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old countries, that all common sense people admit there undoubtedly is. But the American Continent having commenced to manufacture all wares of which the raw materials can be readily and conveniently procured in the country, which embraces a long list of the necessities of the age, the exportation from Great Britain, and the consequent demand for labor, and with the latter the means of subsistence in the country must decline in proportion. And while manufacturing as well as agriculture, which go hand in hand to build up a prosperous nation, are extensively carried on in the United States of America, they are in proportion to population equally developed in the Dominion of Canada. Timber, minerals and many of the other materials used in manufacturing the necessities of the period are indigenous to the country, and the Government of the day has wisely, through a fostering tariff, admitted duty free, most of cost of the materials that are not indigenous thus enabling manufacturing to be carried on as profitably in Canada as in any other country on the face of the Globe. Last year, for instance, besides supplying local demands the value of exports including many manufactures amounted to \$98,085,804, against \$132,204,022. of imports, which, for a nation of the age of Canada, is an exhibition unsurpassed upon the face of the Globe. With an agricultural territory half that of the American continent, or 4,000,000. of square miles in area which is greater than the whole of Europe, artisans, merchants, business men, agriculturists—in short all classes of the community—can readily see that the Dominion offers inducements to settlers, homes for contented millions, unequalled, or even unapproached by any other country on the face of christendom.

The fisheries of Newfoundland and the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, the fisheries, iron, coal, gypsum, mining and agriculture of Nova Scotia; the lumbering exceeding in exportation \$3,000,000 annually, and ship-building of New Brunswick; the agriculture

of Prince Edward Island; the fisheries, agriculture, lumbering and commerce of Quebec; the varied—and almost illimitable as to timber—productions of Ontario, in its several localities; the mineral wealth and agricultural productions of British Columbia; and the unlimited field for the agriculturist in his varied tastes; the manufacturer, the laborer, and the industrious immigrant, of whatever inclination, in Manitoba and the Northwest, at once open up a field of "unlimited possibilities" in which the present and future generations can operate with unlimited scope and with unlimited general advantage. The country without exception is healthy; the longevity of Canadians taking foremost rank in vital returns; the form of government is the most popular in that the people have the choice of the representatives who make the laws; the school system is the most liberal upon the face of the globe—the educational institutions being largely supported by the state, and the remainder made up by tax on rateable property—virtually free to those who desire education and are otherwise without the means of obtaining it.

In religious matters the greatest of freedom is allowed, every citizen being permitted to worship as he pleases, the clergy are in sparsely settled portions of the country being supported, for the most part, from a general fund, and church edifices are erected wherever they are required.

#### **Location and Climate, Both Favorable.**

The southern boundary of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest is the 49th parallel, or the same latitude as the extreme south point of England, Paris in France, and Brussels in Germany; and as the territories run almost indefinitely north, they embrace, geographically speaking, the latitudes of the most favored countries of Europe, those in which agriculture and its kindred industries are carried on with the most successful results. They extend westerly to the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern limits are unde-

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