

he has money, he can buy a good improved farm in western Canada for very much less than his own holding will bring. If he has a wealth of grown boys, he can obtain free of cost to himself, and for every boy over eighteen years, a farm of 160 acres ready for the plough, and by united effort they can double their holdings by the yield of their labour in two or three years. This statement is not made at random. I have been over the territory, and have met with numerous instances of success in this regard. I knew a man who for a quarter of a century toiled on a stony, hard-to-work hundred acres in eastern Canada, and barely made enough to feed and educate his four sons and one daughter. He took the western fever, and settled west of Brandon, Manitoba, a few years ago. He sold his farm in Ontario, invested the money in adding 320 acres to his free grant of 160 acres; obtained 160 each for his three full-grown boys, and together they began to work this immense farm. The money borrowed at 10 per cent. to stock the place was all paid off in five years, and so well did the venture turn out that the daughter was sent to a ladies' college in Ontario to complete her education, and the boys, at the end of eight years, were able to take a trip to Europe. This is no exceptional picture of the successful prairie farming in Canada, and it accounts in some measure for the present rush to the North-West from all parts of the continent and from Europe. So the Yankee is trekking.

Influx of American Capital.

Last year he crossed the border 20,000 strong. In the first four months of 1902 the number of emigrants from the United States was 11,480, and they brought with them to Canada over \$1,000,000 worth of property. As I write they are still

pouring in, and it is expected that this year the number of newcomers from the United States will be more than double that of 1901. Nor are the emigrants from over the border entirely restricted to the farming population.

In the awakening of the "Sleeping Empire of the North" the American sees his opportunity, for already great deals for the control of land grants given to railroad and other corporations have been arranged. Purchases have been made within the last few days of millions of acres of choice lands, and more are in negotiation, the speculators having in view in many instances the early settlement of the property by immigrants from the United States. These big holdings are relics of the old regime of speculation and railroad land bonuses, which are no longer in vogue. The Government that has held power in Canada for six years came into office with a pledge to hold the public lands for the settler, and not for the speculator. They have kept their promises, and land cannot now be obtained from the Government except by bona-fide settlers, who do not get a deed until they build a house, cultivate some of their land, and remain in possession several years.

What the Settlers Find.

Far-sighted Americans who desire to get hold of land for speculative purposes have therefore to deal with those who obtained big grants in the early days. Even that description of land has gone up in price. Within the last year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has 16,000,000 acres of choice territory under its control, raised the price of much of it from \$3 to \$5 an acre, but this has not prevented the company from more than doubling its land sales in the last six months. At the present rate ten years will not