

English speaking people, is all sufficient to set at rest at once and forever all such doubts and questionings.

With a vigorous railway policy and a thorough organization there is every probability that one million of people could within ten years be attracted into the vast region extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific. There is room enough for half a dozen provinces and resources ample to build them up.

The condition of Europe, and the small cost of crossing the Atlantic, justifies the expectation of a continued and increased immigration into America. Wild lands in the United States of a fertile character are rapidly becoming scarce, except at largely enhanced prices. The great west of British North America will be, as soon as made accessible, the chief attraction on this continent for settlers.

Of the half-million of British North Americans in the United States, large numbers will gladly welcome the opportunity to live again under the old flag, will make for themselves prosperous homes in our great west, and help to develop the dormant wealth of the Dominion.

The Great Lone Land, for the next thirty years, ought with its abundant and attractive resources, to show a progress equal to a similar extent of country in any part of America.

That one million of people is not an extravagant estimate, may be seen by referring to the increase which in past times took place in the single Province of Ontario, and which was also made in the past decade by the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

After allowing fifteen per cent. for natural increase, Ontario increased between 1841 and 1851, 350,000, and between 1851 and 1861, 370,000. When this population was absorbed, Ontario was a thickly wooded country, and it is well known that in capacity for absorption, a thickly wooded country will not bear comparison with a prairie region, which, as the old saying runs, needs but to be "ticked with a plough to laugh with a harvest."

Reckoning and deducting fifteen per cent. for natural increase, Minnesota, between 1860 and 1870, increased 240,000; Iowa, 420,000; Kansas, 240,000, and Nebraska, 99,000.

Manitoba, in soil, is certainly equal to Iowa, and is superior to Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, which are known as the thunder and lightning States of America, and where it is said settlers are not safe without conductors stuck in their hats, will not begin to compare with the Saskatchewan, or the Peace and Smoky River plains, or with that beautiful country of which Lieutenant-Colonel Ross wrote of so highly, extending southwards from Fort Edmonton far away to the boundary line.

Then there is the virgin province of the Dominion--British