

wires of the Great North-Western already extend from Emerson to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Minnedosa to the west, to connect, during next summer, with Gladstone, Shoal Lake, Rapid City, Birtle, Fort Ellis, Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills and Humboldt, where it will join the line from Battleford to Edmonton, which belongs to the Government. The system will also extend to Prince Albert, Stobart, Duck Lake and Carleton.

THE NORTH-WEST ACCESSIBLE TO ALL.

The mass of emigrants belong to the agricultural class. It may be easily understood that, in a new country like Manitoba, it was chiefly the work of the farm which could first furnish employment for men in general; therefore, in the year 1876, an entire change had to be effected in the domain of industry to meet the circumstances of the country, a change which capital and labor could not complete in a day or even a year. Consequently, the Press never failed to point out plainly the truth in this respect; but notwithstanding their warnings and advice, small capitalists, clerks, mechanics and business men of all sorts went to Manitoba: the number was considerable. However, the majority of them have prospered either at Winnipeg, which has rapidly populated, or elsewhere. To day, the position is not absolutely the same, for great public undertakings are being executed which furnish employment for a great number. Especially do we refer to the railroad works for which 3,000 men and 2,000 teams were recently advertised for, on section A only. It is also announced that building operations will be carried on on a large scale in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface, Emerson, West Lynne, Morris, Brandon, Rapid City, Minnedosa, and other localities during the next season (we write in March), representing millions of dollars. In Winnipeg alone, contracts have already been given for over six millions of dollars. Under these circumstances, the North-West is accessible to all or nearly so, as everybody will be enabled to make enough money to buy the cattle and implements required in farming.

The large demand for labourers is not the only inducement offered. The settler having no clearing to do, may, the first year, have a crop of flax, potatoes, oats and other grain and vegetables, provided the ground has been ploughed early enough. The soil is so fertile that on the first ploughing beautiful crops are obtained.

As already stated, the mass of emigrants belong to the agricultural class, and almost all have not been disappointed in their expectations. The settler requires no doubt determination and energy especially at the beginning; and by not being disheartened at the first obstacles, his perseverance and labour will end in success.

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