

teachers. Town and fields irrigated with water brought in a canal forty miles. Large Mormon church in which writer, at their request, lectured on "Mound Builders."

- B. Town between Calgary and Edmonton. Majority Americans. Several years ago, at public gathering on 4th July, trouble about raising stars and stripes above British building. Never attempted since. Good schools and churches.
- C. Many Germans. Americans numerous. Best school building between Calgary and Edmonton.

SALIENT POINTS.

1. American settlers without exception declare their preference for Canadian laws. They declare that there is a plenty of laws in the United States, but they are not enforced.
In each town a mounted policeman (in Saskatchewan and Alberta) is found. The Americans all express satisfaction at this protection unknown to them in their own country.
2. Sunday laws are lax in the United States.
Case after case is given of these settlers beginning work on Sundays in Manitoba having been stopped—only warning is necessary.
3. All want schools. They say our Canadian schools are more thorough than their own were.
4. They declare that Canada gives greater advantages to the farmer; Taxes less; land cheaper; railways better controlled.
5. Merchants are more reliable.
6. Church attendance is better in Canada.
7. Almost all become British subjects and become voters.
8. Coming from the far western states they have taught Canadians many things about dry farming, &c.

An induction from facts such as these shows that the American is a most valuable, peace-loving, law-abiding immigrant.

CONCLUSION.

In closing take a historical parallel. The following are quotations from standard works:—

"After the year 1800 all parts of Ontario open to settlers became the favorite hunting ground for homes."

It is interesting to note that the Loyalists were displeased with Governor Simcoe for encouraging Americans to come. "The counties