

chewan valley has the climate of Ontario, with one third less mean depth of snow. Buffaloes winter on the prairie grasses up as high as Lake Athabasca, and the horses of the settlers run at large and grow fat on the grasses they pick up in the woods and bottoms.

The summer mean is higher than that of Northern Illinois, Northern New York or Ontario. The average snow fall is about six inches a month. This falls in small quantities and is rarely blown into drifts. With the new year comes the extreme cold of the winter, the mercury ranging from 15 to 40 below zero, for a few days; but this severity is much softened by the brilliancy of the sun and the stillness of the air. The atmosphere is dry, with bright cloudless days, and serene starlight nights. While the fall of snow is less than in Ontario, the rain fall during the summer months is considerably greater.

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, the almost total absence of fog or mist, and the brilliancy of the sunlight conspire to make the climate one of great salubrity. Fevers and consumption are almost unknown, and epidemics have never prevailed. The schools are excellent. There are 23 churches of different denominations.

As a rule, the early spring is the best time for emigration. June is the best month for breaking wild land, especially prairie. Potatoes may be dropped into the furrow and covered by the plough with the tough sod, and turnip seeds sown on the freshly turned sod, and slightly covered. The immigrant should bring with him a supply of provisions, and the cattle he may require. Settlers can obtain free grants of 160 acres, on certain conditions. They can go to Manitoba either by the United States or by the Northern Railway from Toronto over what is known as the Dawson route.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Beyond the limits of Manitoba there is a immense unorganized territory possessing varied and great resources, both mining and agricultural, of which, at least, over six hundred thousand square miles are very favorable for agriculture.

#### PUBLIC LANDS IN MANITOBA.

The system of survey within this Province is rectangular. Each township consist of 36 sections of one mile square each, road allowances in all cases  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chains in width between all townships and sections.

#### DISTRIBUTION TO HALF-BREEDS.

The 1,400,000 acres appropriated under the Manitoba Act for the benefit of the families of half-breeds are to be distributed by lot, to every half-breed resident in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer to Canada, July 15th 1870, and every child of every such half-breed resident. The most liberal construction to be put upon the word *resident*. No conditions or restrictions are to be made in such grants to the half-breeds.

The Lt. Governor shall designate the townships or part of townships in which such allotment is to be made.

The number of persons entitled to participate is to be ascertained by an accurate Census taken; and upon such Census, the number of acres to which each may be entitled shall be ascertained. This done, tickets will be prepared and put in a box from which the Lt. Governor will draw them at random; and when drawn they are to be numbered and initiated by the Lt. Governor in regular consecutive order. The land described on a ticket

of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of the corresponding number of the register of claims, and be entered accordingly. Claimants of the age of eighteen will receive their Patents without unnecessary delay; and minors on arriving at that age. There will be no distinction of sex upon making the allotments.

#### PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

All unappropriated lands are open for sale until further ordered at the rate of \$1 per acre, but no sale of more than a section shall be made to one person. Payments to be made in cash.

Any person being the head of a family or single man above the age of 21 years who has made or shall hereafter make a settlement on the public lands in Manitoba, who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the land officer of the division in which such land is situate for any number of acres not exceeding 160, or in other words, for a one quarter section, to include the residence of the claimant; and he, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a Patent therefor upon paying the Crown the price of such lands. When two or more have settled on the same quarter section the right of pre-emption shall be in the first settler; but the settler may obtain a quarter section of 160 acres free, by virtue of three years continuous residence, as hereafter stated.

#### HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

Any person who is the head of a family, or who has attained the age of 21 years, is (since May 1st 1871) entitled to be entered for one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated land, for the purpose of securing a homestead right therein.

Every officer and man who is or has been in the first or Ontario, or the second or Quebec Battalion of rifles, stationed in Manitoba (whether in the service or depot companies, and who has not been dismissed therefrom), shall be entitled to a free grant, without actual residence, of one quarter section.

Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for contiguous lands, but the whole extent of land including that previously occupied is not to exceed 160 acres.

The applicant, after three years continuous residence from the time of entering into possession of the land, (of which fact he will be required to make an affidavit) and paying a fee of \$10 to the land officer, will be entitled to receive a Patent free. In case of death, the widow or children of the settler, or other heirs and devisees may receive the Patent after the three years residence. Any settler who abandons the land entered upon for more than six months loses his claim.

#### PURCHASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased absolutely from the Govt. at \$1 per acre. And any person who has entered upon lands with the view to procure a homestead right, may get the Patent at any time before the expiration of three years residence by paying \$1 an acre for them, if for any purpose he wants the Patent before that time. Ordinary settlers, however, will of course, acquire the homestead right free, by virtue of 3 years settlement.

#### RESERVATIONS.

At any time after the 1st day of May, 1874,