

farmers living in the older provinces of the Dominion, and large numbers sold out their farms in Eastern Canada, and removed to the North-West. These settlers were mostly possessed of means, and were of a superior class. Gradually people from Great Britain began to follow in the footsteps of the Canadian farmers, until within the last year or two a very large immigration of British farmers and mechanics has taken place, and this immigration is annually increasing in a remarkable degree. The settlers from Great Britain who have made their homes in the North-West are also of a superior class, most of them having means and some of them considerable capital. There is a large colony of Russian Mennonites, who are settled by themselves, and having brought capital with them, these colonists have managed by their thrift to increase their worldly possessions to a remarkable extent. A colony of Icelanders has also been formed, and these, though very poor when they arrived, have succeeded so well as to induce a large number of their fellow-countrymen to follow them last year to the North-West. Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, Swiss, and other nationalities are also being attracted to the country, and it is impossible to say, now that the ball of immigration has commenced rolling, to what extent it may not go. The French element in the North-West is one of the oldest in the country, but it has not increased to any great extent of late years as compared with the people of other nationalities. In short, the settlers in the Canadian North-West are, as a rule, of an excellent class, law-abiding and industrious. Lawlessness is not popular there, as was, and is even now, too much the case in the Western States of the Union. As an instance of this, I may state that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in the work of construction, have never had the least trouble in the management of the thousands of navvies employed by them in building the road. This is due in a great measure to the fact that in the North-West territories of Canada the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, and anyone known to give or sell liquor to an Indian is liable to a severe punishment. There is, moreover, a law on the statute book of the Province of Manitoba whereby an habitual drunkard may be arrested in his downward course. A complaint has only to be made and proven by his wife or any relative or friend that he is ruining himself and his family by drink, and on the strength of this his name is posted in all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, after which anyone giving or selling him liquor is liable to a heavy penalty.

Through the stories set afloat by the fur traders in the old days, and through the persistent efforts of interested opponents of the country, the climate has been represented as almost unbearable. Well, I lived there seventeen years, and never found such to be the case. Indeed, I have found the raw damp cold of London worse to bear than the clear sharp weather of the North-West. The climate, as can be testified to by thousands of settlers, is eminently healthy, and on this point I cannot do better than quote what the Provincial