

equalled only in beauty and fertility by the Garden of Eden. The St. Paul and Minneapolis, for instance, announce in their official publications that they have some millions of "the most valuable lands in the entire north-west." They declare that "the soil is the richest, deepest black loam in the north-west, adapted to the production of any crop that grows;" and their lands offer a selection of "wood, water, and soil, such as no other Company can give." Other Companies put forth with equal confidence the wondrous qualities and rich fertility of their lands, and in almost all cases they have this great advantage over the Canadian-Pacific, in the fact that their lands are nearer by some hundreds of miles to the markets and ports where the produce of the soil must be consigned for sale or shipment. The lands of the Canadian Pacific Company thus come into competition under circumstances most unfavourable to their sale or development.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION—WHAT ARE THEIR PROSPECTS?

It is unfortunate for the prospects of settlement in these far distant lands, that the great tide of emigration tends to the United States rather than to Canada. It is a matter of regret, no doubt, that this should be the case—Canada certainly possesses all the conditions which should attract emigrants from Europe; but the fact remains that of the many thousands who cross the Atlantic to find new homes, by far the great majority settle in the United States. Of those persons who during the past few years have settled in Manitoba and the Red River, a very large proportion were resident in the Dominion, and they have simply changed their residence from other parts—principally the Eastern section—to the

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