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In support of these observations which are more particularly applicable to the North-West of Canada, it would be easy to give numerous examples. Many who had in fact nothing or almost no means on their arrival in Manitoba, are now in comfortable circumstances; and the majority are today proprietors of beautiful and large farms. If you ask these men if their labors and sacrifices in the beginning ever discouraged them, or if they now regret their removal to Manitoba, almost all will reply that they are content and that their position is most happy. We say almost all, for it is impossible to imagine any spot on the whole earth, be it the finest, the most fertile, the most largely endowed by nature, where every one will be perfectly content and successful. He must not, therefore, delude himself by thinking that it would suffice merely to go to Manitoba to become rich without any effort on his part. This absurd notion would explain the disappointment of certain emigrants, who on finding out to their surprise that they could not receive on their arrival a rich estate without toil on which they had foolishly built their hopes, therefore took their departure from the country, digusted with a place so niggardly and disobliging in their estimation. Thus we would repeat that it is labor which, at Manitoba as elsewhere, secures a fortune. But the natural richness of the soil produces fruitful results from that toil to which the universal law has destined man, which requires that he gain his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Here there are many undertakings and plans securing or promising work to thousands of settlers who, besides cultivating their lands, may be able to make money in other respects. It is easy to foresee what might be gained, for example, by a family consisting of three or four boys capable of handling the pick, axe, or spade. And nothing, let us remark, need hinder them from conducting at the same time the cultivation of the farm. We know certain persons who, by those means, have been enabled to realise sufficient savings for the purchase of animals or necessary agricultural implements. We therefore believe that emigrants can now, as they did in the past with means much more limited, form a happy future for themselves in Manitoba by their labor, provided that they substitute energy for the insufficiency of capital generally required. In confirmation of the preceding remarks, we will quote the following letter addressed in 1874 to a Mr. Lillies of West Pilkington, Ontario, by his sons residing at Manitoba:—

"Do not fear for us, for we succeed better here than in Ontario in spite of the grasshoppers.

"Two of us have made \$166 per month by working and
"selling lime; another has gained \$5 00 per day on an average
"with his team, working for the Railroad; and the fourth of