

possible to foretell, or even hazard a judicious guess as to the limits of the future development of our agricultural, our mineral and our manufacturing industries. That they will surpass the expectations of even the most sanguine goes without saying. Certain it is that the extent of territory open for settlement, and the richness and variety of the resources ensure that in the very near future these territories must be the home of many millions of people. Lord Strathcona has said, "At the end of the twentieth century Canada will have a population twice as large as the British Isles." The extent of our territory, our geographical position, our climate, ensure a material development equalled by few countries of the world. Into these new territories and the large centres of population in the East the immigrants are coming by the thousands. The settlers of the past five years are now largely in the majority in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. British Columbia, Manitoba and Northern Ontario, as well as the large centres of population in the older parts of Canada, have also received their share of this incoming tide. That these immigrants are not simply passing through the country, but are taking up land and making our country their home, is evidenced by the fact that in the four years preceeding 1907 more Government land was taken up, more homestead entries made in the provinces west of the Great Lakes than in the whole 28 years preceeding. It seems as if in the no distant future the balance of population in Canada may be west of the Great Lakes, and that the controlling factors in our social, political and religious life may be the social, political and religious forces and ideals which dominate that western land. No man can afford to be indifferent to the conditions prevailing there.

*American and Canadian immigration compared.*—We have wondered at the volume of immigration to the United States and have felt, perhaps, not without cause, that they have not been able entirely to assimilate, Americanize and evangelize the immense number of immigrants they have received. There are sections of the United States where the Sabbath is not respected, where Christian institutions are not held in esteem, and where the general laws of the land are not observed as they are in the older and better settled portions of either their country or ours. Their Churches have not been able to bring all these incoming multitudes under the power and influence of the Gospel in such a way as to transform their lives and bring them into harmony with the laws, the institutions and the Christian ideals which they, as we, covet and hold