

WESTERN CANADA A LAND OF HOMES.

"Western Canada is a vast region of excellent farming lands," says the Farmers' Call (Quincy, Ill.), July, 1903. "It is a great empire of material wealth, of progressive institutions, of liberty and political liberty, of robust and of poetical thought, and of people and ideas akin to our own. Canada is a country of full stomachs, of secure homes, of free schools, of liberty. True, it is a country of wheat and oats and grass and cattle, but we thought most of it as a land of homes—homes for the enterprising and strong-hearted people from 'the States,' that otherwise might not be able to get homes."

WHEAT LANDS ATTRACT THOUSANDS.

"Agricultural chemists who speak with authority," says a writer in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "declare that even the black earth of central Russia, hitherto considered the richest soil in the world, must yield the palm to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories." The very qualities and chemical ingredients needed for the production of the finest wheat are possessed in their highest state by these soils. The air is dry and healthful. Fuel is cheap. In Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, the farmers have but to drive to the open coal banks along the Saskatchewan River and fill their wagons.

"The American who crosses from the States into Canada finds little or nothing to remind him that he has passed from a republic to a monarchy, or the colony of a monarchy. He is hampered by no more numerous restrictions; if anything, by less. The things by which men are rated are the same—honesty, ability, and the willingness to work hard."

HIGH PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

"The farmer in the Canadian Northwest," writes the editor of the Farmers' Call (Quincy, Ill.), "gets a higher price for his wheat—perhaps two cents per bushel more on the average—than the farmer in the northwest of the United States in the same longitude. Considerable numbers of cattle of the Canadian Northwest are good enough for the export trade—are as good as the cattle of Illinois or Iowa."

MORE EVEN SOIL THAN IN IOWA.

The wheat belts, although colder than the ranching country, are ideal districts for wheat growing. The cool nights during the ripening period favours the production of firm grains, thus making the wheat grade high in the market. Wherever wheat is grown, oats and barley grow, producing large yields. The pastures are good. Aside from the wild grasses, brome grass and western rye grass furnish good hay crops and are grown not only where mixed farming is in vogue, but in the wheat

districts as well. The soil, like our own in Iowa, varies in different sections of the country; still it is more uniform. We met a number of Iowa farmers during our trip, who are among the new settlers. They were contented and prosperous.—*Farmers' Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.*

CANADA FED BY "THE STATES."

Various are the reasons which impel Americans to take up their homes in the Canadian Northwest. Undoubtedly the country is extremely rich agriculturally. The finest kind of wheat can be grown and in large quantities. All kinds of live stock can be raised, and the profits of dairying are excellent.

Manitoba has many examples of farmers who have risen to comparative affluence in a few years. Here is the case of an Austrian who arrived in Assiniboia in 1890. His assets were an industrious disposition, a wife, six children, and \$600 in cash. To-day he owns 640 acres of land worth \$6,000, not to mention fifteen horses, twenty-seven cattle, twenty-five pigs, eighty sheep, and a complete set of farming implements.

From Alberta comes the story of a man whose capital six years ago was \$300. In 1902 he sowed fifty acres in wheat, which yielded him 1,500 bushels; 100 acres of oats, which produced 4,000 bushels, and four and a half acres of potatoes, which gave him 1,020 bushels. For these he received \$2,700, of which \$2,200 was profit.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION.

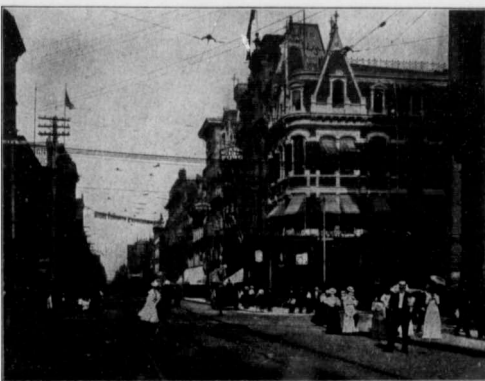
The recent rush of Americans to Canada is quite natural. They have discovered that you have a good thing of it over here, plenty of fine,

fertile land at cheap prices, and free grants to settlers, and they wanted to be in on the ground floor, like everybody else, and here they are. We have had some Canadian settlers in the past, and now you are getting even and getting back.—*Frank C. Sargent, United States Commissioner of Immigration, Washington, D. C.*

WAGON-TRAIN IMMIGRATION.

The exodus to Canada from the Western States continues. On every train there are delegations leaving for the Promised Land. Not all of those, however, who are journeying to the new agricultural Eldorado, are going by train. The overland route is as popular as ever. Barring accidents, the wagon trip from Great Falls to Calgary can be made in ten days, and with a light covered wagon, drawn by a good team of horses, a tent, a bed, and a camp cooking outfit, the hardened plainsman of Montana wants no better way of making the journey to Canada.

Those who have taken the overland route report that the season of 1903 has been particularly favourable for that mode of travel, the frequent rains this summer having made grass everywhere, so that it is no trouble to find good camping places.



View at King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.