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IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS BY INTENDING IM- MIGRANTS.

Manitoba is the first Canadian province to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains, and lies about 400 miles West by North from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, north-west side. The following are its boundaries: On the east, by the meridian of 96° west; south, by Minnesota and Dacotah; west, by the meridian of 99°; and north by the parallel of 50°35'. It contains about 9,000,000 acres. A portion of the province is covered by the southern parts of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

RIVERS AND DRAINAGE.

The eastern part of Manitoba is drained by the "Red River of the north" and its tributaries. This river enters the province from the south, about 40 miles west of the eastern boundary, and, after a course of 122 miles through the province, empties into the south-west angle of Lake Winnipeg. From the lake, the river is navigable southward to Fort Garry, 50 miles,

where it is 900 feet wide, and thence south to the International boundary, 65 miles, and further 160 miles to Moorhead. By the windings of the stream the distance is over 800 miles. From the east the country descends towards this stream at the rate of about 9 feet in the mile; from the west the fall is less. The south-west, west, and central portions are drained by a tributary of the Red river, the Assiniboine, which enters the province from the west at 50° north, thence its course is eastward to its confluence with the Red river at Fort Garry. The descent from the southwest to the Assiniboine is considerable. A low ridge which runs westerly from Red river to that boundary of the province divides the water-shed between the Assiniboine and the lakes of the north. The country descends each way about 5 feet to the mile. The prairies and wild meadows extend to the horizon, being only occasionally interrupted by park-like poplar bluffs, generally on the north; but sometimes on the south by wooded fringes of the Assiniboine. North of the dividing ridge numerous