

## The American Invasion of Canadian Northwest

Means Loss of \$80,000,000 to  
the United States  
in 1906.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Winnipeg, Feb. 22.—These are now more than 200,000 Americans in the Canadian Northwest. They number one-third of the population, and some sections of the wheat belt are settled almost entirely by them. A few American syndicates have taken up large tracts and some individuals have bought thousands of acres and are holding them, but the majority of our people have settled on the homesteads allotted by the Government and, having bought lands adjoining, are waiting to grow up with the country.

Americans are doing a large share of the business of the new towns. A few are merchants, others are investing in elevators and mills, and there are a number at Winnipeg who have much to say in the grain exchange and other financial centers.

### The American Invasion.

Indeed, Canada may be said to have a real invasion of Americans. In 1896 less than 50 homesteads were allotted to them. In 1897 the number jumped to 1,000, and in 1899 it was 25,000. In 1900 it rose to 35,000; and last year more than 50,000 Americans, an army ten times as large as that which Xenophon led on his march to the sea, came over into Canada and are now here besieging the God of Prosperity.

The Government officials tell me they expect to have 80,000 more Americans this year, and I warn you that both they and the American real estate syndicates, who are making money out of buying lands and selling them again, will do what they can to increase that number in the future. This is a matter of vital interest to the United States. It means the loss of some of the best of our farming population, and in addition the actual carrying away into Canada of millions of dollars of good American gold.

The most of the American who go to Canada are skilled farmers. They are men of means, and nearly all of them carry some money along. I am told that the average, so far, has been at least a thousand dollars per head, which for the 200,000 immigrants who have so far gone there would mean an actual loss of something like \$200,000,000. If the average is kept up it means that Uncle Sam will lose \$80,000,000 from such emigration this year, and that to say nothing of the energy, brains and muscle of 80,000 good American citizens. It is generally estimated that a first-class man without a cent in his pocket is worth at least \$1,000 to the country in which he settles, and our emigrants are certainly worth that to Canada. They are worth more in the building up of this country, for they know just how to handle it. They are valued at something like a million dollars a year by the railroads as traffic producers. James J. Hill estimates that every new family which settles along the Great Northern is worth at least \$100 a year in additional freight. Now 50,000 Americans at even five to the family means 10,000 families; and, at Mr. Hill's estimate this equals an annual increase of at least \$1,000,000 to the receipts of the Canadian railroads.

Do you wonder that the Canadians are anxious to get us?

### FOOD AND STUDY

#### A College Man's Experience.

"All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, being especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with trying to do brain work on greasy foods, cakes and all that. I joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a broken-down condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man.

"Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

and again made more by moving from there on to North Dakota, found himself at the end of such speculation. Lands everywhere had risen, and in the far west they were worth from \$15 and upwards per acre.

At the same time the big land operators, who had been buying large tracts in Minnesota and the Dakotas from the Northern Pacific and other railroads and selling them out to the farmers, found that there was no more land to buy; and that they would have to give up their territory or quit the business. The farmers began to wonder what kind of lands there were in Canada, and our real estate men to search far and wide for new worlds to conquer.

### A Million Acres Sold.

Among these real estate agents were two who had made quick fortunes by buying our railroad lands and selling them. Their names were Robertson and Lynch. Robertson had started life as a country school teacher at \$30 a month, and Lynch had begun as a land surveyor at a few dollars per tract. The two discussed the situation and Robertson was sent to Canada to spy out the land. He came here in the winter and took trips from Winnipeg over the different railroads, visiting the small towns of the wheat belt and of the new country beyond. He would stop at a village hotel, and engage in conversation with the farmers, asking as to the crops and the prospects. One man would tell him that he got 27 bushels of wheat per acre that year, and, on being asked as to the year previous, would reply that he had made 20 bushels then, but that the year before he had gotten only 15 bushels, as his crop had been a failure.

As Robertson heard this kind of talk his eyes bulged out so that they almost dropped upon his cheeks. He saw the possibilities of land speculation, for he knew the average yield in Minnesota at that time was not more than 15 bushels per acre. When he learned that the men held their farms at about \$10 per acre, he was still more excited. He heard the same stories at other villages, and when he returned to Winnipeg he called upon Mr. Griffin, the Canadian Pacific railroad land commissioner, and told him that he wanted to buy 50,000 acres along the Soo Pacific, which comes into Canada from the United States and joins the Canadian Pacific trunk line a short distance above the head of Lake Superior.

As the story goes, Mr. Griffin was not at all anxious to sell. I am told he looked upon Robertson as crazy, and advised him to purchase the lands through the local real estate agents. This was done, and it created such a sensation in Winnipeg that the agents employed by Robertson were accused of unmercifully skinning a poor American. At all events, the land was purchased, and within four months it was all sold for \$10 per acre. A short time after that Robertson and Lynch came to Canada, and bought a million acres of the Canadian Pacific Railroad grant, in the western part of Manitoba, and in what is now Lower Saskatchewan. They paid, I am told, less than \$3 per acre. That was four years ago, and their land has all been sold. They have let the land go at all kinds of prices, but it is said that the average has been at least \$8 per acre, and that they have made in all probably \$2,000,000 out of the deal.

### A Woman Agent.

Indeed, one of the chief business of the new Canada is selling lands. The real estate agent is found at every station. He meets you as you step from the cars. You see his sign in the samples of wheat, oats, potatoes and other products in his office windows, and you may find farm exhibits even at the depots.

Take, for instance, Moosejaw, at the junction of the Soo Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railroads. It is a lively city of 4,000 souls, and the liveliest part of it is the railroad depot. Just outside the station building a pyramid has been erected of sheaves of oats, wheat and barley, with a Canadian flag floating over it. The pyramid is made up of samples of the grain grown in the vicinity, and they are so displayed that they can be seen from the cars. We had a wait of twenty minutes at Moosejaw, and I stepped off the train to look at it. As I stood before this fine-looking American woman of 40, with a husky, rosy-cheeked girl of 16, drove up in a buggy. Both ladies were clad in furs, and the cheeks of the girl shone like Jacquemine roses. The lady accosted me, asking if I were about to settle in Canada, and if so did I not want some choice lands. I replied that I had not fully decided, whereupon she continued:

"Well, I can tell you, sir, that there is a better spot than right about Moosejaw, and that I have the best of all left in the neighborhood. I have a few choice pieces that I want to sell, and if you care to look I will drive you out into the country. That is my business, sir, to sell land. I have a billboard tacked up outside the straw stack saying that Mary Jane has bought and sold lands.

I asked her where her lands were, and she told me, saying that they were worth from \$18 to \$20, and that they would produce 40 bushels of wheat, 90 bushels of barley, or 120 bushels of oats to the acre.

"But," said I, "I am afraid it will be too cold. I understand you people freeze to death in the winter."

"As to that," said the madam, "I am an American woman who came here for my health from Colorado a good many years ago. Suppose you take a look at my daughter, who sits here beside me. She is 16 years old and I have never paid a cent for doctor bills on her account. Do either of us look like freezing to death? No, sir, we have a few cold days in the winter, but as a rule our climate is better than that of the northern parts of the United States."

I then told the madam that I was a newspaper correspondent and not a land purchaser, whereupon she handed me her card, saying, "Well, I should like to interest you in our lands, and if you see anyone who wants to buy, send him to me—I mean any man with good, hard cash. Send your card along with him, and if he buys you will give your commission." With that she drove quickly away, to accost another stranger who had come out of the station.

During my travels here I have visited many of the localities where Americans have settled. They have come to Canada in all sorts of ways. Some were brought by the railroad, by the real estate agents and the Government, almost depopulating the little farm communities of our country from whence they came. Iowa, for instance, has fallen off 10,000 or more through this and other emigration. Some of the settlers had crossed the boundary in canvas-covered wagons, and others had driven into Canada in all sorts of vehicles. I have photographs of men who came in using oxen and horses to pull their effects, and of some who plodded along for days with ox teams on the way.

The first Americans to arrive squatted down close to our boundary, getting homesteads and buying farms along the Soo Pacific Railroad. Soon afterward they began to take up the lands farther west, and now fully 70 per cent of all the settlers between Moose Jaw and the international boundary are Americans. They own a line of wheat farms extending on each side from the railroad back far into the country. Their homes remind me of the settled portions of North Dakota, and they have many good little towns, such as Weyburn, which has 1,200, Milestone, 600, and others. In such towns the businessmen are chiefly Americans.

Another line of American settlements has grown up along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and others along the Canadian Northern. It is on the Canadian Pacific branch that Davidson got his cheap lands and resold them. As it is now there is a continuous line of unbroken wheat fields running from 50 miles above Regina to Rosthern, a distance of 170 miles. Ninety per cent of the lands along that road are owned by Americans, their farms extending back from the track for about twelve miles on either side. Some of the farmers are homesteaders, many of whom bought the lands adjoining them, so that they each have all the way from 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. They are building comfortable houses and good barns.

Some of the Americans will not take up homesteads, although they can get the land for living on it. They prefer to buy rather than relinquish their allegiance to the United States. Every homesteader has to become a naturalized Canadian before he can have a clear title to this free land. If he buys, however, he can get a title upon paying the money, and as the outsiders have about as many rights as the Canadian, with the single exception of being able to vote or run for office, a large number of our citizens are Americans still.

Within the past year the Canadian Northern has been pushed through the wheat belt to beyond Edmonton. There are Americans settled along that line, and it is probable that some of those who come this year will take up settlements between Edmonton and the Rockies, toward which the Canadian Northern is building. The latest colonies are along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and, indeed, there are Americans in every part of the New Canada.

### Pythians in Convention.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—About 4,000 Knights of Pythias gathered here today to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the order, among them a number from Hamilton, Sarnia and other Canadian points.

### Oarsman Fulton Dead.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 22.—Robert Fulton, who was struck with the famous Paris crew of scullers, died today, aged 61.

He was the strong man of his crew in their race with the brothers at Springfield at the world's championship on the Seine at Lachine, and on the Kennebecasis, where Renforth, of the Tyne crew, died of over-exertion. One of his sons is pastor of the Methodist Church at Hampton.

### Opera House for Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The promoters of the new opera house scheme are meeting with gratifying success in securing the necessary amount of stock to proceed with the building. Only \$3,000 was required and it is expected that when the stockholders meet tomorrow the full amount will be subscribed and instructions will be given to proceed with the erection of the building, which will be erected on the corner of King and College streets.

### Royal Templars' Elect.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The grand council of Royal Templars of Temperance this afternoon elected the following officers: Grand councilor, W. J. Armstrong, Toronto Junction; grand vice-councilor, Miss Nellie Ward, Collingwood; grand chaplain, Rev. J. W. Stewart, North Bay; grand secretary, W. M. McMillan, Hamilton; grand herald, F. O. Slipp, Hamilton; trustee for three years, K. McKenzie, Picton; grand medical referee, Dr. W. Crawford, Hamilton; additional members of the executive, A. B. Spencer, Collingwood; J. A. Copland, Harrison; and H. L. Matthews, Toronto.

### MRS. HUNTER'S STORY

Says She and Her Husband Agree Perfectly. Both Quite Well Again.



Mrs. I. Hunter

Mrs. I. Hunter, of 111 Raglan road, Kingston, Ont., has written for publication a statement of her case as follows: "I have suffered with kidney and liver trouble and chronic constipation for some time. I was subject to dizziness, biliousness, nervousness, drowsiness, pains in the back and side, and a tired, weary feeling nearly all the time. "I tried almost every remedy, was treated by doctors and druggists with little or no benefit. "Finally, a friend advised me to try Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill, and the results have been truly wonderful. "My husband has used Anti-Pill for rheumatism and was benefited greatly. We agree that Anti-Pill is a most wonderful medicine and heartily recommend it."

This is very strong recommendation. Anti-Pill is undoubtedly the greatest of family remedies. All druggists, or the Wilson-Frye Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

# Smallman & Ingram

THE WEATHER TODAY  
Mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

## See Our New and Exclusive Black Dress Patterns

To say the least, they're handsome and stylish.

But more than that they are EXCLUSIVE. Not more than two of a pattern and sometimes one only.

If you desire a decidedly attractive and fashionable gown you should accept our invitation to view these new black dress patterns. We have never shown a more beautiful collection.

Coming in 9-yard lengths there is sufficient material in each to make a dress in any style desired.

Not going into details as to designs, etc. Prefer you to come and draw your own conclusions.

And come soon before they are all sold.

Three Dress Lengths at, each \$21.00  
Six Dress Lengths at, each \$25.00

Black Dress Goods Dept.

## Gilt Belting

Gilt decorations will enjoy an immense vogue this coming spring season. You'll find them on costumes, neckwear, wherever a bright touch is desired. Naturally gilt belting will be prominent. We have it in the correct widths, and in 4 patterns at, yd. .35c  
2 patterns at, yd. .50c  
NOTION SECTION.

## Wrappers Tobogganing

Beats all the way Wrapper prices have tobogganed.

\$1.00 Wrappers have come down to 78c.  
\$1.50 to 98c; \$1.75 and \$2 lines to \$1.19.

Under such conditions they should slide out with a rush. Come immediately and insure yourself against disappointment.

They are made of good quality FLANNELETTE. Well made. Lined to the waist. Nice, full flounces. Figured and striped designs. Blue, cardinal, black and white. Not all sizes in every pattern, but all sizes in the lot. ON SALE NOW.

## Oil The Hard-Running Machine

With this good quality Sperm Oil, and see how smoothly and easily it will run.

Wonderful value—this Sperm Oil. Buy large quantities in odd bottles and thus secure an exceptionally low price. Try it.

3 bottles for.....10c

## New Dress Goods

Representative of the World's Best Makers

World's best makers contribute their beautiful spring goods to our dress goods display.

It is doubtful if there have ever been fabrics as beautiful and stylish as are shown this season.

And this is as it should be—in keeping with the spirit of progress.

All enterprising makers are always on the qui vive to excel their past successes. To add fresh weaving and dyeing triumphs to their storehouse of fame. To turn the tide of trade their way.

And how well they have succeeded will be shown in the new arrivals exhibited in our Dress Goods Section. You are invited to see them. Come.

We mention a few.

### Our Light Tweeds at 85c

Are, we venture to say, the daintiest and most stylish we have ever shown at the price. Grounds of cream, light grays, light fawns and light greens are cross barred with various shades to form very handsome check effects, which have a tendency to be small and neat. And the fashionable Panama weave is reproduced in these new creations. See them sure..... 85c

### Dainty Light Checks at 90c

Light colored checks will be prominent this spring season. These are woven in a variety of very pretty and stylish ways. Don't fail to see them..... 90c

### Light Checks at \$1.00

These have come in for a good share of admiration during the past few days. Handsome, fashionable—well, to get a true idea of their stylish beauty you'll have to see them..... \$1.00

## GENEROUS Whitewear Values

Best way to discover how really generous they are is to come and examine them. These are hints:

LADIES' DRAWERS—Made of fine Nainsook. Good full style with deep flounce and trimmings of insertion and lace..... 59c

UNDERSKIRT OF FINE ENGLISH COTTON—Nice, full style. Deep flounce of muslin with two rows of lace insertion and finished with lace, over foundation of cotton. Gathered band. Extra value..... 69c

FINE ENGLISH COTTON UNDERSKIRT—Nainsook ruffle, with two rows of torchon lace, finished with lace edging. Special..... \$1.19

UNDERSKIRT OF FINE ENGLISH COTTON—Deep frill of muslin Embroidery over foundation of self..... 75c

## Tape Girdle Corsets Special 48c

Bought a large quantity to secure this low price.

They are very dainty, being brocaded with silk in color designs of pale blue, pink and blue. Sizes 18 to 24.

Would advise early choosing, as they should sell briskly at

48c

Smallman & Ingram 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street