

WINNIPEG

FARM LANDS!

CHEAP LANDS!

GOOD LANDS!

BEST MARKETS!

Facts for Intending Settlers.

A DESCRIPTION OF LANDS IN THE VICINITY OF WINNIPEG.

ISSUED under the authority of a joint Committee of the City Council and Board of Trade of Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG :

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, PRINTER & STATIONER,

August, 1888.

VACANT LANDS NEAR WINNIPEG.

INTRODUCTION.

It is a matter of astonishment to new arrivals in Winnipeg to learn, that while the population of the city exceeds that of all the other cities and towns of Manitoba put together, the lands around it are more sparsely settled, and a smaller proportion of them under cultivation, than is the case with the lands around any town of any prominence in the Province. The astonishment increases, when the fact is learned, that among all the fertile lands of the Canadian Northwest, none are richer from an agricultural point of view, and in few districts are they so fertile as are these same sparsely settled and almost unbroken prairie lands around Winnipeg.

It requires a little study of the history of Manitoba, to learn the reason for this sparsity of settlement around the Manitoba capital. It is necessary to go back to shortly after Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were added to the Dominion of Canada. One of the conditions upon which the Government at Ottawa assumed control of this vast country and its lands was, that every white and half-breed resident of the country at the time of its being embraced in Confederation, should receive a free grant of 240 acres of land. Thus, every man, woman and child was entitled to this grant, and so eager was the Ottawa Government to secure the peaceful possession of the country, that the grant was unconditional beyond their being residents at the time stated.

The bulk of the lands thus granted were located near the city of Winnipeg, or Fort Garry as it was formerly called, and in the days when people looked forward to long years of waiting for railway communication, it would not be expected that they would

be considered of great value. There being no conditions of cultivation attached to the land grants, and the recipients being largely a people whom generations of isolation from the outer world had deprived of incentive to enterprise, as might be expected very little in the way of cultivation was done, and thus the virgin prairie sod was but little broken when railway construction connected Winnipeg with the eastern world.

There was another class of land grants made by the Dominion Government, and although the recipients were men whose services to their country demanded some recognition, they did not contribute much towards the agricultural progress of the country. We refer to the grant of 160 acres to each volunteer soldier who came with General Wolseley in 1870 to quell the first Riel rebellion. An army of volunteer soldiers was not by any means likely to become a community of plodding, industrious pioneer citizens, and while there can still be included among Winnipeg's most useful citizens, and opulent business men, some who followed General Wolseley into this country, the great bulk of his following bartered away for little or nothing, between the granting of their land and the advent of railway connection, the homesteads won in the service of their country.

In the interval a crowd of far-seeing speculators had been gradually gaining possession of the lands which their first owners did not cultivate, and the prices they sold at were never very high. There are those here who remember of many a half-breed claim to 240 acres being traded off for a pair of blankets. By the year 1880 the majority of these lands were in the hands of speculators living in this Province and the East, and when the "Boom" of 1881 was at its height, no class were more greedy in their extortions of high figures for these lands than the men who had secured them for the price of a song. In fact they overreached themselves, and all the immigration of 1881 and 1882, which was larger than during all the balance of the history of Northwest settlement, passed on westward where free lands could

be had from the Government, or where improved farms could be bought at reasonable figures.

Towards the close of 1883 the speculative holders of lands around Winnipeg began to discover they had been killing the goose that would lay the golden egg. Many of them were in a bad fix financially. Mortgages on these lands were falling due, and to sell in time to meet these was found to be impossible. It was scattered broadcast over the eastern provinces and in Europe that lands around Winnipeg were held at fabulous prices. Offers to sell at reasonable figures were futile and would not bring any one to make enquiry about such lands. The settler looking for lands flew through Winnipeg as he would through a city struck with an epidemic, and gazed at every land agent much as he would at a card sharper or one he suspected of being a confidence man. It has taken years to clear away, even partially, the result of the evil work then carried on.

Extremes always bring a re-action, and one came with a vengeance in connection with the price of lands around Winnipeg. In 1884-5 and 6 the foreclosing of mortgages, and other proceedings for closing out margin land speculators went on at a lively rate, and those unable or unwilling to hold longer had to let go and lose heavily by so doing. The consequence is that at the present time lands in the vicinity of the Manitoba Capital are now as far (or almost as far) below their natural value, as they were above it six years ago, and to agricultural settlers they furnish at the present time, probably the best opportunity to secure what can in a few years be made a valuable farm, that ever was offered in the history of any new country.

The inquiries of the committee of the Winnipeg board of trade and the committee of the Winnipeg city council working with each other bring out the fact, that within 20 miles of the city nearly one million acres of the most fertile land in the world can be had by settlers at unprecedentedly low figures. At least a quarter of a million of acres of the low-lying and wet portion of

these lands can be bought for \$3 an acre, or less. Another quarter of a million of better quality, comprising mixed prairie and grazing lands, can be bought for \$5 an acre or lower, and another quarter of a million of the very best of lands where settlers can commence breaking sod at once, can be had at from \$5 to \$8 an acre.

These figures the joint committee are prepared to demonstrate to intending settlers are correct, as can be verified by reference to maps of land for sale kept on view in the board of trade rooms, where intending land purchasers can see that these statements are not misleading. These arrangements are under the supervision of the secretary of the board, and as the officer of the board and the city council he has full power to look after the interests of intending settlers, and protect them from any fraud that unscrupulous parties might try to practice upon them.

There can be no doubt, but during the present year there will be opportunities of securing valuable farm lands around Winnipeg, such as will never occur again in the history of the province.

Intending settlers should make application, immediately on their arrival in Winnipeg, at the board of trade rooms, and take full advantage of all the information and guidance which the city council and the board offer them free of charge. Letters addressed to the secretary will always receive prompt attention, while the agents under the committee's supervision either in Winnipeg or in the older provinces or Europe, will be prepared to furnish to inquirers information upon which they may rely, and upon which calculations and preparations can be based.

QUALITY OF THE LANDS.

The Marquis of Lorne in a speech delivered in Winnipeg said :
“ Unknown a few years ago, we see Winnipeg now with a population unanimously joining in happy accord, and rapidly lifting it to the front rank amongst the commercial centres of the world. We may look in vain elsewhere for a situation so favorable and commanding—many as are the fair regions of which we can boast. * * * nowhere will you find a situation whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems insured in Manitoba, and to Winnipeg, the Heart City of the Dominion.”

Professor Gilbert, the eminent British scientist, tested four samples of the soil of Manitoba taken from Niverville, 23 miles south of Winnipeg, Brandon, 132 miles west, Selkirk, 22 miles north, and from the immediate neighborhood of Winnipeg. He says : “ These soils showed a very high percentage of nitrogen ; that from Niverville nearly twice as high a percentage as in the first 6 or 9 inches of ordinary arable land, and about as high as the surface soil of the pasture land in Great Britain, that from Brandon was not so rich as that from Niverville. The soil from Selkirk showed an extremely high percentage of nitrogen in the first twelve inches, and in the second twelve inches as high a percentage as any ordinary surface soil. Lastly, both the first and second nine inches of soil from Winnipeg were shown to be very rich in nitrogen, richer than the average of old pasture surface soil.”

Prof. Tanner, one of the most eminent agricultural authorities of Great Britain, writes : “ Here it is that the champion soils of the world are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire. Take as an illustration of their powers of fertility the simple fact that on the Kildonan farm near Winnipeg, on which land I saw their 50th crop of

“wheat growing—crops which had followed each other year after year and had maintained their full yield from first to last, without the soil losing any of its productive power. Year by year had the winter frosts renovated that soil with fresh stores of fertility from its rich preserves, and thus the land became better prepared than ever for its work.”

Plenty of farming lands can yet be purchased in this very Municipality of Kildonan at prices ranging from \$4 to \$8 per acre, and within ten miles of the city. Farms are offered within two miles of the limits of the City of Winnipeg, part wooded and part open prairie, for \$8 per acre.

The following is extracted from an official publication of the Ontario Government: “Numbers of the Ontario farmers * * * prefer to sell out and go to Manitoba and the Northwest, a territory which is *par excellence* a wheat country, and which must soon become, perhaps, the greatest granery in wold. They are more inclined in this direction because they can sell their Ontario farms at \$40 to \$100 an acre, and can buy virgin soil in the Northwest at \$1 to \$10. By a change of this nature they can easily establish their children on separate farms, a thing but few of them can hope to do in Ontario.”

It is a fact, that can be established beyond question, that lands within 8 miles of the city of Winnipeg can be purchased to-day at from \$4 to \$8 per acre. If any intending settler doubts this, let him write or visit the city to enquire before throwing away his chance of establishing himself where he can possess advantages positively unobtainable anywhere else.

Grains and vegetables of all descriptions grown in the Northwest succeed admirably within the 20 mile belt around Winnipeg. Let any intending settler view the vegetables in the market gardener's stalls in this city, and take a run through the grain dealers' warehouses and he will be fully satisfied that those lands constitute the garder plot of the Province.

FUEL AND WATER.

There is no difficulty in obtaining firewood in almost any direction in the twenty mile belt around Winnipeg, except on the open prairie lying to the immediate west and north-west of the city for a short distance. Any number of first-class farms can be purchased on which more than a sufficient quantity of timber suitable for firewood exists. South, between the Assiniboine and Red River; east and southeast, along the Red River and its tributary streams; north and north-east, may be found an abundance of wood, in the form of bluffs or islands, interspersed with areas of rich, open prairie land. Too many visitors to the Northwest have visited Winnipeg, and finding a prairie stretching out to the immediate west of the city, have erroneously fallen into the delusion that there is no timber in the neighborhood, while right before them to the south and east are the wooded districts, on the east, especially, being the edge of the great forest stretching in an unbroken line to Lake Superior. This forest does not become dense immediately, but is presented in the form of alternate areas of timber and open prairie for many miles eastward from the banks of the Red River. Strangers ask why these lands have not been taken up by settlers. The answer is that principally on account of the western craze, which, while inexplicable, nevertheless exists, incoming settlers without due investigation, rushed to the most extreme points in the west that they could reach. That many of them have realized their folly is evidenced by the fact that they are now returning to the eastern parts of the Province from the Northwest Territories and commencing anew in a locality where a better market exists.

This district is well watered by the Red and Assiniboine rivers and the host of small streams tributaries of them. Good water may be had at almost every point by boring. Within the city limits there are fully fifty wells bored down to the limestone, a

depth of from forty to sixty feet. About thirty-five of these wells are owned by the corporation and afford a regular supply of good water, which is used by a large mass of the population. In certain localities, such as Cook's Creek, Springfield, Rockwood, and Victoria, springs are common, and water can be obtained by sinking wells from twelve to twenty-five feet in depth.

Many farmers owning wood lots find a good market in Winnipeg for firewood, which they can market when work is slack on their farms, thus obtaining a revenue from that source, which assists them in paying for their lands and procuring stock and implements. Many settlers within twenty miles of the city have availed themselves of this source of profit.

HAY LANDS.

Plenty of rolling prairie occurs in the twenty mile belt about Winnipeg, giving a sufficient area of hay lands to provide an abundance of grazing lands in summer and stores of fodder for winter use. The qualities of the native grasses for stock-raising are so well known that it is needless to dwell on the subject; suffice it to say that the milk, butter and cheese brought into the city by local farmers is of the very richest and finest quality produced in the Dominion, and the butter took first prize in Toronto last year against all comers.

There is always a ready sale in Winnipeg for hay, cash down being the terms of payment.

Pork packing establishments already exist, and it is expected that meat-canning will soon be undertaken, thus offering a special inducement to stock-raising.

OFFICIAL CENTRE.

The Government educational and legal offices are here established as well as religious institutions, and the Central Provincial Agricultural Exhibition buildings and grounds are at St. Boniface, a suburban town of Winnipeg. The Annual Provincial Exhibition will be held here for not less than ten years by agreement with the Government and the town of St. Boniface, which later gave the required grounds for that purpose. All the principal Canadian manufacturers of implements have warehouses in Winnipeg, and parts of machines can be repaired or replaced at a moment's notice. Binding twine, harness, tools, pumps, etc., may be had at all times, a great variety of quality and make being open for selection at competitive prices, such as can nowhere else be found in the Northwest.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES.

The district is well supplied with churches and schools. Almost every section in several of the municipalities in the twenty mile belt is within easy reach of a good school, a church of some denomination and a post office. A glance at the attached map issued by the Provincial Government of Manitoba, will show this to be the case, for on it is marked the location of each school, church and post office. The principal conventions of religious and educational bodies are usually held in Winnipeg, and are open to the visits of the public interested in them. Having daily mails in almost every case from *nine railroad routes*,

and excellent mail service from the local post offices, Winnipeg, in this particular, offers an advantage to farmers residing in its vicinity.

The University of Manitoba, with the Presbyterian Manitoba College, the Anglican St. John's College, the Roman Catholic St. Boniface College and the Manitoba Medical College afford the most complete facilities for obtaining a superior education by young men. Several colleges for young ladies are also accessible.

Winnipeg also has a General Hospital with a furnished capacity of 70 beds, where the most experienced and able medical men are in attendance.

ROADS AND DITCHES.

Some municipalities, such as Springfield, Kildonan and Macdonald, for example, have, with commendable wisdom, expended considerable sums on roads and ditches. The people residing within twenty miles of Winnipeg in these municipalities, have access to the city at all seasons of the year by first-class roads, the rivulets being spanned by strong, permanent structures—a standing testimonial to the energy of the inhabitants and their abiding faith in the portion of the Province in which they have chosen their homes.

One result of the construction of ditches has been to prove that in places where the lands had been considered too wet in some seasons, they only required to have the surface water drawn off and the ditches kept open, to render them the richest and most productive lands to be found in the country.

The city corporation has built a number of roads in various directions to meet those constructed by municipalities surround-

ing it on all sides, thus affording every opportunity to farmers to gain access to the city from whatever locality they may come.

POSITION.

Winnipeg is the neck of a funnel whose mouths gather the traffic of an empire and three oceans, the Atlantic, Pacific and great lakes. With the growth of the West and ever increasing wants of the East, who will set a limit to prairie products when the iron, oil, salt and other productions of near tributary districts are developed and the fertile Red River Valley be under grain and cattle. What a harvest she will reap!

MARKETS.

One of the first advantages an intending settler in a new country should look carefully after is proximity to a ready market for his produce, and in this respect the district around Winnipeg is one of the most favored in the western portion of this continent. To have a city of over 20,000 population within one, two or three hours' drive of home, is of itself an advantage, that few intending settlers in the west can secure, and the fact that it can be had near Winnipeg is due entirely to the train of peculiar circumstances referred to in the opening chapter, which have left lands there still vacant.

Winnipeg is the railway centre as well as the metropolis of Manitoba, and towards it all lines of railway in the province—ten in number—converge. The farmer, in marketing his wheat

there, can at all times secure from three to five cents a bushel more for it, than he can get at any of the outside towns of the province. Thus the farmer marketing say 3,000 bushels annually of that cereal will receive each year from \$90 to \$150 more for his crop, than he would if he marketed the same at an outside point. It requires only a novice in arithmetic to see that in a few years this extra price for wheat would pay the cost of a farm, at the prices for which lands around the city can now be bought. In fact a farmer could better afford to pay five dollars an acre for land near Winnipeg, than accept a gift of land at some of the points three or four hundred miles farther from the seaboard, and be assured of making the same in a few years out of the extra price paid for his wheat. In rough grain marketing the advantage is even more noticeable, and specially in oats. There is the only local market for this grain, where a price beyond a shipping margin is paid, and not unfrequently the farmer can in the city secure five or six cents a bushel more, than can be paid at smaller places where no local demand of any consequence exists, and where the market depends entirely upon exports.

In every other product of the farm besides grain the Winnipeg market offers advantages, which are to be had in no other town of the Canadian Northwest. The farmer's butter, eggs, pork, beef and every other product finds in the city an ever-ready and omnifarious cash market, in which he saves the toll taken by a middleman in the country, and where he can sell direct to the consumer, local dealer or exporter, for in the city he has a local market with a larger demand for his produce than that of all the other towns of the province put together, and it is the collecting point from which nine-tenths of the farm produce exports of the whole Northwest are sent in car-load lots to the outside world.

It is necessary also for the intending settler so remember that the Winnipeg market is a cash one in every line of produce. Grain, potatoes, beef, pork, hides, wool, butter, cheese, eggs,

fowls, milk and in fact anything the farm can be made to produce, can be sold at any time for spot cash in Winnipeg. This is more than can be said for the small towns of this or any other new western country. Too frequently the farmer has to truck and trade his butter, eggs and such commodities, for the goods of the country merchant, and in doing business upon such principles, it cannot be expected that he can hold his own with men who are posted in trading matters. Yet such are the disadvantages the pioneer may look for, if his local market is in some village or small town, and in many of these he will rarely find a cash market for anything but his grain.

It is with no intention of disparaging other sections of Manitoba, that these facts about markets are here mentioned. But it is well for the intending settler to be made aware of these facts, and take them into consideration when selecting for himself a home in a new land.

But it is not in selling alone that the Winnipeg market offers special advantages. In the city the farmer can purchase his household necessaries, his clothing, machinery, implements, lumber, general building materials and other supplies as economically as in the older cities of the Dominion, and in no city of Canada, containing the same population, can the purchaser of merchandise find such a variety of goods of every class from which to select. In short for either sale or purchase market, few if any cities of 30,000 population offer such advantages as are to be found in the Manitoba capital.

TAXES.

Taking the 79 Municipalities contained in the Province of Manitoba—

We find the average assessment per acre to be . . . \$3 57

And the average rate of taxation $4\frac{1}{10}$ c., or \$6.56 on 160 acres.

From the following table it will be seen that in 10 Municipalities which are situated adjacent to and around about Winnipeg the average rate of taxation is a shade lower than the average for the whole Province.

MUNICIPALITY.	Average Assessment per Acre,	Average Taxation per acre.
Springfield	\$2.18	$3\frac{6}{10}$ cts.
St. Clements	3.02	$3\frac{2}{10}$ "
Rockwood	3.00	$6\frac{2}{10}$ "
St. Andrews	3.00	$4\frac{2}{10}$ "
St. Pauls	5.00	4 "
Assiniboia	9.50	$4\frac{5}{19}$ "
Macdonald	4.00	7 "
St. Francois Xavier	2.73	2 "
Cartier	2.01	$3\frac{2}{10}$ "
Tache	2.00	3 "
Totals	\$36.44	$40\frac{9}{10}$ cts.
Average of the 10 Municipalities	\$3.64	4.09 cts.

TESTIMONY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. L. F. Frisby, Attorney-General, and His Honor J. M. Rusk, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, visited the Canadian North-West in the summer of 1882. Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the Immigration Agent of the Canadian Government at Winnipeg, being anxious to learn the views of these gentlemen, addressed to them a letter, to which they kindly replied. The Hon. Mr. Frisby said, under date Sept. 23, 1882 :

“ I saw nothing that did not indicate thrift and prosperity. “ The city of Winnipeg is a marvel of modern times ; its rapid “ growth, its large and costly business blocks filled with the “ choicest and richest goods of a metropolitan city, its fine “ dwellings with their beautiful surroundings, the thousand tents “ sheltering the immigrants while engaged in erecting the more “ substantial place of abode, and the many long and heavy laden “ trains which came and went, impressed me with the conviction “ that the country surrounding must be rapidly improving and “ settling up. The many and large wheat fields which I saw in “ the Red River Valley—certainly, this year—indicate that for “ wheat raising no place in the North-West can excel it. So far “ as one could judge from a hasty view of the country surround- “ ing your city, it seems to me that it must attract the immigrant “ hither, who is seeking a new home in the Far West. Of the “ climate, little can be said from actual observation of a couple “ of days ; but from conversations had with intelligent gentle- “ men who have spent some years in your city, I am led to “ believe that it is favorable to agricultural pursuits, and withal “ healthful. On the whole, I formed a very favorable opinion “ of the resources and productiveness of your country.”

His Honor Governor Rusk wrote the following words in cor-
roboration :

“ EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MADISON, WIS., Sept. 23, 1882.

“ I fully concur with General Frisby in the foregoing statement.

(Signed) J. M. RUSK, Governor.”

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,

A year ago, a circular letter was sent to owners of vacant lands situate within a radius of 20 miles of Winnipeg by the Board of Trade of this day, respecting a plan for the settlement of the said lands. A great deal of work was done but no practical result reached on account of a lack of funds to meet necessary expenses.

The City Council of Winnipeg, have now taken up the subject and have adopted a plan involving the expenditure of \$15,000 the first year, which makes the success of the plan assured. A strong joint committee, composed of six members of the City Council and six of the Board of Trade, has been formed, and taking advantage of the work accomplished by the Board of Trade, will, with the aid of the funds placed at their disposal, carry forward the work vigorously.

We understand you own or control vacant lands within the limit above described, and respectfully urge you, if you desire to sell them, to place the same in the lists of lands now being prepared by this committee for the use of incoming settlers. This you can do by filling in the accompanying blank form with the description and quality of your lands, with price and terms of sale, and mailing it to me with any additional instructions you may deem necessary. Even if you sent a list last year, please complete and forward the enclosed.

An outline in full of the plan adopted by this committee is subjoined. I beg to draw your special attention to the following points in connection therewith:—

FIRSTLY.—This committee does not buy or sell lands, nor will it fix the price of any lands which may be placed upon its lists. That must be done by the owner or agent. The committee desires to have it clearly understood that its object is simply to bring together owners of lands and intending settlers, who may desire to purchase and cultivate same.

SECONDLY.—You are specially requested to name an agent in this city who will have power to act for you in the sale of your lands. The necessity for this provision will be readily apparent to you when you consider that an immigrant, having come here with the intention of buying land, and having selected a parcel, will not wait until the owner at a distance can be communicated with, but will want to close his purchase at once and on the spot.

THIRDLY.—An office to facilitate the carrying out of the work aimed at by this joint committee has been opened in the Board of Trade rooms where the undersigned will be ready to receive communications on the above subject from owners or agents of lands within the above mentioned limits. Intending purchasers for settlement can be accommodated with all necessary information and directions.

The committee have now on their list about 300,000 acres for sale.

For the joint committee,

CHAS. N. BELL, Secretary.

P.O. Box 95.

READ CAREFULLY.

The Committee began its work in April, and up to the 1st August about 100 settlers with their families took up land, and are all delighted with their locations. They bought first-class lands, many of them from ten to twenty miles from the city, for from \$3 to \$5 per acre, have erected houses, fenced in and broken lands in readiness for seeding in 1889. Several members of the Farmers' Excursion parties, after travelling through the Province, on viewing the lands about Winnipeg showed their appreciation of them by purchasing in preference to any seen in the Province.

With the opening the Red River Valley Railway and its western connections, Winnipeg gets direct competitive freight rates to the south and east, and there can be no question but that the lands in the vicinity of the city will rapidly rise in value. Never will settlers have such an opportunity in Manitoba to get lands at extremely low values.

Look at the map and see the prices of some lands given herewith as samples of 300,000 acres open for sale. Do not make the mistake of leaving Manitoba until you have taken a look at these lands. You will never have such an opportunity again in the North-West. If the lands were poor we would not be so eager to have you actually inspect them. Look the Province over, and if you can find better lands than you see about Winnipeg, why take them, but numbers of land-seekers have gone all over the Province this summer and returned to Winnipeg as the garden of Manitoba, and if you once see our lands that is what you will do.

SAMPLES OF 300,000 ACRES FOR SALE.

RANGE 1, EAST.

Township 9 . . SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Section 36	\$5 00 per acre.
“ 12 . . SE $\frac{1}{4}$	“ 2	6 00 “
“ 12 . . SW $\frac{1}{4}$	“ 2	6 00 “
“ 13 . . N $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 3	4 00 “
“ 13 . . NE	“ 16	3 00 “
“ 13 . . NE	“ 30	6 00 “

RANGE 2 EAST.

Township 8 . . SE	Section 28	\$7 50 per acre.
“ 8 . . NE	“ 27	6 50 “
“ 7 . . S $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 34	7 50 “
“ 9 . . SE	“ 17	3 00 “
“ 9 . . SE	“ 27	6 00 “
“ 9 . . SW	“ 34	5 00 “
“ 11 . . SE	“ 31	10 00 “
“ 13 . . SW	“ 14	6 00 “
“ 13 . . SE	“ 20	5 00 “

RANGE 3 EAST.

Township 12 . . SE	Section 17	\$6 00 per acre.
“ 13 . . SE	“ 4	5 00 “

RANGE 4 EAST.

Township 9 . . SW	Section 4	\$3 50 per acre.
“ 9 . . SW	“ 10	3 50 “
“ 9 . . SE	“ 10	3 00 “
“ 9 . . NW	“ 10	3 00 “

RANGE 4 EAST—(Continued.)

Township 9 . . NE	Section 34	\$5 00 per acre.
“ 10 . . S $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 5 and 6	4 00 “
“ 10 . . S $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 1	4 50 “
“ 10 . . NE	“ 4	4 50 “
“ 10 . . SE	“ 13	6 00 “
“ 11 . . SW	“ 4	10 00 “
“ 11 . . NE	“ 8	10 00 “

RANGE 5 EAST.

Township 10 . . SE	Section 18	\$5 00 per acre.
“ 10 . . NW	“ 20	8 00 “
“ 10 . . SE	“ 30	8 00 “
“ 10 . . SW	“ 31	5 50 “
“ 11 . . S $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 13	4 00 “
“ 11 . . NE	“ 13	4 00 “
“ 11 . . NW	“ 22	8 00 “

Pamphlets and all information promptly furnished on application to

CHAS. N. BELL,
Secretary Colonization Committee,
City Building, Winnipeg, Man.

or to

A. McNEE,
Agent for Ontario,
care of Murdoch, Dickson & Co.,
Corner Front & Scott Sts.,
Toronto.

ALEX. SMITH,
Agent at Station,
Winnipeg.

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CHAS. N. BELL, SECRETARY.

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