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"they have during the past ten years, before the middle of the next decade (1915) the last vessel loaded with the agricultural product of this country will have left our shore, the great exporting grain elevators in our seaboard cities will stand empty, and this great nation, like those of the old world, will be looking for a place to buy the necessaries of life.

"At the close of the Civil War (less than fifty years ago) the States of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska would have furnished a quarter section of Government land to every veteran mustered out of the military service of the antion. Great states and territories with their wealth of primeval forest and virgin soil, lay waiting to be peopled.

"To-day all this is changed, The day of 'free land for "free men' in the United States is past. No longer can the "homestead be had for the asking here. The frontier, "like the Indian, has become a tradition, an interesting item "in the Nation's history.

"Almost the last county of the last state of territory where cultivation is possible has been settled. The tide of emigration is setting up into western Canada. Occasionally an Indian reservation is opened in the United States for settlement, and tens of thousands of eager settlers gather on the borders waiting the word that sends them like a flood sweeping over the land, realizing that our once apparently inexhaustible public domain is gone for ever."

Conditions in the United States as outlined above by so eminent an authority as President Brown bring vividly to the mind Canada's immense areas teeming with riches and awaiting development. The day of "free land for free men" has **not** passed, but, it must be admitted, is fast approaching. Even in Canada its end will be reached within the next fifty years.

The Homestead **can** yet be had for the asking—the splendid agricultural territory in Canada, which is being opened up by the projection of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, will provide homes for hundreds upon hundreds of