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to be done in it. The grain must, much of it, be then threshed. The great facilities for transport afforded by the sleighing, by means of which enormous loads can be taken, are used for drawing wood, cutting and drawing fencing materials, and collecting timber, stone, lime, &c., for building—similar work to what, so far as circumstances require it, I suspect, is relegated to wet days by the British farmer. . . .

I am, &c.,

G. BRYCE.

The demand for labour of all kinds, and the high wages paid during the year 1881 in Manitoba, are vividly explained in the following extract from a letter recently (October, 1881) received from Winnipeg. Increased activity is expected to prevail next spring:—

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Oct. 10, 1881.

A limited number of good mechanics of all kinds would have no difficulty in finding employment in Ontario, though here the great demand is for those connected with the building trades, such as carpenters, masons, &c. This city and towns throughout this province have been growing this year at a rate that is astonishing everybody, but the prospects are that next year will witness a far greater growth, and astonish even ourselves. More would have been done this season, but the men could not be had to do it. Every day in the papers, and at the employment agencies, and in the shop windows, advertisements ask for carpenters, painters, masons, labourers, &c., and they cannot be had. Only the other day a gentleman said he paid a man 2 dollars 50 cents (10s. 5d.) per cord for sawing and splitting wood, and then could only keep him half a day at most. I have not the slightest doubt that if 2,000 or 3,000 labourers were to arrive here to-morrow they could all find employment inside of twenty-four hours on the various railways, on farms, and on the city works, and at wages of 2 dols. 25 cents per day. You could see half-a-dozen notices of corporations and different parties, in walking up the street, advertising for 200 or 500 or 1,000 men wanted at the above wages. For lack of carpenters and masons, buildings that should have been done long ago are still unfinished, and in some cases men are now working night and day at them in order to get them done as soon as possible. I know of one instance where a merchant has had some 40,000 dollars' worth of goods lying in the freight sheds for the past five or six weeks waiting for the completion of a store that was to have been done at that time, but which will take some little time yet before it is ready, though men are working at it night and day. Carpenters get 3 dols. to 3 dols. 50 cents (12s. 6d. to 14s. 7d.) per day. Bricklayers, 5 dols. to 7 dols. (20s. 10d. to 29s. 2d.) per day, and their attendants 2 dols. 50 cents (10s. 5d.). Farm hands get from 25 dols. to 35 dols. (£5 4s. 2d. to £7 5s. 10d.) per month and board. Servant girls get from 12 dols. to 25 dols. (£2 10s. to £5) per month and board, and cooks from 50 dols. to 75 dols. (£10 to £15) per month and board.

The only classes it would be advisable to come out this fall are good general servants. Girls, and any amount of them almost, can get good situations any time, and if they are smart and intelligent, and of pleasing face and