

degree, and no greater change could be imagined than that involved in passing from Bath to Winnipeg; but those who read this letter will find that in this case with the change has come a vigour of mind which sees in New Canada endless sources of healthful interest:—

SIR,—In *The Bath Herald* of January 12th, kindly forwarded to me by a friend, I see a reprint of a letter addressed to the *Times*, and headed 'Educated Emigrants.' So much interest is now taken in the Canadian North-West that some of your readers may be interested in hearing something of Manitoba from a Bath resident who is spending the winter there, having been advised to try the climate for a chest affection requiring dry air. Having spent four months with a friend in Winnipeg, I am going shortly to visit another in the Turtle Mountain district, to which Mr. Aitkens alludes in his letter, and if intended 'educated emigrants' would like to be made acquainted with a lady's experiences of Manitoban life in any *special* details I shall be pleased to give them any information I am able in reply to inquiries. We are now in the midst of winter, the snow which fell in November lies in the streets and on the prairies, the icy beds of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers are covered with it, and are a convenient highway for the country sleighs bringing grain, hay, and wood for sale in Winnipeg. Everywhere it is a white world, and the usual temperature is many degrees below zero. January was a very cold month; when the new year opened the thermometer stood at from 30 to 40 degrees below zero; but we had a brilliant sunshine, a blue cloudless sky, and a calm air. Very warm wraps are necessary here to ensure protection from frost-bites, but when proper precautions are taken outdoor exercise is pleasant and healthful. The houses are provided with double windows, the hall stoves are kept burning day and night, and pipes are carried from them through the ceilings into the bedrooms, which are thus comfortably heated. We have had the same glorious sunsets which have been spoken of in other parts of the world, continuing far into the twilight, and lighting up the western skies with the most luminous tints of amber, orange, and crimson. The sky has appeared like a sea of molten gold, which gradually deepened into a fiery red. A subject of great interest to the whole Dominion has been this winter started in Winnipeg, and is at present under eager discussion. It is the scheme of a railroad to Hudson's Bay, which would open up a new route to Liverpool, and give the Manitoba farmers facilities for conveying their produce to the Eastern Provinces of this continent as well as to Europe. The country settlers, as well as the citizens of Winnipeg, are strongly in favour of it, and careful inquiries are being made as to its feasibility. Of this there seems but little doubt. Many English people are unaware that Winnipeg is the same locality as the old Fort Garry, the headquarters in this district of the Hudson's Bay Company, and placed at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red River. The Indian tribes of Sioux, Crees, Chippewas, and others, who dwelt on the Red River prairies, traded with the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry, receiving various European articles for the valuable furs they gave in exchange. Though the fort is demolished, some of the buildings remain, and very near them street-cars are now continually plying between the Assiniboine Bridge at one end of Main Street and the Canadian Pacific Railway station at the other, for Winnipeg is an active, bustling city of some 25,000 inhabitants. The shops are numerous and good, and the Hudson's Bay store, a very large and well-managed drapery establishment, supplies the ladies with the latest English fashions in dress and upholstery, though at much higher prices than would be given for the same article at Bath. The temperature is more variable here than is generally represented. Yesterday morning it was 2° above zero outside