

Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., the High Commissioner for Canada in England, records his views of the country. I will also quote Lord Dufferin, and the Hon. H. Seward, late U.S. Minister for Foreign Affairs. Then, if I have not quite exhausted your kind attention, I will sum up the case from my own point of view, only begging you very earnestly to study the matter for yourselves; for those who go there not only help themselves, but help those who remain behind by removing competitors in the labour market.

The following are extracts from His Excellency Earl Dufferin's remarks at Winnipeg in 1877:—

From its geographical position, and its peculiar characteristics, Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas, her eastern seaboard of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half-a-dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and antechambers to that till then undreamt of Dominion whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyors and the verification of the explorer.

It was hence that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the afflatus of a more imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the banks of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and in the magnitude of her possessions, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, the peer of any power on earth.

The experience of the wheat-raisers in Manitoba has now been of sufficient length to make understood some of the natural advantages extended to this country for returning large and certain crops. . . . But most noteworthy is the soil itself—an alluvial black loam, with an average depth of twenty inches, resting on a subsoil of clay. . . . Dropped into this soil, with the other favouring circumstances, seed springs up and grows with an extraordinary vigour, and gives a sound and abundant crop. The average yield of wheat per acre in the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, where the soil becomes heavier and more characteristic, is twenty-three bushels. **In Manitoba and the Saskatchewan region the average is greater, and amounts to twenty-eight bushels.** These facts become more striking when compared with results in the district of the wheat supply at present. In Illinois the average for wheat to the acre is seventeen bushels; in Iowa ten; in Wisconsin less than ten; in Kansas ten; while in Texas it is eight and one-half bushels. Nor does the land