

Canada's . . * Fertile * . . Plains

Containing Certain Suggestions with the View of
Awakening Public Interest in the Important
Subject of a systematic Movement
of Population towards the
Vacant Lands of the
Western Territories
of Canada.

BY A BRITISH-AMERICAN.

TORONTO:
MODEL PRINTING Co., 97 VICTORIA STREET
South-East Cor. Richmond.

INTRODUCTORY.

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IN these pages it has been deemed advisable to use the exact phraseology of the Government geologist in describing particular sections. The reasons for this are obvious. No one is likely to accuse a Canadian geologist of wilful misrepresentation. He is of a class whose attainments and training are antagonistic to exaggeration. The Canadian geologist has left a favorable impression whether his work has been in the Territories or in the Eastern Provinces. In some instances the language of the pamphleteer from whom selections have been made is also used, in others credit is directly given.

TORONTO, ONT., March 1893.

CANADA'S FERTILE PLAINS.

BY

A BRITISH-AMERICAN.

The entire subject of colonization is one which challenges the deepest attention of Canadian Statesmen.

The vast extent of country which yet offers homes to countless thousands of homeseekers entitles them to step forward and say to the emigrating world come with us, come where you will have free government, good laws, ample protection and as full a measure of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the most fastidious can desire.

What is the spectacle to-day presented by those countries which have hitherto monopolized the superfluous population of old lands.

Not long ago it was the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, but in the former a deep hostility on the part of the people and government to emigration has changed that country in the eyes of intending emigrants. There never was a period in the history of that country when there was manifested so strong a spirit of hostility to the foreigner as there exists there to-day. True this hostility may not come from the government or the better class with which the new arrival comes in contact. The government is far away so are those nice Americans whose acquaintance he has made on the train

His lot is thrown amongst people who regard him with jealousy and distrust unless, indeed, he is well off in which case he will find it difficult to remain, for no one who possesses sense and self respect cares to live amongst those who care for your worldly possessions rather than for yourself. But this is a trifle compared with the fact that you have arrived in a country in which everything is over done where the struggle for existence has become as fierce and as intense as it is in old lands, and where a pernicious system of land grabbing and monopoly has drawn away private enterprise and has resulted in some instances to the total disappearance of the middle class.

THE WESTERN TERRITORIES

GENERAL.

The eye takes in at a glance the North-West Territories of the Dominion, but the conception formed from such a view is imperfect and consequently inadequate. To judge a country from a glance at a map is a common practice, because it is much easier to look at in that way than to travel hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles over it. It was the practice in the past to form comparisons of the Canadian North-West by inspecting elaborate maps and printed compilations the contents of which were furnished by those who derived their information as best they could.

The advent of the railway and other modern methods of locomotion has completely removed the necessity of employing the office narrator. The traveller himself is in the land, and he returns from time to time from this western eldorado as he does from the Western Territories of our neighbours and from his well-filled note book; and from his own lips the public are now supplied with fresher and certainly with fuller information of the sights of this territorial wonderland. And we can believe these travellers knowing them to be men and women of veracity, neither Gullivers nor Munchausens, but truthful chroniclers. They come back to us after years of residence and travel over the fertile prairies, and tell us of the marvelous resources which are to be found in these flower gardens of the deep north, and of the wonderful changes which railway development is making in that spacious wonderland. Of its vastness the mind scarcely forms an idea, at the figures representing its area. These a competent authority places at 2,665,252 square miles, with a population of about 100,000. Out of this vast territory have been carved one fully organized province (Manitoba.) The area of which is estimated at 63,000 square miles, Assiniboia with an area of 95,000 square miles, Saskatchewan which lies to the north and west of Assiniboia with an area of 114,000 square miles and through this district flows for the greater part of its course, the Saskatchewan River its entire length being estimated at 1500 miles.

Alberta the next division comprises about 100,000 square miles of excellent agricultural and pasture lands. Then comes Athabasca with its 124,000 square miles.

Of Manitoba, the reader has, perhaps, heard much of its fertile prairies, of its agricultural development, of the marvelous growth of its towns and cities and of the vastness of its agricultural products. But he has heard

little of Assiniboia with its fine farming lands, little of Saskatchewan, with its noble water course, its timber, its rolling prairies, and of the great country that lies to the north and west of it and which must find its outlet when development begins. Of Alberta and its growing lands he has heard favorable reports and of the splendid farming district of the Red Deer and of the Edmonton country he perhaps has heard but little and lately he has read of an emigration movement thither and of railway development which makes him feel that side by side with his neighbor the American, he is making progress in railway development to say nothing of other enterprises, that fully keep up the reputation of western push and progress.

Of its vastness the mind scarcely forms an idea at the figures representing its area. These a competent authority places at the figures already given. The traveller may make the descent of the Mackenzie and write a volume entitled "Two-Thousand Miles Down the Mackenzie" without exaggeration, and all the time be within the limits of the Dominion, and in a country of great resources. The unorganized portion of the territories is still a land of illimitable distances. The Peace River country is a new west. It has had its special travellers who have described it, if a trip across the prairie from Edmonton to Dunvegan and down the Peace can be called a description. Its noble rivers and immense prairies yet represent solitude, but a time is coming when a stream of emigration will pour into that great country.

Now let us see what a vast heritage we have in this North-west. Writers who have never seen it have expatiated on it until they have become grandiloquents. Distinguished travellers have tramped over its plains and paddled their canoes up and down its streams. Buffalo hunters have roamed over it, daring voyageurs including the Yankee steam boat captain have ploughed its water

courses, and run the nozzles of their boat "agin" the bank many a time and oft.

Canadian engineers and surveyors have penetrated its vast solitude with only the silent twinkling stars for their guides. Trappers have set their snares on every stream, and later but not lesser the agriculturist has settled him down on its prairies and tickled its soil with his hoe while the modern business man has long since begun to erect commercial edifices within the limits of its towns and cities.

Railway lines are under construction in districts hitherto regarded as inaccessible, population is rushing in wherever railway facilities are found and farming on almost every conceivable scale is successfully carried on.

The first locomotive passed down the Red River on board a Kitson liner in '77 and now it is numbered by the hundreds. The home seeker is finding a home in the new west and never before in its history did it begin to attract as much attention as it does now. There are sufficient reasons for this. The early settlement of Manitoba under the Dominion Government was begun in 1872 and it continued with more or less energy until 1881. Immigration that year was checked by the collapse of the boom, which has since become historical, though there are now signs of the dawn of a new empire of progress which has come to remain. Now, writing of the vastness of the territories let us see the relation which figures bear in this new west. Manitoba, is, of course, left out in this calculation since it has a separate organization from the territories. Let from this area be deducted the united area of the districts already named and we have 2,237,252 square miles as a remainder. Certainly all this area does not represent fine farming lands but a considerable portion does for it has been declared by a competent authority that another set of provinces will yet

be erected to the north of those already outlined and these provinces will teem with the industry and wealth of a thriving population. But as to distance in that vast territory.

Suppose a line be drawn from Ingolf, which is on the western boundary of Ontario to Donald near the eastern boundary of British Columbia, the length will be found to be 1116 miles, but of course, such a line can give but the faintest conception of the vast extent of the territories ; if a line be drawn from the same point to Edmonton it will be something less while if extended to Fort Dunvegan on the Peace it would measure upwards of 2,000 miles or nearly the distance between Halifax and Liverpool. A straight line from Battleford to the International Boundary Line would measure about 250 miles, but a line may be drawn from Battleford for a distance of 1000 miles north west and still pass through a good country suitable to settlement.

The traveller may leave Dunvegan on the Peace and and make a voyage down that river and into the Mackenzie and tell us of the marvelous resources which are to be found in that almost unknown land, and of the wonder-changes which railway development is making in that spacious wonderland.

As there are some persons who believe that the Western Territories have been exaggerated in relation to their advantages, it may perhaps convince them to present a few facts to which their attention may be especially invited.

Long before the Territories were annexed to the Dominion there were there many families who acquired wealth by the industry of farming. And their methods too were primitive in the extreme, yet those people were well off and contented. They raised wheat, oats, barley, vegetables and large and small stock, sent their children

to the best schools available and were happy with their lot. They loved their country prospered and possessed a hospitality unknown in later times. They did not acquire riches suddenly but slowly and surely. True they were not numerous but they were scattered from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

They were known as old timers and although swamped by a more modern civilization they refused with noble persistency to surrender many of their hospitable and conservative ways to the rude and unfeeling civilization that would obliterate them if it were possible. The knowledge of the country possessed by these people is extensive as it may well be from their long experience. They have proved their devotion to it, by remaining in it raising their families in it and even defending it with their lives. Venture into their fields and granaries during harvest and you are rewarded with a sight of golden grain and contented kine which is a practical evidence of what the country may produce when willing hands and contented minds are directing the efforts.

It was really what these people were accomplishing in their simple minded way, that first attracted the attention of more modern agriculturists. They said if the farmers of Kildonan in the Red River Valley, can raise such fine products as we have seen in their fields and granaries so can we who will come along with more modern appliances. We can bring more enlightened methods to work and certainly we should have better success than those who have not these advantages. It is unnecessary to say that in spite of the veneration which one may possess for the "old time methods" the new methods of work could accomplish more and have made fearful inroads on the venerable modes of the early colonists, though all changes are not always improvements, still the wonderful

effect of modern agricultural machinery have been such in the Red River Valley as to convince the observer that the modern agricultural machine is a truly wonderful contrivance and when the agriculturist sets himself to the work of showing what a modern contrivance can accomplish as compared with the primitive methods of the fathers he is apt to abandon all prejudices and to verify the assertion that in spite of the shadow that hovers around the machine, it is, after all an improvement, and it is to be preferred to the ancient system which it supplants. No where has the modern agricultural machine found more steady and profitable employment than it has in the Red River Valley and the territories. It could a tale unfold of vast yields, of quick work, of astonishing results in harvest and of threshing times that would read like a fable yet every word would be true. There are men to-day in Ontario who have worked in the harvest fields of Manitoba and the territories and who can tell marvelous facts as to the great yields of cereals as contained in their manipulation of the wheat in its course through the thresher, and there are agricultural machine makers and agents who have in the course of their experience proved to their own great astonishment that there is more truth than fiction in the published pictures of a harvest scene in the Western Territories of Canada. He can bear witness that the prejudice which prevails to some extent against the government pamphlets setting forth the advantage of the country is unjust and a creature of prejudice, because they have been published, in other countries, emigration pamphlets the contents of which have not been justified by the facts.

In presenting the Territories as a field for the emigration world there are certain facts that it will be necessary to mention in order that the reader may be placed on

a plane which will enable him successfully to meet the objections of those who possess either a prejudice against the Territories or who have not been diligent in their endeavors to ascertain for themselves the truth with regard to the advantages which the Western Territories afford as a field for colonization.

If such a person is interested in the noble subject of Colonization if he is a believer in it as a means of ameliorating the evils of overpopulation, if he is a doubter as to the future great possibilities of the Western Territories of Canada, he is advised first to read all the works on the subject of emigration and colonization which he can obtain, such as the excellent annual reports of the Royal Colonial Institute which are filled with interesting information on the subject the Art of Colonization, by Edmond Gibbon Wakefield who was certainly a master hand and many of whose theories were reduced to successful practice, and although his main principle of applying the revenue derived from the sale of lands to the purpose of assisting emigration was abandoned yet it did great service while it lasted, and it presumably would have been continued if the movement of population to the Australian Colonies had not spent itself as it did in the early days of its history. The writer does not advocate such a system for the Territories as there are now forces at work which are quite sufficient if energetically put forth to meet the demands of Colonization from all reasonable points of view. The other works which may be pursued to advantage are Anderson, Bliss, Bury, Rolph and Young.

Dr. Rolph furnishes an account of the movement of population to the province of Ontario for movement it was with which his name is connected. Had emigration to that province been left to the course of events, its advancement would not have been so rapid as it became un-

der an **avalanche** of population which came in obedience to that law of the movement of population which must sooner or later repeat itself in the territories.

Now, I have in my hand five pamphlets on Manitoba and the territories. These are (1) Farming and Ranching in Western Canada, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan; (2) Canadian North-West, what Farmer's say; (3) The North-West Farmer in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta; (4) Dominion of Canada, Pacific Railway and North-West Territories; (5) Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers. These pamphlets are issued either under the authority of the Dominion Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and let it be asked. Are there any misstatements or exaggerations contained within the pages of these pamphlets? Are their contents reputable or are they cunningly devised fables intended to delude the colonist? Are the photographs in Farming and Ranching in Western Canada invented by the artist or are they true pictures of realism? They are undoubtedly true to the original, correct portraits of what they represent, facsimiles from nature and without exaggeration. In his pamphlet on the Dominion of Canada Pacific Railway and North-West Territories does Hon. A. W. Ross, M. P. exaggerate when he says:—

“We passed along the Province of Assiniboia containing 95,000 square miles and Alberta containing 100,000 square miles at least 30 per cent. of which is said to be good land available for agriculture.

We saw several of the experimental farms which have been established by the C.P.R.Co., and found various cereals roots and garden vegetables growing successfully on the new prairie soil. The soil varied from a dark colored clay to strong loams and light sands, and affords scope for all kinds of agricultural fancy. But the handsomest country

we saw was from Calgary up the slopes of the Rockies. This is the great ranching country, and we saw many cattle roaming about the pastures which adorn this undulating district, a district which stretches a long distance to the north and south of the railway. It must be admitted that the advantages which this country affords for cattle raising are very extensive and important, for as the International line runs in a north-westerly direction along the prairies, the climate at the Rockies is habitable and is, in general, in a degree of latitude which is desolate on the Atlantic side of Canada. At a point five thousand feet above sea level in the Rocky Mountains we found the air so mild that no overcoats were wanted, even at five o'clock in the morning, although we had come up the mountains in a snowstorm the previous evening.

Above this point which is the highest the railway attains, is the Kicking Horse Pass, the unnumbered snow-clad peaks of the mountains shoot up into the clear air ten or twelve thousand feet above us, forming a spectacle grand, sublime, magnificent and well re-paying a thousand mile journey over the prairies. The splendid pine trees with which the mountains are adorned, creep up the peaks until they are stopped by the glaciers and the eternal snow, and there is abundant interest for the lover of botany and geology. One magnificent day spent among the crags and ravines of British Columbia brought us to the beginning of the return journey, many of us carrying away specimens of rocks, ferns and other flowers, including even the wild gooseberry, which we found flourishing not far below the snow level."

"This is realism! Who doubts it? And again who can gainsay the following from the same authority?

What advantages or inducements does the Northwest offer to settlers? Part of the answer to this question

must be sought in the foregoing pages, but I will here enumerate some of what I consider to be the chief attractions. Grants of land within convenient distance of the railway may be obtained, either free from the Government or at a very cheap rate from the Canadian Pacific Railway."

" These may be selected from the richest prairie lands at the choice of the settler. No clearance of timber is required, there is no severe labor with axe, nor any patient waiting for years in order that the stumps may not rot to facilitate their removal. The prairie sod can be laid under a plow for the first time and a crop harvested all within the space of the first twelve months. The country is well watered, for from what has already been said, it is evident that rivers and lakes and creeks abound, and where running water is not conveniently near, good water can be got within moderate distance of the surface. The prairie is healthy to dwell upon, the climate is more genial than is generally supposed, and settlers who go out in robust health will find the country is not only tolerable but enjoyable to live in. Weak or delicate persons should not go there, for they might find the air too bracing. Idlers and loafers should not go there, because the prairie is in need of thrifty workers. Men who want to acquire wealth without working for it should not go there because they will be disappointed. Thomas Carlyle once wrote: two men I honor, and no third first, the toil worn craftsman, that with earthmade implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes his man's. Men of this type will find on the prairie a wide field for conquest and I believe they may feel more certain of a reward, and of a speedy reward, than in nine cases out ten they could hope for in the old country, or who is there that doubts the following extracts from " Farming and Ranching in Western Canada?"

(THE RED RIVER VALLEY)

"The fertility of this district is too well-known to require description. Actual farming was until very recently confined chiefly to the lands along the banks of the Assiniboia and Red River, but it is now extending over the province, except in certain localities better adapted for cattle. These exceptional places owe their chief value to the nutritious native grasses, which furnish at once most valuable pasturage, and an unlimited quantity of choice hay to supply the City of Winnipeg and adjacent towns and surrounding farms. But the richness of the soil, has latterly been attracting the attention of incoming farmers anxious to locate near an important centre like Winnipeg, and as a result neat farm buildings are dotted all over what was only a short time ago an unknown meadow.

Manitoba is already fairly settled, yet homesteads may be obtained. The soil especially that of the Red River Valley is a deep rich black loam of great depth and richness.

HISTORY OF EMIGRATION.

The importance which should be attached to the entire subject of emigration by the Canadian people especially with regard to the colonization of the North-West Territories is such as to call for a review of the whole subject of EMIGRATION from the old lands to the Continent of America, and in this review such facts and figures will be presented as appear to bear a relation more or less intimate to the colonization of the vast plains which stretch westward to the Rocky Mountains. An important movement of population in the direction of these Fertile Plains is an event that must sooner or later take place because

the stream which has been flowing in a steady volume to the United States from the Old World, has received a check the like of which it never received before in its history, and intelligent colonists will not be slow to learn that a vast country with but a handful of people, a portion of the British Empire affords a better selection than a country *from which the pick has been made* and which has been overrun by greedy land grabbers who have managed to set up some kind of a claim to nearly all the lands worth having, added to this an unfriendliness to the new comer, unless he comes with a great deal of money, on the part of the American people, which is in strong contrast to their one time hospitality and the decision must naturally be made in favor of that great country known as the Canadian North-West which will hereafter be fully described and its advantages set forth.

Colonization we are told on very eminent authority belongs to a very early period of the history of the world and under the name of emigration when herdsmen aggregated into nomadic tribes. Of such emigration patriarchal history furnishes us with some examples such as of Abraham and Jacob and these of adventures to distant countries. Thus according to Hellenic traditions Phoenicians led by Cadmus and Egyptians led by Danaus and Cecrops emigrated to Greece, and the Heraldis from Greece to Asia, Minor and the Tyrrhennans to Italy, and the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan was caused by religious and political oppression, for which modern history furnishes parallels in the Mormon emigration to Utah and that of the Boers in Southern Africa.

According to the most reliable testimony emigration in the early times always assumed the form of Colonization. Many flourishing and powerful Greek colonies were thus founded, but the colonies of ancient Rome for the

most part were army outposts and hordes of fortune seekers and camp followers who had no intention of founding permanent communities.

In later times Charlemagne is credited with having changed the direction of German emigration from the south to the west and north and the movement of the German nation towards Italy assumed the shape of military conquests. In the middle ages there were various phases of these movements, the tide was sometimes turned and these varying combinations continued until the Osmanli Turks succeeded in displacing the most effete of aggressive nations and simultaneously the Arabs were expelled from the south-western peninsula of Spain to which they had emigrated eight centuries previously.

Russia was one of the earliest to perceive the advantages of emigration. It was Peter the Great that invited all nations to settle in Prussia. His successors we are told pursued the same course by granting valuable privileges such as exemption from military duty and free homesteads to colonists. These liberal measures caused great numbers from the Palitinate to settle in southern Russia. Shortly after the Napoleonic wars an extensive Germanic emigration to Russia and Poland took place, and the total number of Germans who emigrated between the years 1816 and 1826 is estimated at 250,000. Quite a number of important colonies in Southern Russia originated in this way. In the time of Nicholas this emigration ceased, but it revived shortly after the accession of Alexander XII. These movements of nations for such they were were different from that emigration to America, which was conducted on a large scale. During the sixteenth century the nations in the Roman element predominated. Spain, Portugal and France sent forth a great number of emigrants most of them were adventurers, they went after riches.

The first attempt to colonize America was most disastrous. From 1580 to 1590, 300 men were lost and upwards of £40,000 expended. In 1606 more than 2,000 emigrants were sent from England to North America to seek for gold but they perished miserably and in 1609 but 60 remained. It was not as history informs us until religion laid a firm foundation that colonization made great headway. Bancroft furnished undoubted proof of this especially describing the early history of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. He says that a strong tide of emigration set in towards Pennsylvania about the end of the 17th century and during the 18th. The Swedes poured into New York, Delaware, Canada and Louisiana was settled by the French, but the colonization of America for 170 years to the colonial war was slow and tedious in comparison with what it was after the war of independence. From this period immigration was regarded with much favor by the American Government. Certain laws were passed for the regulation of merchant ships and the protection of emigrants. During the latter part of the 18th and the latter part of the 19th century there were certain persons in New York and Philadelphia who were privileged to sell by public auction into temporary servitude emigrants who were indebted for their passage money and other advances during the last century.

Ship owners and merchants derived enormous profits from the traffic. The passage rates were high, and the per centage for risks was the same. Adults were sold for a term of from 3 to 6 years and children from 10 to 15 years. Servants signed indentures and became known as indented servants. The last of these sales took place in Philadelphia in 1818-1819.

In the early part of the present century there was little protection for emigrants during the sea voyages.

Ship-owners were unscrupulous. They did not furnish lower decks for the vessels and agents who had charge of the arrangements either underlet the steerage to associations of emigrants or sold it out to sub-agents or to single passengers. The treatment of colonists by such men was disgraceful and we are informed that there was no authority to which the colonists could appeal for protection. It is stated on unquestioned authority that as late as 1819 the lower deck of an emigrant vessel was no better than that of a slave or coolie ship the ordinary height of the steerage deck was from four to five feet, the lower or top deck which was also used for carrying passengers was unsufficient. The natural consequence was mortality frequently amounting to ten and often to 2070. By law the space allotted to each steerage passenger was that two passengers for every five tons. This law did not abate the nuisance or reduce the hardship which we are informed was attended with much sickness and many deaths, the prevailing diseases being typhus or ship fever, cholera or smallpox. In 1855 Congress passed an Act intended to secure the rights of emigrants on shipboard by giving to every passenger two tons of space and providing for the proper ventilation of the ship as well as for a sufficient amount of proper food and this law resulted in the great amelioration of the evil.

Since steamers instead of sailing vessels came into use the mortality and suffering have been greatly reduced. In 1856 only about 3% of emigrants came in steamers. This in 1873 had been increased to 96% and less than 40% in sailing vessels. The deaths in steamers were about 1 in 1,128 passengers while the death rate in sailing vessels was 1 in 65. The port of New York is the gate for this emigration for of the total number of colonists that arrived in 1873, 267,818 entered at New York. Here

there is a regular system for the protection of colonists, in fact the only system in the country. It has often been described. Previous to the organization of this system the arriving colonist was subject to all kinds of extortion. In may 1847 Congress passed an Act creating a Board of Commissioners of emigration of the State of New York. This board consists of nine members six of whom are appointed by the government of the state with the consent of the Senate and three are ex-officio members. These are the Mayor of New York, the President of the German Society, and the President of the Irish Emigration Society. The commissioners get no pay. Their duties are to protect alien passengers arriving at New York from fraud and imposition, to care and provide for the helpless, to give hospitality, advice and information and generally to look after their interest.

There have been some modifications of the system of late years which have doubtless been improvements, though on the whole the system though very elaborate is not any better than that which under a less pretentious form prevails in the eastern provinces.

According to vol. 1, United States census the emigration from the old country to the United States was up to 1831, 75,803, from 1831 to 1840 it was 283,191 and from 1841 to 1850 it was 1,047,763. These figures represent the British Isles. From Europe, not the British Isles, 23,013, 212,497, 1841 to 1850 549,939, total Europe 98,816, 495,688 and 1,597,502, China, 2, 8, 52, all other countries 8, 40, 47, Africa 16, 52, 55.

British North America Provinces.

Mexico.

North America.

South America.

West Indies 11,564, 33,424, 60,369.

Islands of the Atlantic 352, 103, 337.

Of the Pacific 2, 9, 29.

Other Countries not specified 32,679, 37,801, 52,777.

Aggregate in the periods 1821 to 1830, 1831 to 1840, 1841 to 1850.

143,439 599.125 1,713,251

The following table shows the total population of the United States, and the total number of persons of foreign birth with the percentage.

	Population	Persons of Foreign Birth	Percentage of Foreign Birth,
1850	23,191,376	2,244,602	9.68.
1860	31,443,321	4,138,697	13.16,
1870	38,558,371	5,567,229	14.44.
1880	50,155,783	6,679,943	13.00.
1890	62,831,827	Proportion for the year not given	

The great and sudden rise in 1850 and 1860 was due to the emigration of numbers Irish of carried out of their country by the distress which culminated in the famine of 1846 and 1847 and of vast numbers of Germans which was rather the cause than political troubles.

By the census of 1850 it was ascertained that persons of foreign birth constituted 9.68 per cent of the total population. By 1860 the proportion had risen to 13.16 per cent, by 1870 this had increased to 14.44 per cent while the census 1880 found this element of the population to be but 13.31 per cent.

The emigration of the British Isles in 1874 was 100,-422 ; in 1875, 66,179 ; in 1876, 42,243 ; in 1877, 35,554 ; in 1878, 40,706 ; in 1879, 78,424 ; in 1880, 164,438.

From all other parts of Europe not including the British Isles, 1874, 107,637 ; 1875, 77,999 ; 1876, 72,-305 ; 1877, 59,237 ; 1878, 70,676 ; 1879, 105,787 ; 1880 277,658.

Asia 1874, 16,704; 1875, 19,088; 1876, 10,407; 1878, 8,518; 1879, 9,218; 1880, 7,098.

Africa, 22, 31, 43, 6, 15, 16, 10.

British North American Provinces 32,937, 25,785, 1876, 23,467; 1877, 23,733; 1878, 31,577; 1879, 55,246; 1880, 593,703.

Ireland contributed to the emigration in

1850	42.85	1870	33.33
1860	38.93	1880	27.76

British America in the same period

6.58	8.86
6.04	10.74

Germany in the same period

26.01	30.37
30.83	29.44

England in the same period

13.75	11.24
11.54	11.17

Sweden and Norway in the same period

0.80	4.34
1.75	6.59

The first step taken towards prohibiting emigration to the United States was begun by preventing the Chinese. This is being followed by restrictive measures which must sooner or later have the effect of turning the tide to the Canadian Plains. An official estimate gives the total emigration from 1820 to 1891 as 19,946,410. When it is remembered that the immigration for the last ten years from the British Isles, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Russia, has, at least, averaged 60 thousand a year from each of the countries named, an idea may be formed as to the volume of emigration and what the Territories may expect when the stream becomes diverted.

Perhaps, in this connection the remarks made some

years ago by Sir John Rose are worthy of reproduction here in connection with emigration to Canada.

He said:—"The history of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland is most interesting and instructive. It has been wholly voluntary and shows the readiness with which the mass of the people resort to it either as an escape from suffering at home, or in consequence of those qualities which seem naturally to have made this country the great centre from whence the inhabited portion of the earth are colonized.

Between the termination of the great European war in 1815 and the close of 1852, no fewer than 4,463,592 persons left our ports as emigrants. But as the nationalities were not then distinguished, I think it may be safely assumed that upwards of three millions of British subjects have left the British Isles. From 1853 to 1879 inclusive, a further emigration of British origin to places, amounting to 4,335,889. Of these vast numbers a certain proportion returned especially during 1876-9 and probably reduced the net result to 4,000,000. We thus have since 1815 a total removal of population from the British Islands to other countries of the enormous number of seven millions, distributed in the following manner :

United States	4,400,000
British North America	1,350,000
Australia	1,200,000
Elsewhere	50,000

The official figures show the single circumstance that till 1841 emigration to British North America was absolutely larger year by year than to the United States. After 1841 two causes contributed to turn the flow of emigration more largely to the U. S.

The first was the condition of Ireland up to and succeeding the famine, the other was the contemporaneous

opening of the vast prairie states of the union which began to attract general interest after 1840.

The later cause was, I think, much the more important and to it I believe the United States are indebted for the rapid strides which they made in population and wealth and the great attraction they have offered to the emigration classes of the United Kingdom of Germans and of Scandinavia."

If I am correct in this view, the Dominion of Canada may well look forward with great confidence to the effect which will be produced by the speedy opening up of the North-West Territory, a district probably quite as extensive as the prairie region of the union and certainly as well fitted for the maintenance of a large population.

The resources of the Dominion may be wisely and profitably devoted to the Pacific Railway and other works and when we consider what vast results have been achieved under circumstances precisely similar our encouragement should be strengthened.

The most available lands of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin are now largely occupied. Iowa and Minnesota are also rapidly filling and I do not see in the United States any district that for extent, fertility and availability for settlement can compare with the North-West of the Dominion. My conviction therefore is that the tide of emigration which turned so strongly after 1840 to the United States *will soon resume its former direction* to British North America as other material advantages being equal, I cannot think that a British subject could prefer the Republican form of government to the happy blending of freedom and law which he can enjoy under his own flag.

I have already stated the emigration reached seven millions of which four millions have left the United Kingdom since 1852. It will probably interest you to know

that, notwithstanding this immense outflow the reproductive powers of the population have more than supplied the gap.

In 1853 the population of Great Britian and Ireland was	27,542,588
In 1879 it was	34,156,113

The increase being 6,613,525

Considering the enormous increase of the resident population correspondingly with an emigration of four millions since 1852, it will scarcely, I think, be disputed that no more important question can permanently occupy attention here than the best mode of systematising and directing the outflow of the people. Had these four millions remained at home it is possible that the condition of affairs here would have been far more critical and might really have become dangerous.

While speaking of Ireland and the Irish, I may say with much satisfaction, that in Canada we have never experienced any serious difficulty in dealing with them. Whatever may have been their lot or their failings at home, they find in Canada the most fair and equal treatment in every respect and in return they love and support their new country and its institutions. Their religion is respected, its clergy rank as high as any other they are honored and looked up to by communicants and I venture to allege that man for man in Canada are better off and are better citizens than their compatriots in Ireland.

It is shown by official returns, that since 1815 no fewer than seven millions of persons have emigrated, of whom nearly 2,500,000 have gone to the colonies, while 4,400,000 have forever abandoned their allegiance and become citizens of a foreign country. This, I think is

most deplorable and becomes the worse if we regard them in the light of helpers of their family fellow subjects at home.

Were the question one of relief or congestion of population in the United Kingdom it would certainly be immaterial where the emigrant went provided he went at all.

But beyond this point arises the most important enquiry of how can the exodus be made serviceable to the mother country in other respects, to which the reply is manifest. As consumers of the products of British labor at home, I might instance the Australian Colonies which offer an infinitely stronger illustration, but as I may be told that their distances forbids their being chosen by the mass of emigrants, I will take Canada and the United States whose conditions are in many respects equal as fields for emigration and it may be seen by the Board of Trade Returns that on an average of less than three years notwithstanding every person and therefore every emigrant in the United States has consumed 8.4 worth of British manufactures, while in Canada he has consumed 32 per cent., it is therefore in the interests of British labor at home in the proportion of 32 to 8 that emigration should go to Canada rather than the United States. As an illustration of this I will refer to the state of Ireland as connected with emigration :

From 1861 to 1870	it averaged	81,858
“ 1871 to 1875	“	65,893
“ 1876 to 1879	“	29,898

It does not appear an unwarranted deduction to assume that the comparative cessation of emigration has intensified the evils in that country which evidence clearly shows to be attributable to over population. When we plainly see that the congestion of population has attended the stoppage of emigration it appears to me that the simplest and most speedy cure will in many districts be

found in the systematic encouragement of voluntary emigration. I use the term voluntary because it is the only principle upon which any government could act and past experience abundantly proves that when the knowledge is brought home even to the most ignorant class that a happier fate awaits them even across the ocean and the means placed within their reach to go there no difficulty is raised about them. "

A stronger reason why the British colonist should go to the Canadian Territories has been furnished by the American Government itself yielding to the influence which has been brought to bear upon it by the American element which for years has manifested the deepest hostility to foreigners, having a fixed policy for the restriction of emigration.

This hostility is very marked, it has become intensified of late years, changing the old time welcome that was once the proud boast of the American people. It is not desirable for the colonist from the British Isles to go where he is not wanted or where he is not welcome. But there is a stronger reason than all. It is that the territories offer the best inducements to the agricultural classes, to the agriculturist and the mining, lumbering and fishing classes, to the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman. The population of the territories is small, scarcely 100,000, while the available area is estimated at upwards of 2,000,000 square miles.

The soil is particularly fertile. There are many advantages chief of which there are no vexed labor problems such as those which are disturbing older communities. It will be a long time before wages will reach their maximum and the continual deterioration of agricultural lands in the older provinces and states make the territories especially valuable.

There are some drawbacks it is true, but these every country has. Some of these will disappear as the country settles. These drawbacks will be especially referred to hereafter, but it may be mentioned here that they are fewer than the advantages.

Some later returns with regard to the subject of emigration are under the authority of the Dominion Government are here given. These figures are reproduced here for the information of the reader.

The following are the arrival of colonists in Canada, from 1880 to 1891 :

1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	78,166
1886	69,152
1887	84,527
1888	88,766
1889	91,600
1890	75,067
1891	82,165

Total	1,005,847
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According to the emigration returns of Ontario, 19,619 children have been settled in this way in that province since 1868. From these returns of 4,926,645 emigrants from the British Isles and other places from 1874 to 1890, 309,397 or 2.28 settled in Ontario and the total number from all the parts reported to have settled in the provinces during the years from 1868 to 1891 inclusive was 597,111, bringing with them effects to the value of \$6,457,046.

There are, however, no means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from the United States, where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be considerable movement of population on both sides of which it is impossible to obtain any record.

The closest approach to correctness, would be to obtain a record of the ins and the outs on the principal routes of travel.

According to the returns furnished by the department for 1891, the total number of colonists who arrived in Canada was 187,378, of whom 105,213 were passengers for the United States, while the remainder expressed their intention of settling in Canada. These figures show an increase as compared with 1890 of 1,359 in a total of arrivals of 7,098.

These nationalities given are English 17,985, Irish 1,084, Scotch 2,583, Germans 1,502, Scandinavians 734, French and Belgians 734, other countries 3,247.

The number of these chiefly children brought into Canada in the last year by charitable assistance was 3,418, being 1,961 more than that in the previous year. The following are the figures :

Year.	
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	4,746
1886	1,988
1887	2,298
1888	1,622
1889	1,022
1890	1,457
1891	3,418
Total.	16,780

It is scarcely possible even to form a general idea of the numbers that annually settle in the Provinces. The agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the emigrants after they once leave the agency and the subsequent movements of many would considerably alter the figures annually given. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be relied on except those entries in the Custom House, which are a registration by names, are those arrivals at the principal seaports as Quebec, which are also a registration by names and calling entered on the ships and passenger lists.

No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and colonists, and the figures from that province can only be arrived at by estimate. The numbers of colonists reported by the several agents are subject to charges and unascertainable movements and should therefore be taken as approximate. The figures of the totals are made up and supplied by the agents at the various points and therefore liable to similar alterations for while a record is kept of all emigrants arriving, no account is taken of those leaving the country.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of money and effects brought into Canada by colonists for the year named.

Reported at Agency				
1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
2,731,005	2,594,112	1,648,138	2,609,469	2,049,965
Reported at the Customs				
1,148,903	1,180,343	1,516,798	1,233,432	1,461,036
3,879,908	3,774,445	3,164,956	3,842,902	3,510,101

The following shows the amount in money and value of effects brought into Canada by settlers since 1875:

1875	\$1,344,573
1876	585,205
1877	632,269
1878	1,202,563
1879	1,152,612
1880	1,295,565
1881	4,188,925
1882	3,171,501
1883	2,784,881
1884	4,814,872
1885	4,143,856
1886	3,455,576
1887	3,879,908
1888	3,164,956
1889	4,745,729
1890	3,842,901
1891	3,510,101
Total	47,045,726

These figures are vast and they suggest what may be the result of a large emigration to the territories.

The various emigration agents report that the demand for farm servants and female help is considerable. The present supply is wholly inadequate. The demand for agricultural laborers especially in the northwest is greatly in excess of the supply. There is no demand for mechanics, but they are needed in the newer portions of the northwest.

The practice of granting assisted passages to emigrants was discontinued in 1888, but during the season of 1890 a special vote was passed for the purpose of pro-

moting settlement in the northwest and of which the government decided to pay a bonus of \$10.00 to each head of a family and \$5.00 to each member of a family under the age of 12 years, also \$10.00 additional bonus to each member of a family who has within six months become a settler on land somewhere within the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario.

According to British emigration returns out of 12,-797,688 persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1890, 8,550,541 went to the United States, 2,019,144 to Canada and 1,685,258 to Australia being respectively 66 per cent, 10 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia emigration to the country increased very rapidly. During the period 1853 to 1890, 1,374,422 left Great Britain for Australia and 982,430 for Canada. During the same period out of 7,121,966 persons of British and Irish origin, 4,739,547 persons went to the United States, 1,308,775 to Australia and 733,616 to Canada being in proportion of 66 per cent, 13 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

At no period in the history of the world has the subject of emigration demanded such attention as it does now but it does not receive that consideration to which it is entitled from its importance. In the British Isles the subject never loses its importance. It is a constant theme. The work already done by the the Royal Colonial Institute remains in strong contrast to the inactivity and careless indifference of the Canadian people, an exception of course being made in favor of the Dominion Government, the recent emigration policy of which promises to be followed with the most beneficial results. But mention must also be made of that handful of workers in the territories who are making their resources known. These efforts should be seconded by the Canadian people irrespective of creed,

political or previous condition. The work of colonising the Western Territories is no ordinary task ; it is patriotic as well as humanitarian to say nothing of the commercial features which are connected with the movement. A judicious colonisation of the Western Territories and the west coast province is one of the solutions of the present depression which it may be said is not confined to the Dominion but in a greater degree affects the Republic and extends to many other countries on this side of the Atlantic I use the word colonisation as being more comprehensive than the term emigration which it includes but I do not intend that it is to comprise any of those bubble schemes of money making which have also been perpetrated in its name. Numerous mistakes have been made in the name of territorial colonisation. These have not been confined to Canada, they have been made all over. These mistakes in all probability will not be repeated. The coast is now better lighted, the shoals have been located and the position of the reefs determined. If the people of Canada once decide as a whole and without division to co-operate with their government in its efforts to colonise the territories they will have realised that the way out lies within their own domain under their control through their government and the considerable movement of population which must assuredly follow their efforts will certainly give an immense impetus to the affairs of the Dominion. The patriotic citizen to realize this must lift himself above the plane of provincilism and regard Canada as one country from the Atlantic to the Pacific struggling as all great countries have had to struggle for that place and position to which her boundless resources, great extent, varied climate and hardy people entitle her. The man who has traveled through the country and who has been observant has not failed to note that much depends on the energy

which the Canadian people themselves put forth to develop the immense resources which undeniably exist in the country. Let that energy be in no way antagonistic to foreign capital, but let it work along those lines which have been found best in other countries and which in the end will prove most beneficial. The stimulus that immigration is giving to the Dominion generally will be healthy because it is no longer to be doubted that a hardy population can thrive in comfort on the Western Prairies while in the valleys of British Columbia and along the coast an agricultural population will find homes and occupation to say nothing of wealth that must certainly be the result of effort properly put forth. It must also be remembered that the extent of country which is embraced within the limits of the Western Territories contains a great diversity of climate and that as some portions are best adapted to a hardy race, so there are others which are better suited to a less hardy people, such for instance, as southern Alberta and the agreeable valley of the Bow. Certainly, whatever misconceptions and prejudices existed in the past respecting the climate and resources of the territories are disappearing.

People are going thither and dispelling the prejudices which have prevailed respecting the interior of Canada. Many of these prejudices have existed without any just cause or foundation. Indeed it has been difficult to account for them except that they have been founded on misstatements circulated by persons who have been disappointed because they did not acquire riches rapidly, and who have left the country determined to give it a bad name because they could not realize expectations that were, perhaps unreasonable, this rather from their own fault than from any imperfections of the country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The writer, though far from being an authority on the subject of emigration or the broader question of colonisation claims to have given much attention to the whole subject. A long residence in the western territories of the Dominion has led him to enquire into the reasons why no great movement of population has taken place towards the *fertile plains of Canada*. From this enquiry, he was led to seek the reason. The conclusion reached was that so long as population in vast numbers was moving into the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, and so long as the mass of the Canadian people continued to be indifferent to the subject of systematic *colonisation*, so long would the emigration be small and not entitled to the term movement.

to note
~~It~~ ~~This~~ is gratifying, ~~for~~ when the clergy endorse a country, the colonist need not fear to venture thither. The temporal welfare being improved, the spiritual interests are not likely to suffer, for the clergy have found that vice and crime abound more where there is real want than among the well-to-do.

It is not long since that an Irish Roman Catholic Bishop made a powerful protest against the emigration of his countrymen to Argentina. The bishop was abused for his pains, but what are the facts? The condition of many of those settlers to say nothing of the Republic itself, shows that the bishop was doing his duty, and that had the most of those who went to that country heeded the warning voice of their pastor they would have been happier even they not emigrated.

The activity on the part of the Canadian clergy in the cause of emigration to the Canadian territories, must

be hailed as an important indication of what may be expected in the future. The unreasonable prejudice which has long existed against the territories must now disappear forever, and much of this disappearance must be credited to the action of the clergy many of whom possess practical experience of the country and they have not failed to notice the terrible condition of the over-crowded population of older lands and that many of these can be transferred to the Canadian plains and their condition greatly improved by the process. When it is remembered that not a few of these clergy have seen the condition of this population in Europe and have thus been in a position to judge, they have not hesitated to pronounce in favor of the planting of this population in the territories. They have weighed all the conditions and they have found that the weight of the testimony is in favor of transferring this population to the north-west.

The Canadian Department of Emigration no matter under whose management has been blamed because the emigration to the Western Territories has been considered small and a disposition to find fault and deride the efforts of the government to people the territories has been a noticeable feature of the criticisms. The reasons for the small emigration in the past have been as may be inferred separate and apart from the government. In the early days there was little or no nucleus of population to act upon. Since that nucleus has been found, we have seen that the emigration though not what can be considered large is nevertheless brisk and very promising. The territories improve on acquaintance and when the masses of the Canadian people realize the importance of giving their government the fullest support in their effort to settle the territories the most satisfactory results will be the reward.

A powerful factor in the colonization of the territories is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but the experience of this company's agents in Europe as well as those of the government has been that it is no easy matter to turn the stream of emigration once it has set in through certain channels, but these agents have not ceased or faltered in their efforts and it must be satisfactory for them to find that their constant labors are about to be rewarded on a splendid scale. Of one thing they may rest assured, it is that they have not misrepresented the advantages of the country to which they have been inviting settlements.

The emigrating world of the time may have been allured to the fields which it has considered more tempting but its memory has retained visions of the territories, that even after years of residence in other lands it will yet seek homes on the illimitable plains of the Dominion and bring with it additional experience which will greatly aid it in the new sphere.

The history of the great movement of population furnishes us with an explanation of what appears to many strange and unanswerable, but which on a plain examination of the subject is self-evident.

The movement of population towards its greatest density has been in the direction of those lands the vast extent and fertility of which from time to time have invited settlement.

The friends of territorial advancement must hail with delight the interest which the clergy of all denominations have shown in the cause of emigration to the territories. And this reference is without distinction as all are showing an anxiety and an interest that the stream of emigration may be directed to CANADA'S FERTILE PLAINS. The action of the Roman Catholic clergy taken not long since in en-

dorsing the North West Territories as a field for emigration is deserving of attention. The influence of the clergy in assisting the cause of territorial development is all powerful. Many clergymen have shared the toils and the hardships of the settler. They are not paid emigration agents but they are earnest fellow workers whose efforts are put forth in the hope of accomplishing good and their work is done silently and without ostentation. The writer is in a position to state that he has met many clergymen from Red River to the Rockies who have undergone many hardships and who have borne their share of pioneering in a cheerful spirit, though their lot very often was such that the poorest layman would not envy them. Men are not fond of speaking well of a country where there are many privations and hardships to be borne, but an exception must be made in favor of the North-West of Canada for those who are making their homes in that country, seem to like it, they are even devoted to it. There is a charm about prairie life that is fascinating, a vigor in the atmosphere that renews the energies of youth and fits the newcomer for his new sphere. In its exhilarating atmosphere the zest of social life re-awakes, the proverbial stiffness of the eastern Canadian gives way, so a western familiarity and democracy unknown in the staid and circumspect circles of eastern towns and cities. Even a Lt.-Governor unbends and gubernatorial etiquette is relaxed so that instead of taking cake and wine, you may take cake and coffee and not be regarded as a vulgar plebeian, but as one who has a right to a democratic choice provided you do not forget that you are a man or a woman as the case may be, and partake of your cake and coffee in a manner which does not violate the ordinary code of the breakfast table. No other place is better suited for equality than the prairies; the sky and earth seem to meet, the

topography is often a dead level and the settler is frequently delighted to show how nice it is to be hospitable to the wayfayer. At all events he does his best to meet you two-thirds of the way. He is pleased if you note that he has left his eastern ways at home and rejoices to find that you are delighted with the country and with the prospect.

What he tells you is especially needed is the co-operation of the people of the eastern provinces who seem to forget that there is really a west spelled with a very large W. He thinks they should attach more importance than they do to the territories and their great possibilities. He feels that this indifference will gradually disappear as the people begin to realize the great importance which the territories must assume in the near future. This co-operation will, we feel certain, be forthcoming because the development of the Western Territories will do much to solve the present depression which prevails in the older lands. Only let the importance of territorial development once occupy the minds of western people and they will begin to awaken to a realization that will certainly give an impetus to trade that nothing else can give.

Perhaps while referring to the clergy and their potent aid to the cause of territorial emigration what Archbishop Tache of Manitoba has recorded in his pamphlet on the Northwest written some years ago, may be reproduced here as bearing directly on the question.

He wrote of the Territories. "The breath of the country from east to west is in round numbers 1200 English miles and its length from north to south is 1500 miles giving the immense area of 1,800,000 square miles without estimating the Arctic Islands anciently and recently discovered.

There is a striking contrast between the vastness of this territory and the smallness of others occupied by

some of the most powerful nations in the world, and the comparison undoubtedly suggests the enquiry: are these vast solitudes to remain forever in the condition in which has hitherto kept them?

Alone in these boundless plains one listens here for a loud echo of the noise and stir in the world beyond the sea of the more feverish bustle and the bolder ambition of the neighboring great Republic or of the Dominion of Canada springing into existence. Our beautiful and large rivers, our immense lakes, are they never to carry but the light bark canoes, and the heavy oared barge of the fur dealer. The agricultural resources of the country, its mineral riches, the wealth of its guests and of its streams, whatever they may be are destined never to be known or appreciated at their true value. Is there nothing here worthy of the attention of man? Is there sufficient to encourage those who dream of its brilliant and prosperous future?

Will its soil repay the labor of civilization, or will it vainly drink of the sweat of the husbandman's labor? Bounded as we have described is the northern department inaccessible, or to reach it must one have the hardihood of adventurers who would seek riches at any cost, all the self denial of those who thirst after the safety of souls or the insatiable curiosity of the tourist.

The glaciers of the north are certainly an impassable barrier, the Rocky Mountains on the west present very great difficulties there; on the other hand the height of lands to the east is not a serious obstacle and the 49th parallel does not undulate on the vast plains to the south, in short then, it is not impossible to reach this place the journey is even comparatively easy, and I invite my friends to take an excursion which will surely not be without a certain charm. I wish I could satisfy the legitim-

ate curiosity of serious men who think of this country. I wish above all to supply information to those who are interested in us. But for a full description, a volume would be necessary and I can only offer limited information and a few general observations in a country about which there have been very contradictory statements." Since the above was written the outlines of the busy scenes have been drawn.

As enquires are made as to the prospects which are offered by the territories to young men, let it be here stated that a good deal of fiction has been written on this subject. The young man is just what the territories want, nor are the territories averse to old men provided they have self-reliance and can take care of themselves. Let it be recorded here as a protest against many of those pamphleteers who in their pages estimate that they don't want this man or that man because he belongs to some overcrowded profession. The territories are a *Western Country*, and the people fall readily into western ways. Book-keepers have been elected to the territorial legislature and they have not disgraced their position. The same book-keepers have owned and managed farms, clerks have become merchants, lawyers, judges and even journalists have been honored. The chief point to be borne in mind is that it is the man rather than the former occupation that succeeds in the territories. Just for a moment regard what the crofters and what people from the East end of London have done on the prairies.

They have succeeded, although not accustomed to farming, many of them never having been on a farm in their lives before, yet they are succeeding. Certain wise persons would have no one go to the territories only the "select" and "sifted few." This prejudice must be overcome. The effete East and overcrowded Europe have multiplied the trades and professions until the pressure of

living has become fearful. The territories may not want the trades or the professions which these people have attempted to follow, but they want the people and these they must have because the great majority of these people, in a new country, and under new circumstances, can adapt themselves to the new conditions. "Necessity is the mother of invention" may be an old proverb, but it applies with much force to the people who go to the territories to begin life anew and to carve out homes for themselves. This ability to adapt one-self to the conditions of a country is no new thing. It has been done by our forefathers. If people merely emigrated just as their particular line called them they would be little emigration. It is the movement of population forced by the pressure of subsistence in older countries that fills up the "spacious voids." Let us hear no more about this fastidious prejudice, it is inhuman, and devoid of every semblance of christianity. The territories are vast, and those who may not find a welcome in one part will find plenty of room in another. No government in the world is in a better position to be broad and humanitarian in its emigration policy than is the government of the Dominion. We have seen that a kind and generous spirit is the best in which to move population. Let Hon. Mr. Daly have ample power as no doubt he will. This being conceded it is a reasonable hope that the fondest expectations will be fully realized. In order that he may succeed let every man in the territory greet the new comer as a man and a brother and accord him a welcome. This will have its weight amongst those who may contemplate coming, for it is a well known fact that the colonization agents are those who write back to their friends. The country is all right, but let the new comer feel that he is at home, and the report will be doubly effective. Any one who has emigrated

knows the truth of this, knows what it is to feel at home, amongst strangers, and knows the bitter pangs of being in a good country with an inhospitable people.

Not long ago the editor of a Canadian newspaper presented his readers with some strictures on "Pauper Emigration." His remarks were out of place and at least came from the wrong quarter, for that editor's father once emigrated to the Province of Ontario and became prosperous even if his emigration was assisted. The chief point which it is desired to make in this connection is that there has been altogether too much prejudice and a great deal of ignorance on this question of emigration. Let us hear none of it with regard to the territories, now that the stream is about to be directed thither.

In presenting the advantages which the territories afford as a field for the settler it has been deemed advisable to set forth in these pages selections from the Report of Progress made from time to time by the Dominion Geological Corps under the authority of Dr. G. M. Dawson. The Canadian Geological Corps is composed of gentlemen whose educational training is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of their statements.

Beginning with Manitoba which although not a portion of the territories is the gateway province and it has yet a vast amount of territories which offers great inducements to the settler.

In "Farming and Ranching in Manitoba," this prairie is described as being naturally divided into four different districts, (1) The Valley of the Red River; (2) The southern portion drained by the Souris and Pembina Rivers, and including the Souris Plain; (3) The Valley of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Rivers or western middle portion traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific and (4) the low marshy district surrounding Lakes

Manitoba and Winnipeg and timber lands of the northern portion of the Province.

“The fertility of the Red River Valley is too well-known to require description. Actual farming until recently confined to the lands along the banks of the Assiniboia and Red River, but is now extending over the province except in certain localities better adapted for cattle. These exceptional places owe their chief value to the nutritious native grasses which furnish at once most valuable pasturage and an unlimited quantity of choice hay to supply the city of Winnipeg and adjacent towns and surrounding farms. But the richness of the soil has latterly been attracting the attention of incoming farmers anxious to locate near an important centre like Winnipeg, and as a result neat farm buildings are dotted all over what was only a short time ago an unbroken meadow.”

SOUTHERN MANITOBA

This district is penetrated by two railways. The Manitoba South-Western runs from Winnipeg up the Assiniboia Valley, through several towns or villages into the Souris district and the coal fields.

“The Pembina mountain Branch after crossing the Assiniboia diverges at Rosenfeld from the railway constructed from Winnipeg to Morris and runs westward through the Pembina Valley towards the boundary of the province. Excepting the wooded hills and hollows of the broken and picturesque plateau called the Pembina Mountain, through which the river has cut a deep and winding ravine, which the river crosses, and some other limited

spots, the whole of this vast region is undulating prairie covered with luxurious grass. There are many large streams, and in the southern part several large lakes, one of which Pelican is the largest of a chain of half a dozen or more strung together. This lake is 13 miles long, and bordered by steep and lofty cliffs which are densely wooded, and the resort of deer and game birds, while the water abounds in fine fish and flocks of wild fowls. These lakes are bordered by a line of elevation called the Tiger Hills which furnish wood in abundance, and attract countless flocks of geese, swan, crane, wild duck, etc. Many lesser lakes dot the landscape. In many spots dry during all the summer months, moisture enough gathers to promote a plentiful growth of forage, so that the sowing of hay or other fodder is never thought of. Two tons of this wild hay per acre is not an unusual amount to cut. The Souris valley is well occupied and good roads traverse the country in every direction, though for that matter, one can drive across the prairie anywhere. Along the Lower Souris, are many villages, where a post-office, stores, blacksmith shop, school and church form the centre of a farming community.

The climate of this part which has been appropriately called the Garden of Manitoba, is not greatly different from that of the west, except that its southerly latitude gives an advantage in respect to earlier springs and later autumn.

Government lands in this part of Manitoba are almost all taken but much desirable land remains to be bought from the Railway Company at very moderate rates. Improved property can be bought near the railway at from \$5 to \$15 (£1 to £3) an acre. The soil is deep and almost of inexhaustable richness. Wells strike excellent water at a moderate depth. Every crop belonging to Western Canada or the Northern United States can be

grown there to advantage, while for wheat, of course, it is equalled only by other parts of the Canadian West."

It is unnecessary to point out to intending settlers that there are many advantages in settling within the limits of an organized province compared with those which are offered in the territories where the population is sparse though the soil is not to be beaten yet to those who prefer to settle where there has been some advancement Manitoba offers the advantage. Very often colonists would prefer to settle on improved farms. These can be secured in Manitoba on advantageous terms. Undoubtedly in Manitoba the best system for the reception of colonists is to be found and this too has its advantage the settler very often preferring to remain where he is warmly received.

DISTRICT BETWEEN THE RED RIVER AND NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVERS ON THE CALGARY AND EDMONTON TRAIL

This district is divided by a wooded ridge which runs from the banks of the Clear Water River N. 30 E. to the angle of the Saskatchewan, a short distance above Edmonton. The general character of the country is somewhat different accordingly as we consider the character of the soil and the vegetation with which it is covered. On both sides the soil is sandy often mixed with more or less clay and the surface is flat and considerable areas and in places broken by high ridges of hills. On the tributaries of the Red Deer and Battle Rivers there are many wide stretches of prairie or of wood country and where the woods are most continuous. The trees are either poplar or small

spruce and pines furnishing plenty of timber for local use but not enough to be of much value as an article of export. In the country which is drained northward into the Saskatchewan, however there are wide marshy tracts along the banks of the streams while beyond on the plains and hill sides there is usually a thick growth of spruce, balsam and pine, often small it is true, but much of it is very large and well suited for converting into timber or lumber. The difficulty of course would consist in getting the logs to the Saskatchewan. They could doubtless be drawn on the lower portion of some of the streams.

A short distance south of the Twelfth base line while the bottom of the valley still continues boggy its western side consists of a sloping prairie stretching back for two or three miles to a ridge of hills and for five miles down the river. This prairie is covered with luxuriant grass. At one place on the bed of a small stream, this prairie was seen to be underlain by four feet of yellowish sandy loam beneath which is a bed of 20 feet thick of small pebble.

BLIND MAN RIVER (VALLEY)

• The sides of this valley are more or less thickly wooded with poplar and spruce while the bottom is mostly open or covered with small willow scrub. Four miles below the point where the river enters this valley a small stream joins it from the west flowing down the valley which returns by much the same character, the soil being a rich sandy loam covered with a close matting of long grass.

RAVEN AND CLEAR WATER RIVERS

Several of its branches which are covered by an east trail through more or less deep valleys across wide plains which are generally covered with dwarf birch or willows.

Below the mouth of this creek the valley gradually spreads out till it becomes a wide shallow depression, sloping hills, lightly clothed with poplar and willow. The land here is generally covered with dwarf willow on a rich loamy soil.

THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN COUNTRY

The North Saskatchewan rises in the numerous streams which flow from the Rocky Mountains. They are glacier fed and flow in a general way to the east. It leaves the main range of the mountains in lat. 52 deg. 14 long. 116 deg. 25 W. and after a course of from 60 to 70 miles eastward is turned by the Clear Water River which is below old Rocky Mountain House.

The later is situated on the alluvial grazing flats bounded on the south and east by the river and on the north and west by dense forests and swamps.

On the south side of the Saskatchewan a small flat extends for a mile up the Clearwater, though here and there dotted with grass of poplars and will scrub. Of the climate we know but little but the place has been described by Dr. Hector.

Some time before abandoning the post in the spring the Company's servants had planted potatoes and turnips and what was left by the Indians of the resulting crop was

sufficient to prove that the soil and climate are very favorable to agriculture. Every day we had here soft winds from the west which caused a rise in the thermometer. The winters in this vicinity are milder and the spring earlier than at places further eastward.

EDMONTON.

"Is a a thorough town situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan and about 200 feet above its high water level. Located as it is, it has for many years been the chief distributing point for the supply of the Hudson's Bay Company posts throughout the wide regions of the North-west drained by the Mackenzie River in the Arctic Ocean and the northern furs are sent from there by boat down the River to Winnipeg or by trail to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary. The main trail is an excellent highway, Edmonton is also in direct communication with the last as well as by a line just completed through the more settled country on the north side of the River. A plentiful supply of wood can always be obtained from points higher up the Saskatchewan, but it is not necessary to use wood for fuel, the quantity of coal close at hand being most inexhaustable. Mr. Donald Ross has run a drift into the sides of the bank, immediately below the main street of the town.

Besides its other advantages Edmonton is in the center of a district of great fertility the soil being a rich deep black loam that will bear heavy crops of all the ordinary cereals and roots. For those products there is a local market, but should the supply exceed the demand the farmer could utilize the surplus in feeding his horses,

cattle and smaller stock. Below Edmonton the River flows North 45 deg. per 52 miles in a valley from 150 to 250 feet deep with slopes partly wooded sometimes with escaped sides and alluvial intervalles some of which are occupied while others are waiting for the settler. On one of the largest of these, the head-quarters of Closer Bar settlements are situated behind which lie a number of well tilled farms. Twenty-five miles by river below Edmonton is Fort Saskatchewan where the high banks recede from the river leaving a beautiful open bench on either side. On this side the Mounted Police barracks are situated and there is a flourishing settlement with comfortable houses and well cultivated fields.

Near the mouth of Hollow Hill Creek the River turns and flows for 25 miles to the mouth of White Earth Creek. The southern bank is generally high and continues wooded while the north side is broadly open and slopes gently to the river. There are a few houses to be seen on this slope a short distance back from the stream and around them a small area of land is under cultivation. About the middle of the stretch is situated the Hudson Bay Company's old post of Fort Victoria, now abandoned by the Company, but still occupied by an Indian agent and missionary.

At the mouth of White Earth River which is the most westerly point reached by the Saskatchewan, the River turns and flows a little to the south-west for 121 miles to Fort Pitt. The sides of the valley are high and slope sometimes open, but generally wooded and often clothed with berry bushes.

There is a demand for information regarding the Saskatchewan country, or rather the Provincial District of Saskatchewan.

The testimony of various authorities describe the Battle River and North Saskatchewan countries as one of

the finest in the North-West. Fifty bushels of oats to the acre has been raised in that country, while wheat has averaged thirty bushels. One of the best evidences of the richness of the country is the success which has attended nearly all the settlers who have "farmed it" in that district. The country immediately under consideration is park like. There is plenty of water, and for stock raising it has no superior, not unless the ranch district of Alberta proper is excepted.

The historical district of Prince Albert needs a passing mention. It is an old and well settled district and its record as a farming country barely needs any advertising. One of the best authorities in this district is Mr. Miller who has raised 80 bushels of oats to the acre. All kinds of stock thrive there. One of the especial features of this district is that all kinds of stock can be purchased at reasonable prices by the incoming settler destined for the newer parts. They can get stock accustomed to the country which undoubtedly is a great advantage.

The following description of the Saskatchewan written by Gabriel Franchère in 1841 is well worthy of reproduction.

He wrote: "The River Saskatchewan flows from the bed composed of sand and mud which contribute not a little to diminish the purity and transparency of its waters which like those of the Missouri are torpid and whitish. Except for that it is one of the prettiest rivers in the world. The banks are perfectly charming and often in many places a scene the fairest, the most similar and the best that can be presented or imagined. hills in varied form crowned with superb groves, valleys, agreeably embosomed at evening and morning by the prolonged shadows of the hills and of the woods which adorn them, herds of light-limbed antelopes and heavy colossal buffaloes, the

former bounding along the slopes of the poplars the latter tramping under their heavy feet the verdure of the plains, all these champaign beauties reflected and doubled as it were by the waters of the river and the varied song of a thousand birds perched on the tree tops the refreshing breath of the zephyrs, the serenity of the sky, the purity and salubrity of the air, all in a word pour contentment and joy into the soul of the enchanted spectator. It is above all in the morning when the sun is rising and in the evening when it is setting that the spectacle is really ravishing. I could not detach my regards from that superb picture till the nascent obscurity had obliterated its perfection. Then to the sweet pleasure that I tasted succeeded a trite not to say sombre melancholy. How comes it to pass I said to myself that so beautiful a country is not inhabited by human creatures. The songs, the hymns, the prayers of the laborers and the artisans shall they never be heard on these fine plains. Wherefore while in Europe and above all in England so many thousands of men do not possess as their own an inch of ground and cultivate the soil of their country instead of living where they can barely find existence and leave such really fat and fertile land remain uncultivated, absolutely useless.

Or at least why do they support only herds of wild animals. Will men always live better to vegetate all their lives on an ungrateful soil, than to seek afar fertile regions in order to pass in peace and plenty at least the last portion of their lives.

ALBERTA (Northern Part)

This District lies between the 51st parallel and the 54th parallel of north latitude from longitude 110 deg. to

115 deg., 15 west including an area of over 45,000 square miles. This country is drained by the Red Deer River and the tributaries which flow into it. The extreme northern portion is drained by the North Saskatchewan with its tributaries, Battle River and the other smaller streams which join it. The three different kinds of country in this district are prairies, partly wooded country and forests. Of these the two former constitute the greater part of the surface while the area of the forest is comparatively small, being confined to Beaver Hills and the district stretching south-westward from Edmonton south of the Saskatchewan and west of the Pigeon and Battle Lakes and within the disturbed region of the foot hills, though small patches of thickly wooded country occur here and there. The Prairie or

GREAT PLAINS

here find their north-westerly boundary which latter may be defined in general terms as follows: Beginning ten miles west of Calgary Bow River, thence north 35 miles to the Morley Edmonton trail, along this trail to the Lone Pine then on a bearing averaging 20 degrees north-west to its easterly limit. South of this line lies a wooded district north of the Neutral Hills which may be regarded as a sort of outlet of the half wooded country towards the northern edge of the plains. With one exception of the south-west areas mentioned above the rest of this region consists of half wooded country with groves of poplar and willow separated by open glades and grassy stretches of greater or less extent. This part is most attractive both to the traveler in search of natural beauties and to the would-be

settler looking for a place where to make for himself a comfortable home in the shortest possible time.

The region to the south had already been explored and its main geological and topographical features clearly shown by Dr. G. M. Dawson, in the geographical survey Report for 1882-84. Its capabilities as a ranching country have now been proved beyond dispute by experiment. But it was felt that something more should be known of the great region lying to the north of this essentially ranching district, the great fertility of which as an agricultural country has already been pointed out by Dr. Selwyn, Prof. Macoun and many others who have traveled through it while the deposits of coal are practically inexhaustible. Especially towards the north, however the country is thickly covered with drift deposits through which very few streams cut down to the natural rock. Added to this its generally wooded surface completely shuts off the view for any considerable distance that it would be impossible to make out some of the minute details of the ledge examined.

The general character of the country is that of a sloping plain broken into abrupt ridges to the south-west where a similar area of foot hills is included. From the base of these hills which attain a height of 5000 feet above sea level, the country declines to the north-west sloping off from an altitude of 4000 feet along the eastern edge of the foot hills to 1650 feet at Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan. The slope though fairly regular taken as a whole is, however, broken by numerous high hills and deep river channels. These latter follow the general direction of the present slope of the country until they get beyond the present edge of the compact sandstone of the upper Laramie, when they turn to the west or south-east, the North Saskatchewan being again directed to the north by a mere thickly covered drift covering the region of the Beaver Hills

while the Red Deer turns almost due south, adopting the channel down which Trail Creek flows from Buffalo Lake.

THE BEAVER HILLS COUNTRY

southwest of Edmonton with an elevation of 2,500 feet are densely wooded, sandy ridges, separated by wide marshes or beaver meadows made by beavers that have dammed back the small stream which run out from among the hills. Besides those already mentioned the following are conspicuous landmarks: Knee Hill 3,075 feet, Three Hill, Surcee Butte 3,005 feet, Antler Hill, Flagstaff Hill, Peace Hill 3,600 feet, Bear Hills, Medicine Lodge Hills 3,500 feet, Hank Hill, Nose Hill 3,900 feet, Big Hill 4,250 feet and as we approach the mountains numerous ridges which often rise in places to a considerable height cross the country in a north-westerly direction. Lakes however, as well as hills are numerous and form conspicuous natural features. Some of them are lying in the western and more thickly wooded part of the district and many others are lying in impervious clays of the Edmonton series are merely evaporating basins either now without an outlet or with one which carries large quantities of water.

The division of the country into three classes mentioned above namely:—plain, wooded, and forest is perhaps the most eminent classification that can be. The Great Plains occupy the southern and the south-eastern portion of the District. West of the Red Deer River they are broken by deep wooded valleys and high hills, and no wood is to be seen except a few willows or some sheltered crest. The greater part of the soil is eminently fertile,

and would produce all the ordinary cereals and root crops grown in Eastern Canada. The want of trees might be felt for a time, though settlers would soon re-establish groves which prairie fires rather than drought or frost have kept down, for there is every reason to believe that many of the hardier kinds of trees would grow even on the more exposed parts of the prairie if they were prevented from destruction by fire. The timber needed for building purposes can be floated down on the Red Deer at small cost and wood is not needed for fuel as the supply of coal in the vicinity is practically inexhaustible. Good water can always be obtained almost anywhere.

Though much of this part of the plains is as we have seen well adapted for agriculture, it is especially valuable as a grazing country, for the ground in winter is never covered with more than half an inch of snow and the valleys though shallow are deep enough to protect herds against the storms. More to the northward clumps of willows and a little farther groves of poplar occur around the lakes and on the northern slopes of the hills spread out in places so as to cover areas of considerable extent. We have now reached the partly wooded country. The soil has become richer and deeper and instead of short buffalo grass on the plains, it is larger and is mixed with a thick growth of vetch and pea vine forming excellent pastures. This partly wooded country lying between the Great Plains to the south and the forests to the north has for many years directed the most favorable notice of travelers and is even yet best known to many by the name of the Fertile Belt which was given to it by Dr. Hector in 1861.

The forest area included in the district under consideration along its western edge with the Bear Hills as an outline. The surface for the most part is very uneven,

consisting of sandy ridges with spruce, cypress or jack pine, some balsam, fir and birch being also found in the more northern portions. Between these ridges are wide heavy trails either covered with moss and forming muskegs or bearing a long growth of spruce and larch brush.

BOW RIVER

Between Ghost and Bow River the country consists of irregular rolling prairie wooded hills with extensive stretches of fertile land in the bottoms of the valleys and on the sloping hill sides. These are covered with excellent grass which is often mixed with astragalus wild vetch and other leguminous plants which represent clover making it one of the finest ranges for horses and cattle in the territory.

North of Ghost River the country is much more of a rocky character and the ridges run in a north-westerly direction.

There are numerous streams and the valleys are covered with a good bunch grass, wood is also plentiful in the deeper parts and in the valleys and on sheltered hill sides, wood, water and grass are in abundance and plenty of coal can be had from the seams which crop out near the mouth of coal creek.

Lying north of the watershed line between the Bow and Red Deer River is a country with sloping grassy banks at the bottom of which lie fine grassy plots. Further north-east the country is most level, evenly grassed, with plenty of hay. Near the Morley trail the prairie on both sides of the valley is covered with low willow scrub and r

which is growing a close mat of course grass, but before the Calgary trail is reached the willow disappears.

ITS ECONOMIC VALUE

On the economic value of this country for farming purposes let Professor Macoun opinions be presented. Having visited this district he is best qualified to judge of its capabilities. The Hand Hill district on the Red Deer south-west in former years it was noted for its pastures, for the numerous herds of buffaloes wintering in its neighborhood. While exploring the hills in 1879 I was much impressed with the value of this region for stock of all kinds. It may be described as a land of brooks, small lakelets and ponds, grassy marshes and rich bottoms while the sharp rounded hills are covered with rich nutritious grasses in summer which in winter are converted into excellent hay. Standing on a hill top and looking over a wide area of grass covered hills and valleys which stretch out to the horizon on every hand and which could be extended almost indefinitely, it is not saying too much that here is room for millions of cattle to roam and get fat on the rich fresh grass. No man looking at this would doubt it for close at hand are ponds and lakelets affording abundance of water.

As the opinions of a few eminent men respecting the North-west may be of interest selections are given in these pages in order that the reader may know what others think of the territories. The Marquis of Lorne has said :—

“ Of essential value to the settler in a new country is the suitability of the climate and the fertility of the soil. The former makes the home joyous and healthy, the latter

enables him to raise the richest grains and produce the finest cattle, the chief source of his future wealth.

As regards Canada, I am glad to be able to speak most favorably of both. The climate of the North-west is one of the finest in the world. The air is dry and invigorating. There is no fog or mist and no noxious vapors from the soil. The sunlight is brilliant in the extreme, and the nights clear and bracing, the summers are perfectly delightful, warm and genial, but not too warm, though in May and June there is a short season of copious rains. The melon grows in the open air and ripens in August and September. In July they have sixteen hours of sunlight, while in New Orleans they have only fourteen hours and vegetation is consequently more rapid. There are occasionally violent changes of the atmosphere, but do not last long. The winters are cold and the mercury ranges from 12 to 30 deg. below zero. But the atmosphere is most fine and dry. The snow does not fall in large quantities and seldom impedes travel. The heat of the sun by day and its cheering brightness with the aid of warm clothing make the winters clear, being agreeable and healthy. On a clear frosty night when the moon shines out in all her silvery grandeur and the heavens are studded with the stars, the scene is one of matchless beauty. The natural division of the season is as follows : Spring, April and May ; Summer, June, July, August and September ; Autumn, October and part of November ; Winter, part of November, December and January, February and March. The summer climate is warmer than that of Ontario, Northern New York, western Wisconsin or northern Illinois.

The soil may be described as an alluvial black loam about four feet in depth, and resting on a very tenacious clay, it is more minutely pulverised, light, mellow and spongy, and its good graces of fertility vary according to

local situation. Dr. McAdam declares that it is very rich in vegetable matter. Some fields in the Red River valley have produced twenty successive crops of wheat, vegetable and root crops grow profusely. At the International Exhibition, I saw early rose potatoes that would weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of delicious flavor. The vegetables received medals. The average yield of wheat in Manitoba is 20 bushels to the acre. The range of ordinary yields being from 15 to 35 bushels.

There is sufficient evidence on record from the experience of the past to prove that stock raising in the North-West will be one of the chief industries to engage the attention of capitalists as well as colonists."

The following invitation has a ring of the olden time when colonists were received to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

"Come to us in the fullest confidence that you will succeed. Our arms are open to receive you, you will find numbers of friends. With you we worship the same God, and whether you are a protestant or catholic you can kneel at the altar that you kneel at in the old country. Your queen is our queen, and like you we are her loyal and devoted subjects. The same old flag which you cherish as an emblem of constitutional freedom and religious liberty waves from every settlement and adorns our banners. The same which has elevated England and enables her to protect property, maintain order and punish crime, has been handed down to us as a fresh legacy to uphold the majesty of the law and guard us in the exercise of our dearest rights with such privileges, with loving hands and earnest hearts, may we not work out our destiny peacefully and animated by truth and justice."

The Earl of Aberdeen: "The government is offering considerable bonuses to actual settlers in Manitoba and the North-West and British Columbia and it is hoped that

by this means to increase the number of actual settlers who now annually make their way to Canada. It only remains to say to those people that the Canadian North-West offers many advantages that they will find a warm welcome in the Dominion, no matter to what part they may go. They will not be strangers there. They will find what is perhaps not fully realized. The same language, the same laws, the same customs, and the same loyalty that exists in the mother country."

Sandford Fleming: "Manitoba although a Province with prospects so brilliant occupies but a small corner of the Fertile Land in the interior of Canada. The prairie region as set forth in the foregoing is ten times the area of England, such being the case it is easy to see that in due time many provinces will be carved out of it, and that many millions of the human family may find happy and prosperous homes on these rich alluvial plains. Viewing Canada as one consolidated country extending across the widest and not the least valuable portion of the continent of America embracing a marvellous wealth of fertile unoccupied lands with a healthy invigorating climate with illimitable natural resources with supplies of lumber and forests second to those of no other country in the world, with inexhaustible fisheries in its great lakes and rivers and around its coast on three oceans with deposits of coal and iron of unmeasured extent in the interior and on the Atlantic.

J. Hunter Grant, "The North-West Territory including the Fertile Peace Valley has a total wheat area of 380,000 square miles and contains nearly 200,000,000 acres of land available for farming purposes, and a very large portion of it is not exceeded in fertility by any part of the world. There is room in the country for 100,000,000 millions of people and as the country becomes more populous it will, no doubt, be carved into half a dozen pro-

vinces, each under a separate government. The Dominion Government has made wise and liberal provision to encourage settlement."

Mr. Colmer, "A recent report says coal has been discovered in large quantities, mines are being worked and coal is now sold at all the railway stations. This is no unimportant matter in a climate where the winter is rigorous although not injurious in any respect. The mines of Lethridge near Fort Macleod have been connected with the Pacific Railway by a narrow gauge line 110 miles long, and there is considerable enterprise projected, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Alexander Galt."

And it is so on the Pacific seaboard, taking all the natural elements of future wealth and greatness which present themselves to the country without a parallel. The question is how to colonize the northern half of North America and render it the home of a happy and vigorous people. It is true that Canada already has a population of some four million but as yet the mere outer part of the country is occupied. We are only beginning to realise the fact that the interior has space for many times the present population. It is just beginning to dawn upon Canadians themselves that in the territories which have been described there is room to support a greater population than that which is in the old country. No wonder then that the problem to be solved appears to be one of might and importance."

Bishop Maclean, "With special reference to the Saskatchewan River it flows in two branches for 500 miles down. These unite near Prince Albert and this united volume flows to Lake Winnipeg for 500 miles or more. The District of Saskatchewan contains much fine and fertile land. It is more sheltered than the other districts and its future is very promising."

Writing of Manitoba, Dawson says, "There are three

classes of soil there and in the territories. There is the great plain of the Red River a vast country of extreme fertility, rich soil and the best climate. There is the second prairie level even more extensive in which the city of Regina stands. This is a valuable wheat country and it is taking a position equal to that of the Red River Valley. Then there is the third prairie level which many people said would never become a farming country but be useful only for grazing purposes. It was thought to be too elevated. I am very glad to see the railway country has established experimental farms I have no doubt they will turn out good crops."

The opinion of many other eminent men might be given but there is no room for more.

THE FOOT HILLS. (Central and Southern Alberta.)

Stretching along the whole length of the Rocky Mountains is a region which is properly named the Foot Hills. This is conterminous with a belt of sharply folded and distributed rocks of Cretaceous and Laramie age and the character which these impress on the regions is so well marked that it can scarcely escape the attention of any traveler. Large ridges sometimes covered with vegetation, in others showing projecting rocky crests formed by the outcrops of the harder sandstone beds alternate with bolder valleys in which the smaller streams flow while the rivers which have been sources in the mountains have carried for themselves channels nearly at right angles to their planes.

The streams in this District are all filled with fine

trout. The part of the region which is not wooded is covered with luxuriant bunch grass and fine timber generally Douglas Pine which exists in considerable quantities in some of the more retired valleys.

The whole of the open country in the Foot Hills is admirably adapted for grazing purposes. The rainfall is ample and in consequence of the great humidity of the climate there is a considerable depth, usually consisting of a rich black vegetable mold. In the lower valleys which exist in the Porcupine Hills region and its southern and western continuation and in those of the foot hills belt the greater part of the land really valuable for agricultural purposes in this district. Such is the opinion derived from a close inspection of the country. The greater part of the Porcupine Hills is well adapted to agriculture.

THE CLIMATE.

The country in the neighborhood of the mountain is undoubtedly a mild climate, milder than that of the country lying further east. The chinook winds are largely accountable for this fact. It is now a well established scientific fact that the warm winds from the Pacific pass over the mountains and descend into the foot hills.

THE MILK RIVER COUNTRY

As a grazing country the region of plains between Milk River and the Valley may be described as of fair

quality. It varies from indifferent to fair and good and may be classed as very good in a few limited tracts. The best and most extensive areas of grazing lands are found in the Milk River ridge region between Cherry Coulee and the Seven Persons River near the Cypress trail. The general character of the country of the Upper Belly and Waterton Rivers is similar to that of the Foot Hills from the vicinity of Morley. The elevation of Calgary is about 3,999 feet. Separated from, but also on the Elbow is a very narrow strip of highland and parallel to its course is another of the remarkable old trough like valleys.

For fourteen and a half miles below Calgary the Bow flows nearly due south on the 144 th. meridian after which it turns eastward 8 miles to the Highwood. The banks are generally about 100 feet high along the River and though sometimes scarped and often bare groves of cottonwood occur. The bottoms are sometimes well adapted to farming and the country generally is very well grassed.

THE HIGHWOOD

In his Report of Progress Dawson says; "In a bank $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile up the Highwood on the east side assorted with sandstones, sandy shales and shales like those above described at a height of 30 feet above the water a seam of lignite coal three miles in thickness occurs. It also appears in the north bank of the Highwood about 50 feet up in the bank.

FUEL DISTRIBUTION

In the area included in the present report nothing is more remarkable than the universal distribution of fuel

available for economic purposes. The Belly River country since the Pierre and the Laramie formations, containing fuels are especially rich and it may be stated without exaggeration that the whole of the area which a preceding chapter is designated as the plains is, so far as can be ascertained from the exposures, continuously underlain with coal or lignites while considerable tracts are underlain by two or three successive fuel bearing horizons. There is coal enough in this district for centuries even if used on the most liberal scale.

MEDICINE HAT

The thickest seam found underlying the country in the vicinity of the Medicine Hat curves, may also be stated on an average to equal about 5,000,000 tons to the square mile, and this to extend for about 30 square miles giving a total quantity of about 150,000,000 tons. The seam on the Horse-shoe bend on the Bow has been estimated to equal about 4,900,000 tons per square mile. It probably underlies about 10 square miles giving a total of 49 millions of tons. The area in the vicinity of the Blackfoot crossing is about 30 square miles and it is estimated to average 9 millions of tons per square mile or a total of 270,000,000 of tons. By computing the amount of fuel for a small area in connection with out-crops on the Red Deer and in numerous localities in the Foot Hills, the figures above given might be vastly increased, but the practically inexhaustable character of the deposits once conceded there would possess but little meaning. As the Foot Hills region becomes more thoroughly known and thickly settled numerous coal localities will doubtless be

found, for the seams are there repeated along a number of lines and nothing short of a close examination could exhaust the possibilities.

The Bow is the most important River of the entire district and might be navigated by light stern wheelers. But the railway limits its use in this respect. The Bow rises in the Rocky Mountains in about lat. 51.40 and flows between the Paleozoic Ranges for many miles in a generally southernly direction. It enters the plains at an elevation of 4,100 feet. It is a noble stream.

CALGARY.

“The situation of Calgary is very beautiful. The plateaux here return to some distance from the River which is bordered by wide flats thickly covered with burnt grass and well adapted to agriculture. The river is fringed with trees and from the high points in the neighborhood, the Rocky Mountains are still visible. The Elbow River which here reaches the Bow also runs in the Rockies. Its valleys are wide with long light slopes on either side and almost sloped banks which characterize the Bow in the same part of its course. The hills to the south of the Elbow are all more or less densely wooded, but the slopes to the north bear a thin growth of bunch grass and the whole valley is very attractive in appearance. A considerable quantity of lumber has already been cut and floated down the Elbow to Calgary, and small rafts have also been run down the Bow River.

Farming and ranching in Western Canada says of Southern Alberta, “to-day Southern Alberta stands unequalled among the cattle countries of the world, and

the unknown land of a few years ago is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depot of the British Markets.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large as can be readily imagined when it is shown that \$42.00 per head was paid for steers on the range this year, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the ranch and their share in the cost of the annual round up. Yearlings are now being sent into this country all the way from Ontario to fatten on the nutritious grasses of these western plains and it is reckoned that after paying cost of calf and freight for 2000 miles the profit will be greater than if these cattle had been fattened by stall feeding in Ontario."

Now let the reader take a flight from this lower plains regions and wing his way to the Peace River Valley which will some day be to the Dominion what West Australia is going to be to the Australasian Continent not a convict colony be it understood but a land of promise and plenty. Let the reader transfer himself to the Lower Forks of the Peace River to Dunvegan.

The portion of the Peace basin to which exploration of 1879 was projected extends eastward from the middle Forks of the Peace River. West of this point the acres of fertile land are small, being only certain river valleys which penetrate the Foot Hills of the Rocky Mountains and the high plateau attached to them with this western limit the region now to be described may be defined as bounded on the north by the 57th parallel to its intersection eastward to the Peace River, thence to the mouth of Heart Brook near the confluence of the Mackenzie River, thence to run southwardly to the extremity of Lesser Slave Lake, thence

to the valley of the Athabasca River, thence after some variations to the Peace River. If this is nebulous to the reader let him get a map of the territories and he will have no difficulty in realizing where he is. The tract included within the limits above given has an area of about 31,550 square miles and *by far* the greater part of this area is fertile. It is not necessary to follow routes. The main fact is established that a compact area of 31,550 square miles of country is fertile. There is no such extent of fertile country anywhere else in the territories. Fancy the population that must some day occupy that region!

The soil of Grand Prairie is almost everywhere exceedingly fertile and is often for miles together of a rich deep loam which it would be impossible for miles to surpass in excellence. The low ridges sometimes show a rich light soil with an admixture of sand or gravel and a few boulders but a very small proportion of the surface is unfavorable for cultivation.

SMOKY RIVER TO DUNVEGAN.

The trail from Smoky River to Dunvegan lies at a considerable distance from the river and passes most of the way through a country which may be described as prairie.

The plateau is nearly level. The numerous rivers run through wide grassy stretches alternated with aspen and patches of willow. Considerable patches of burnt aspen of large growth also occur, and it is evident that fire passes through this part of the country and keeps down the growth of trees.

Near Dunvegan for some miles the surface becomes

undoubtedly broken from the action of denudation sweeping through the river. This undulating region is pretty densely wooded with aspen, the soil is everywhere exceedingly fertile.

Dr. Dawson estimates that the land between the Peace River and Battle River a distance of 85 miles to the extent of three-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder is wooded and the greater part of it is cultivable area, including White Mud Prairie being rolling first-class land fully equal to that found in any other place in the North-West.

THE COTEAU

The Coteau constitutes one of the most important topographical features of the central plain. It corresponds to the eastern edge of the third prairie steppe and it is marked by a well defined and permanent rise of several hundred feet. It crosses the boundary in longitude 103 deg. 30 W. of Greenwich and then runs in an irregular and unbroken stretch northwest to the Saskatchewan which it reaches about 30 miles above the Elbow between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan it is considerably divided. In fact it undergoes many changes. The plains along the edge of the coteau mountains rise to a height of about 1650 feet from the boundary. The coteau is simply an edge, it is not a plain but the edge of one, and and, it is here mentioned because it has often been recorded in pamphlets without much of an explanation.

SASKATCHEWAN.

This District is situated between the meridians 102 and 111½ w., and it has an area of 110,000 square miles.

It is an immense territory and contains within its limits the far-famed VALLEY of the Saskatchewan noted for the fertility of its soil and its charming scenery.

The official report already alluded to describes the country between latitude 52 and Battle River. It divides the country in two valleys running south from the Elbow of Battle River, and both parts differ considerably in their physical character.

The western portion is more or less wooded, vetch and astragalus being plentiful and when cut makes excellent hay. The soil is a rich sandy loam and is well suited for agriculture. Besides seams of coal are seen cropping out in various places and in great abundance.

THE FERTILE BELT.

Lying north of Battle River and south of the North Saskatchewan, is the western portion of what is known as the Great Fertile Belt which stretches from the edge of the northern forest to the northern limits of the plains to the south. The district under consideration comprises six million acres of fertile lands partly covered with groves of poplar and willow but with everywhere more or less extensive tracts of open country covered with luxuriant grass and herbage ready to be used as a pasture land to furnish an abundant supply of hay for winter use or to be broken by the plow.

In the southern portion of this district which is drained by Battle River and the smaller streams that flow into it the extent of prairie is very largely in excess of the woodland. The surface is generally undulatory and there is a rich sandy loam and water is abundant in lakelets and small streams though nowhere is there wet land that could

not bereadily drained. Professor Macoun in speaking of this country says : This tract is unsurpassed in the North-West for its capacity to grow wheat as the soil is rich the surface is most level and what slopes there are, are inclined to the south.

THE BATTLE HILL COUNTRY

On entering the hills however, the most striking feature is the absence of the rough hilly character which one is led to expect. The country is found to be simply low ridges or sandy knolls often clothed with large balsam, poplar and spruce separated by valleys drained by numerous small streams.

Allusion has already been made to the indifference on the part of the Canadian people to the territories. It is a matter of no little comment in various quarters. This indifference, will, no doubt, disappear as the country becomes better known.

The two districts nearest to Manitoba, viz :—Assiniboia and Saskatchewan appear to be less known than they ought to be. Writing from some personal knowledge of Assiniboia, it must be said that the impressions formed from an acquaintance with its fertile plains and valleys are favorable. The capital of the Territories,

REGINA

is situated in the centre of a rich country, which for miles may be called an immense wheat field. The writer has seen crops on the ridge that were excellent, while in the Qu'appelle Valley there is a strong resemblance both as to

fertility and beauty to the undulating prairies of Wisconsin. The settler is steadily making the country home-like and prosperous looking. Regina the capital of the territories, is a flourishing town. It is the headquarters of the Mounted Police and a little Ottawa in its way, as it may well be because of the importance which must be attached to it as the capital of the Territories. It is the home of many enterprising Canadians who have the fullest confidence in its future, not only as the capital but as a distributing centre, and its growth as a leading metropolis of the west is purely a question of time.

The Crown Lands of the Dominion of Canada known generally as Dominion Lands are situated in Manitoba, the Territories and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia. In order to provide every facility for information to colonists and settlers the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land offices are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

The following are the comparative figures for the last five years of the transactions in Dominion Lands

From 1874 to 1891, 72,220,607 acres of land have been set out for settlement equalling 451,379 farms.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Homesteads	319,500	420,333	696,050	471,030	563,680
Premption	87,737	70,521	212,651	57,600	
Sales	\$114,543	196,140	177,062	139,030	189 904

DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation.

Land other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves and Coal and Mineral Districts may be homesteaded in either of the following methods :

(1) The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homesteads entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall begin actual residence as above within a radius of two miles of his homestead and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead, quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten and break and prepare for crop 15 acres additional making 25 acres and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said 25 acres, and break and prepare for crop 15 acres additional so that within three

years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than 25 acres cropped and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patents.

(3) The homesteader shall commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the 1st day of June following shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than ten additional acres making not less than fifteen acres in all, shall have erected a habitable house on the homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years as the case may be he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for, at least, twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May 1883 has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

A liberal supply of timber for house-building purposes and fuel is granted free to settlers on payment of a small office fee for the permit to cut.

For full information as to conditions of tender and sale of timber, coal or other mineral lands apply to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, Ontario

the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any other of the Dominion Land Agents for Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS

Settlers can obtain leases of public lands not exceeding four sections (2,550) in the vicinity of the settler's residence. The lease shall be for a period not exceeding twenty one years. The lessee shall pay an annual rental of two cents an acre. The lessee shall within three years place one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by his lease, at least one third of the cattle stipulated for shall be placed on the range within each of the three years from the date of the order in council granting the lease. Whether he be a lessee or not no person shall be allowed to place sheep upon lands in Manitoba and the North-West without permission from the Minister of the Interior. Leases of grazing lands to other than settlers or in large quantities than that specified above are granted only after public competition.

The particulars can be obtained on application to the Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

The force has been established for the protection of settlers in the Territories, the number of men being limit-

ed to 1000. On the 30th of November, 1891, the strength of the force consisted of one Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, 11 Superintendents, 32 Inspectors, 6 Surveyors, 2 Vet. Surgeons, 183 Non.-Commissioners Officers, 780 Constables, making a total of 1016. There are also 837 horses and 26 ponies and mules. For the purpose of the force the country is divided into nine divisions. The duties of the force as defined by Act of Parliament, are:

(1) To preserve the peace and order, the prevention of crime, and the apprehension of criminals.

(2) To execute warrants etc., and generally to discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.

(3) To escort prisoners, lunatics to gaols and asylums.

(4) To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors and hold trial according to law.

For the better performance of the above named duties it is provided that the force in addition to special powers shall have all the powers of any constable as provided by law.

GOVERNMENT

The Dominion Government exercises general jurisdiction over all the territories. There is, however, a Legislative Assembly having local powers. The system is peculiar to the Territories and suitable to their condition. The Assembly meets in Regina annually. This body is elected by the people and its deliberations are assisted by an advisory board composed of elected members appointed by the Lieut.-Governor of the Territories. The laws

are termed oridances. They are especially framed to meet the requirements of the country, They are liberal in their provisions and the text is modern and suitable to an intelligent and progressive class.

In Manitoba there is a fully organized Provincial Government that is a Legislative Assembly and a Cabinet with Responsible Powers.

EDUCATION.

In Manitoba and the Territories there are excellent provisions made by the Government for schools. Two sections in each Township have been set apart by the Federal Government for the support of schools as the proceeds when these lands are sold are so applied. Each district has a superintendent and the standard for teachers is high. There are also private schools and academies of a high order.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The municipal organization is simple and effective, the taxation is light. In Manitoba a reeve and a council are elected every year by the people and the local affairs of each county are thus managed. The road tax is generally paid by the labor of the settler, courts and police are provided by the Government. In the Territories with some few exceptions, municipal institutions have not as yet been

generally introduced. There are, however, district courts and a supreme court of the Territories and ample ordinances covering the wants.

The religious advantages are supported by the voluntary contribution of the people. There is no established church in the Territories. Every man is free to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the new comer is surprised to find the high degree of order which prevails. There is a fitting sociability in the Territories, an unbending which is in strong contrast to the stiff-back conventionalities of the Eastern Provinces, a truly western democracy that is neither offensive nor obtrusive. People go to the Territories to better their condition and the great majority succeed in doing so though there, as elsewhere, the aspirant for success must persevere at whatever may be his chosen occupation though cheered by the fact that he is not in an overcrowded land, he may meet many ups and downs, but always retaining confidence in himself and his country. By such inspiring thoughts he reaches by gradual stages the goal of his hopes, and this encourages others to look at the cheerful side and by his example, influence others to reach that position by which "man masters man."

The intending colonist will find it to his advantage to communicate with the Canadian Pacific Railways Company's agent in Winnipeg and at Toronto. This company has a belt of land comprising 25,000,000 acres lying chiefly along the main line and branches. These lands have been carefully selected by competent surveyors, and the company are thus enabled to offer lands of the highest grade to intending purchasers at prices ranging from \$2.50 per acre upwards. The purchaser has the right to go into immediate possession on the payment of one-tenth of the purchase money and the balance in nine annual instal-

ments. All surveyed even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 are held exclusively for homesteads and entry therefor for the amount of a quarter section (160 acres) can be obtained on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

This company's road traverses four of the most important provinces of the North-West, viz :—Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

No other railway offers so many accommodations to second-class or colonists' passengers at so little expense as does the Canadian Pacific. COLONISTS are thus enabled to travel to new homes in Manitoba the North-West or British Columbia, with nearly as great comfort as first-class passengers.

Numerous names have been attached to testimonials in favor of Manitoba and the Territories founded on actual results achieved with the plow and the reaper. It is not necessary to add that these have been truthful chroniclers. They know whereof they speak and do not exaggerate. They are all men of veracity and they would not be selected if otherwise. The geological and surveying corps sometimes have had to report on district wholly without settlement. It is for this reason that their reports are especially valuable and deserving of the fullest credence. In the light of the testimony coming from both sources, and from some experience on his own part the writer has presented these pages to the public believing that the conclusions therein reached are entitled to favorable consideration.

The more this question of colonising the Territories is considered the closer it is brought to the Canadian people. In the British Isles when a commercial or an agricultural depression confronts the people, they face it without flinching, and those who are in a position to address themselves to its solution begin by endeavoring to enlarge the field of employment, and this is done by plac-

ing the unemployed in other portions of the Empire where they can still remain subjects and consumers of British products. In the United States the solution of labor problems is, at least, attempted by a philanthropical class who are ever ready to find the "way out," but in Canada the people largely rely on the government. It never occurs to the more intelligent classes that the field of employment may here be enlarged, and that much good could be done by a colonisation movement toward the Territories on a scale of some vastness, seeing that there labor is in demand while in the east it is a drag. If the tendency of the people were more in the direction of assisting the Dominion Government instead of careless indifference and sometimes unreasonable opposition, there would be more advancement than there really is.

Charles Buller once made a speech in the British House of Commons which Edmond Gibbon Wakefield admired so much that he reproduced the greater portion of it in his "Art of Colonisation" and used it effectively in increasing the public interest in his colonisation work. What Buller said as applicable to the cities and towns of the old country applies with the same force to many Canadian cities and towns to day. What is needed, is an awakening in the direction of enlarging the field of employment. The Dominion has Territories with plenty of room, and it is only fitting that her surplus or her unemployed population should find either homes or employment in these territories, so that those who go there will be neither lost to the Dominion nor to the British Empire. It is not to be denied that the government are doing much to develop the Territories, what is needed, however, is the active co-operation of the intelligent and well-to-do classes in Canadian towns and cities in the direction of planting colonies of settlers in the vast fertile

regions which yet represent solitude, a systematic movement of population, not for purposes of speculation, but on those grounds which can be endorsed by the clergy, and other honorable men of all grades and occupations whose intelligence enables them to see that much greater progress can be made by enlarging the field of employment to the Territories, and in obedience to that law which has governed population for ages. This must soon take place and it is necessary that those interested should be prepared for this wholesale movement of population. It may be that the Dominion Government has something in view which will meet this great march of the human family and that a special opportunity will be given to the Hon. Mr. Daly to render to the cause of homeless humanity as well as to suffering industry that enlarged field of employment which the Western Territories so admirably afford, and thus raise the Dominion to a still prouder status. This is the becoming prayer of all her well wishers.



