

of the twenty-four-mile railway belt. We have only to look at the results to become convinced that our own policy is not sufficiently liberal to enable us compete with the United States in securing the desired class of population. In fact we get nearly all the speculators and land grabbers, while that country gets the great mass of the settler class as the homestead entries in each country for the last two years will clearly indicate.

ACRES ENTERED AS HOMESTEADS IN CANADA.

1878.....	308,640
1879.....	555,296
1880.....	280,640
1881.....	438,707

Total acres 1,583,283

ACRES ENTERED AS TIMBER CULTURE HOMESTEADS AND ORDINARY HOMESTEADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1878.....	6,288,779
1879.....	8,626,785
1880.....	8,238,735
1881.....	6,791,900

Total acres 29,346,119

From this table it will be seen that in the United States for the last four years the rate of homestead settlement has been a fraction over eighteen times greater than in Canada, while in the last two years the rate has been a small fraction less than twenty-one times greater. Had it been in proportion to the population of the two countries it would have been only twelve times greater in the United States than in Canada.

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1870 over 490,000 natives of British America were living in the United States. It is not yet known to how great an extent that number has been increased, as the full census returns of 1880 are not yet published, but we know that Canadian emigration to the United States for several years past has been very large. In 1880 there were

29,631 Canadians in the new State of Minnesota, and 10,678 in the territory of Dakota, and if we take into account the number of English, Scotch, and Irish nativity who had emigrated from Canada to the same region we will be safe in assuming that in 1880 the Canadian population of Minnesota and Dakota was greater than the entire population of Manitoba. The Canadian emigration to Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska, was probably still greater. These facts show that hitherto our land policy has not been sufficiently liberal to secure more than one-third of the Canadian emigration to the West, and that it has secured a very small portion of the foreign emigration. It is quite evident that, so long as the American land policy continues to be more liberal to actual settlers than our own, their public lands will be settled with a relative rapidity entirely out of proportion to the relative population of the two countries.

VACILLATING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The land policy of the Canadian Government has not only been deficient in liberal provisions for the settler and too liberal to the speculator, but it has been fitful and vacillating. Since July 1st, 1879, four separate and distinct series of regulations have been in force. The first were issued July 9th, 1879, and came into operation on the first of the following month. Under these regulations five belts were established on each side of the assumed line of the Canada Pacific Railway, designated as belts A, B, C, D and E;—the first 5 miles wide, the second 15 miles, the third 20 miles, the fourth 20 miles, and the fifth 50 miles.

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In belt A homesteads were not permitted, while in the United States no Government lands were withdrawn from homestead. Outside of belt A the size of homesteads and of pre-emption entries was restricted to 80 acres each, while in the United States 160 acres were allowed. Outside of belt A only 8