

her vast wheat lands she needs a far greater population, especially in Western Canada, and for the growth of her population she must depend mainly on immigration. In contrast with Argentina, her immigrants are intelligent, and have usually had experience of the kind of farming necessary. There are great inducements to settlement in Canada. Free lands are obtainable, transportation facilities are being rapidly developed, the farmer feels secure and free under an enlightened Government, marketing and storage facilities are well advanced, the land is fertile, and the climate favourable. The growth of population in the Canadian North-West during the last ten years has been remarkable. In 1900-01, 17,987 Americans crossed the border into Canada; in 1908-09 the figures rose to 59,832. In the twelve months ending March 31, 1910, they rose to 103,798. In the ten years, March 31, 1900, to March 31, 1910, the total immigration from the United States into Canada has been 497,248, while that from the British Isles has been 562,054. The total immigration into Canada for the period June 30, 1900, to March 31, 1909, was 1,244,597, and of this number 973,077 settled in the prairie provinces.

The following table gives the population of North-West Canada in 1901 and 1906 (later figures are not available, but the great growth of population through immigration may be gauged from the figures already given):

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	Total
1901	255,211	180,159 (N. W. Provinces)		441,370
1906	365,688	257,763	185,412	808,863