00
*Fort Francis	15	15 00	*Itahabiqua	14	14 00
*Garland	41	41 00	*Itifton	41	41 00
*Gilbert Plains	41	41 00	*Itifton Jet	41	41 00
*Gladstone	38	38 00	*Itilver Creek	00	9 00
*Glencairn	39	39 00	*Itilver Mountain	41	11 00
*Glendale	39	39 00	*Itilver Plains	35	35 00
*Glenella	30	30 00	*Itate R. er	00	6 00
*Glenlea	35	35 00	*Itomerset	38	38 00
*Glenor-hy	15	15 00	*Itosperling	30	30 00
*Golden Stream	38	38 00	*Itosprague	35	35 00
*Graceton	33	33 00	*Itostanley Jet	07	7 00
*Grandview	41	41 00	*Itosteep Rock	45	15 00
*Gravel Lake	12	42 00	*Itosteimbach	35	35 00
*Greenway	39	39 00	*Itostratton	20	20 00
*Gruber	44	11 00	*Itost. Agathe	35	35 00
*Gumflint	17	17 00	*Itost. Anne	35	35 00
*Hallboro	39	39 00	*Itost. Boniface	35	35 00
*Headingley	35	35 00	*Itost. Charles	35	35 00
*Hematite	15	15 00	*Itost. Charles Jet	35	3 00
*Hilton	40	40 00	*Itost. Jean	35	35 00
*Hortney	40	40 00	*Itost. Norbert	35	35 00
*Horsewood	36	36 00	*Itoswan Lake	38	3 00
*Huddleston	37	37 00	*Itoswan River	42	42 00
*Humberston	39	39 00	*Itoswainline	37	37 00
*Introuhan	45	15 00	*Itosunderhill	40	40 00
*Indian Springs	38	38 00	*Itosund Point	35	35 00
*Kabalcon	45	15 00	*Itosvalley River	41	41 00
*Kabalaka Falls	08	8 00	*Itosvassar	35	35 00
*Kashabow	45	15 00	*Itoswalldon	37	37 00
*Katrim	38	38 00	*Itoswurood	35	35 00
*Kawene	15	15 00	*Itoswawanesa	40	40 00
*Keego	15	15 00	*Itoswestgate	43	43 00
*La Broquerie	35	35 00	*Itoswhitefish	44	4 00
*La Seine	45	15 00	*Itoswhite Plains	35	35 00
*Lanrier	40	40 00	*Itoswillow Range	36	30 00
*La Vallee	45	15 00	*Itoswindigo	15	15 00
*Lee Blain	17	17 00	*Itoswinipeg	35	35 00
*Letellier	35	35 00	*Itoswinipegosis	41	44 00
*Lorette	35	35 00	*Itoswoodridge	35	35 0
*Lowe Farm	36	36 00	*ItosYoull	37	37 00
*McCreary	40	40 00			
*Mabella	45	15 00			

*No Agent. Freight charges must be prepaid.



CANADIAN

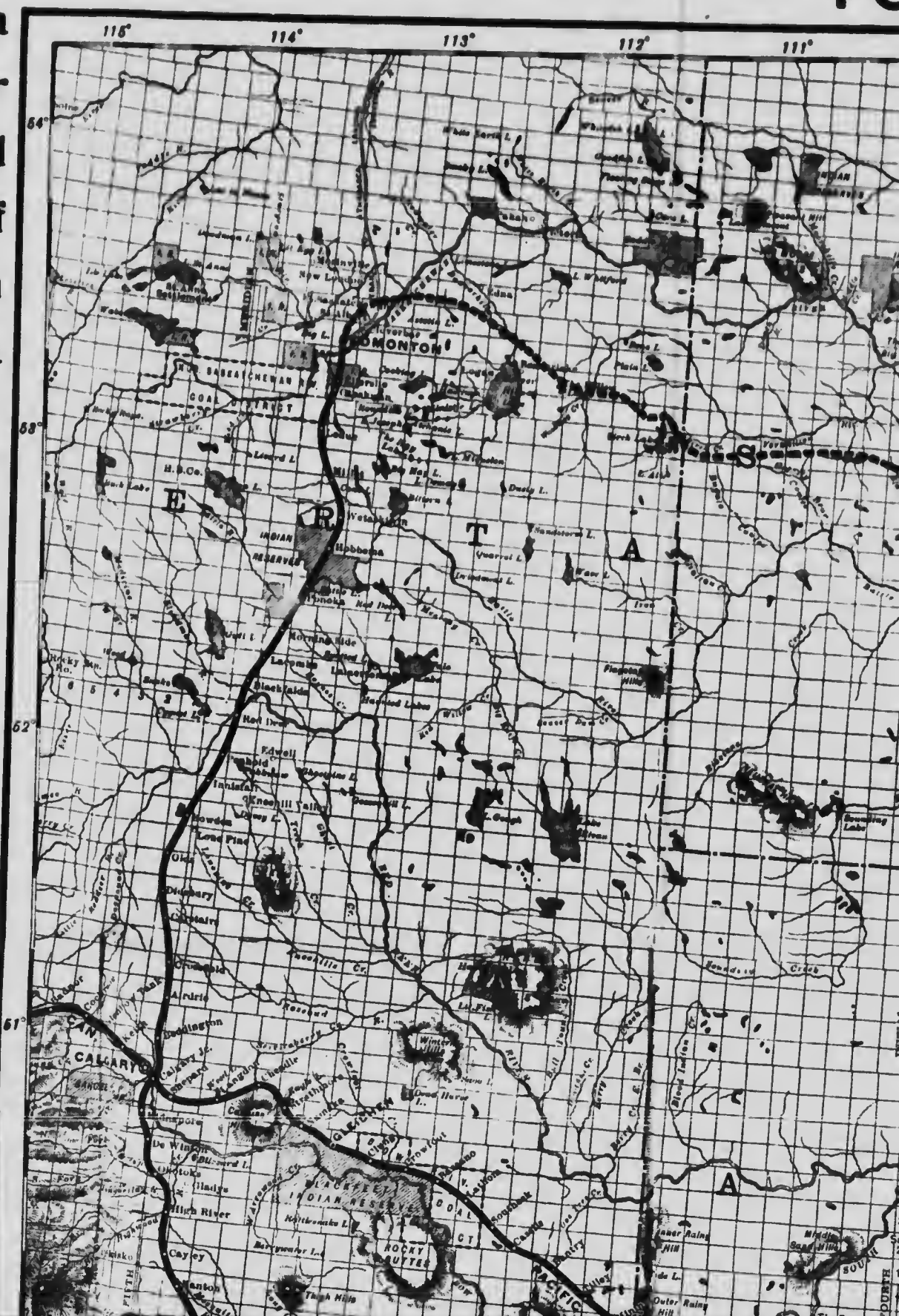
FO

Do you own a
Small Farm or
High Priced Land
in the East, off
which you can
hardly make a
living?

Sell it and
come out and get
a Quarter Section
of Land in

New
Ontario,
Manitoba

or



N RAILWAY

AND ON EASY TERMS



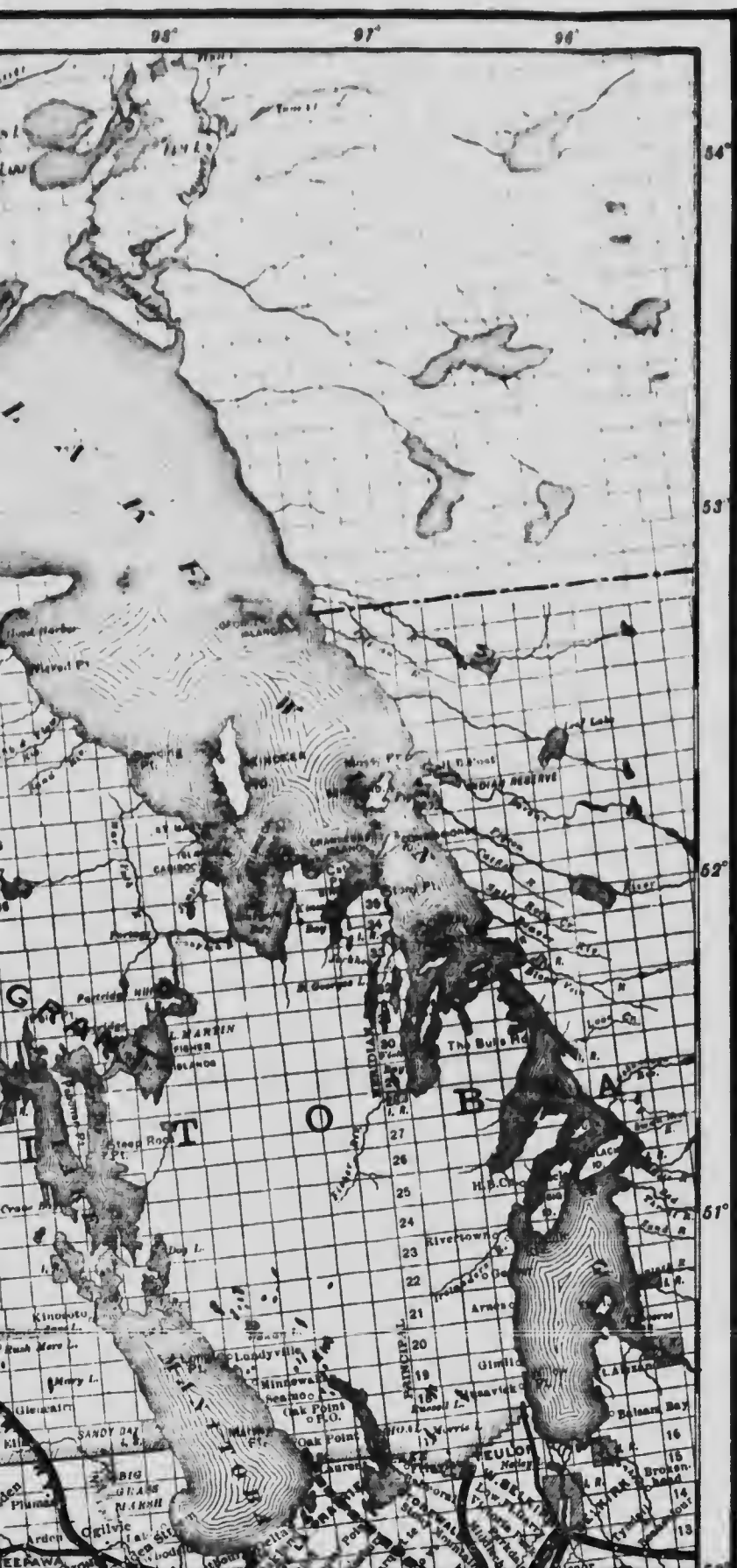
LANDS



The Canadian Northern Land Grant is in the Fertile Belt.

In a few years the lands tributary to the Canadian Northern Railway will be producing wheat to feed the people of Europe and Asia.

The prosperous days for the North-West are



come out and get
a Quarter Section
of Land in

**New
Ontario,
Manitoba**

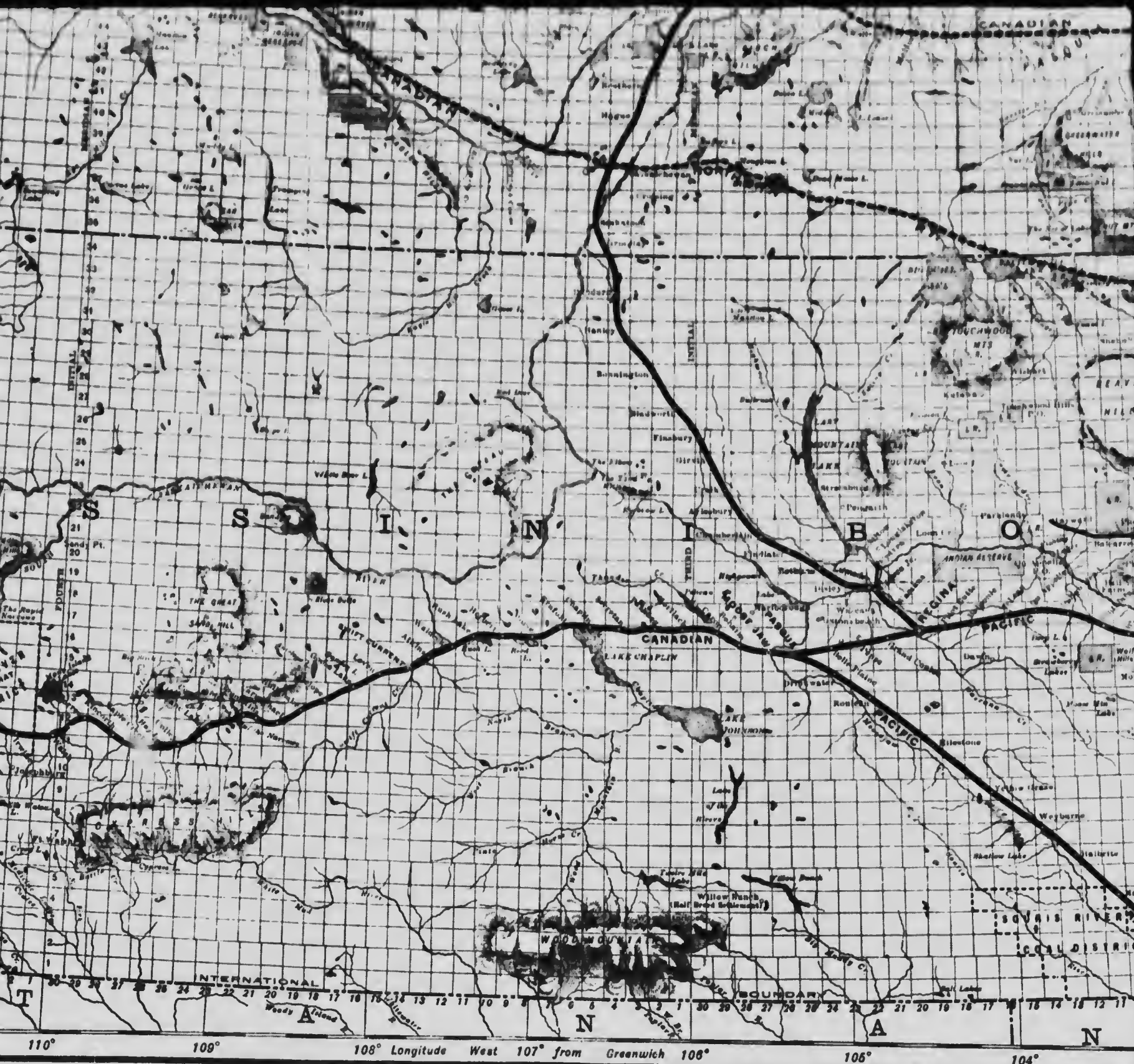
or

**Saskatche-
wan**

and in a few
years you can
rest from work
with a compe-
tence for old age.



FOR
T. A. BURRO



FOR MAPS AND FULL INFORMATION RESPECTING CANAD

—WRITE—

OWS, LAND COMMISSIONER



ING CANADIAN NORTHERN LANDS

SIONER, WINNIPE



adian Northern
Railway will be
producing wheat
to feed the people
of Europe and
Asia.

The prosper-
ous days for the
North-West are
just beginning.

Do not
miss the
Golden Op-
portunity.



EG, MAN.

OPPORTUNITIES

ALONG THE



IN

NEW ONTARIO
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

Healthy Climate

Fertile Soil

Cheap Fuel

Good Water

Good Schools and Churches.

Free Homesteads
Choice Lands for Sale at Moderate Prices

Good Markets

Good Prices

No Crop Failures

Generous Rainfall

Maps and Full Information respecting Canadian Northern Lands
in Manitoba and Saskatchewan from

T. A. BURROWS

LAND COMMISSIONER

WINNIPEG, MAN.



