

MANITOBA, NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LANCET.**MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.**

Now that a fresh impetus will be given to this the youngest colony of Great Britain by a satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to the monopoly question which has so long agitated the public mind, a question regarded in a very different light by persons interested in it, for while some, and they were largely in the minority, advocated the ignoring this clause in the contract for the construction of this great trans-continental line, others, especially the European settlers, recognized that while it was most desirable, in fact for the progress of the province, indispensable, that the clause should be surrendered, inasmuch as the Canadian Pacific Railway directors had so faithfully and satisfactorily completed their part of the agreement, it would be a lasting stigma on the authorities, now when the work was done, to repudiate their portion of it, that it resolved itself into a question of commercial value. On such basis it has been treated and a solution satisfactory to all parties arrived at. No better emigration advertisement could be given than a statement of the fact that this colossal corporation with its immense resources could not handle more than two-thirds of the crop which Manitoba produced in 1887, a province only sparsely populated within the last ten years. While this is being written there are in this Province hundreds of thousands of bushels of surplus wheat in the hands of the farmers, waiting for means of exportation. This vast yield by a country numbering its inhabitants by thousands, when there is abundant room for many millions, is unprecedented in the world's history, and the time is certainly an opportune one for bringing Manitoba more prominently before the British public as a land which for its climatic influences and fertile resources, is pre-eminent on the world's surface, as a home for the Saxon race. Not

withstanding all that has been written, this portion of the Dominion continues to be regarded as an arctic region of almost perpetual ice and snow. This idea has not one grain of solid foundation. Its greatest enemy can apportion to it at the outside but four months of winter and a great portion of that is most enjoyable, while the eight other months are not surpassed by any climate in the world. During the summer months the great heat is tempered by a refreshing breeze which is rarely absent, and the nights are invariably cool. The extreme dryness of the air exercises a benign influence on all pulmonary affections in their early stages and the pure breezes wafted over thousands of miles of vast prairie bring back health and strength to many a disease stricken frame. We do not contend that the country has no drawbacks, a second garden of Eden is yet to be discovered, but we unhesitatingly say that from a personal knowledge of almost every appendage of the British crown, that no land is more adapted for the transplantation of the British race, or has surroundings more calculated to perpetuate vigorous frames and yield an overflowing return for their industry and enterprise. The Creator has done much and it now only waits the energy of man to utilize what has been placed so ready to hand. There is here a limitless field for the industrious. Though the country abounds with the materials necessary for various manufacturing purposes, with the exception of a few mills and a single iron works, not a manufactory exists in the whole country, this vast domain is dependent on the Eastern provinces and the United States for everything even to the twine used for binding, although flax grows in greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. We have an incalculable wealth of coal and yet import largely from the States, the consumer paying \$10.50 per ton, over two guineas of English money. With magnificent pasturage for sheep there is not a good sized flock in the country mainly in consequence of there being no inducement to produce wool, as there are no cloth mills or wollen factories, the wool that is grown is valueless and all woollen goods are imported and retailed at