

a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church, there are always visiting clergymen to do the duty.

**Schools.**—Means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. It is on the separate school system, and receives not only a very considerable grant from the local government, but there are also two sections in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold are applied to the support of schools. There is a superintendent to each section, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed. A high class of education is therefore administered.

**Municipal Government.**—There is a very perfect system of municipal government throughout the Dominion. The North-West country is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These municipal organisations take charge of roads and road repairs—there being no toll charges—and regulate the local taxation of roads, for schools, and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for the taxes he pays; and all matters of a local nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the district. This system of responsibility, from the municipal representative up to the General Government, causes everywhere a feeling of contentment and satisfaction, the people with truth believing that no system of government could give them greater freedom.

## Last Words of Settlers.

The last request made of settlers in the course of the enquiries dealt with in this pamphlet was that they would supply such information as they might "deem desirable to place the Canadian North-West before the world in its true position as an agricultural country and a land suitable for successful settlement." Space will allow of the publication of but a very few here.

C. H. BONESTEEL, of Pheasant Plain, Kenlis, P. O., Assiniboia, N.W.T., says:—"I consider this country a grand field for emigration for all that are homeless and farmless, not only in the old country, but in Ontario. Why, I know of hundreds where I come from that are working for daily and monthly wages, who, if they only knew or could be persuaded what this country is, or the chances that there are here for them to get a home of their own, they would come at once. Even if they only took a homestead, 160 acres, which they get for 10 dollars (£2), it would make them a good farm and home, which they can never hope to get where they are. This is my honest belief."

MESSRS. CAMPION BROTHERS, per R. E. Campion, who omit to forward their Manitoba address, says:—"This country is surer and safer for a man with either small or large capital, being less liable to flood and drought than any part of the Western States of America, speaking from experience. Intending settlers on landing should first know how to work and drive a team and stick to it, and they are bound to succeed."