

HOW TO REACH THE WEST.

COLONISTS having arrived in Canada at Quebec or Montreal in summer or Halifax in winter, travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West, or British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway in colonist sleeping cars which are taken upon the same fast train with the first-class cars. These cars are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principle as those of the first-class sleeping cars, and equally as comfortable as to ventilation, etc. *They are taken through, without change, all the way from Montreal to Manitoba. No other railway can do this.* No extra charge is made for the sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the Company at the point of starting, at a cost of £2.50—ten shillings. The curtains may be hung around a berth, turning it into a little private room. In addition to this, men travelling alone are cut off from families by a partition across the car near the middle; and smoking is not permitted in that part of the car where the women and children are.

The train stops at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot coffee and tea, and well-cooked food may be bought at very reasonable prices. The cars are not allowed to become over-crowded, and the safety and welfare of passengers are carefully attended to. Every possible care is taken that the colonist does not go astray, lose his property or suffer imposition. Where a large number of colonists are going to the west together, special fast trains of colonist sleeping cars are dispatched.

No other railway in America offers such good accommodation to colonist passengers, as does the Canadian Pacific.

The train is met upon its arrival at Winnipeg or before reaching that city, by the agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who give colonists all the assistance and advice they require in regard to their new home.

In cases where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further west, every information can be obtained at the Land Office in Winnipeg.

Most men wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are assisted in doing this by officials appointed by the Government for the purpose.

Meanwhile, the family and baggage can remain at the Government immigrant house in safety and comfort. Providing themselves with food in the city markets, they can cook their own meals upon the stoves in the house; and, with the bedding which has served them during their journey, they can sleep in comfort in the bunk bedsteads with which the rooms are fitted. Should they prefer, however, to stop at an hotel, they will find in Winnipeg public houses of all grades, where the total cost for each person varies from \$1 (4s.) to \$3 (12s.) a day, according to circumstances.

It sometimes happens that the intending settler has not much more than sufficient money to carry him as far as Winnipeg. In that case he will be anxious to begin immediately to earn some money. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have each an agency in Winnipeg whose business it is to be informed where labour is needed. Societies repre-