

found ample stores of peltry-yielding game. In the United States, which have about the same area, ten times more acres have been taken up than in Canada, and this is about the ratio which the populations of the two countries bear to each other. It is interesting and suggestive to find that the same ratio exists in Canada and the States between the agricultural and industrial results in all directions. Evidently, then, what Canada requires most of all is a population to develop her immense resources. That population will, no doubt, come both by natural increase and by immigration, and if it is of the same material as in the present and the past there can be no doubt of the result. Now that railway communication is open from the Atlantic to the Pacific, facilities for developing the country are vastly increased, and with branch lines running north and south, the improvement of river navigation, and the making of good roads, Canada should be able to hold her own with any competitor. Doubtless her climate has its drawbacks, and what climate has not? If Canada has her occasional summer frosts and her blizzards (and her people know pretty well now how to meet them), have not our tropical colonies their disastrous hurricanes and epidemics, and our Australasian possessions their protracted droughts and their innumerable waterless river-beds? As far as salubrity is concerned a winter in Canada is geniality itself compared to an average English winter and spring. Those most interested in the development of Canada have no need to conceal its drawbacks, nor, as a rule, do they. It is only interested land agents who represent the place as a paradise, and so catch the unwary father with sons to place and small capitalists who imagine they can leap to wealth without labour. In Canada, as elsewhere, the man who wants to succeed must be prepared for the hardest work and the endurance of hardships which, though disagreeable, will not hurt him if he has a decent constitution to begin with and gives it fair play.

Of the occupied area of Canada some 22 million acres were returned as "improved" at the census of 1881, and since then it may be estimated that this has approached 25 millions. Of the improved area over 15 million acres were under crops and the rest under pasture. This 15 million acres produced 150 million bushels of oats, wheat, rye, barley, maize, and pulse. Between 1881 and 1885 the cultivated land in the North-West Territories alone increased from 28,800 acres to 199,000, or an average of 43,000 acres per year. In 1881, in Manitoba, 250,000 acres were under cultivation, and if this has increased at even