

No. of Farmers.	Produced bushels of Wheat.	Cattle.	Pigs.
34.....	29,675	246	152
26.....	21,163	255	111
34.....	18,681	413	198
8.....	3,863	106	61
13.....	6,543	444	77
4.....	690	9	9

These statistics, which were gathered at various points in the North-west, prove beyond doubt the great agricultural development which is taking place in that country, and show that the time is not very far distant when farming will be carried on there as it is now in our eastern country, and the people will not give their attention entirely to the cultivation of wheat. The report of Mr. Crawford of Indian Head, which has been sent down recently, shows the following as regards Assiniboia. Thirty-three farmers had the following acres under crop : 5,512 acres.

Wheat produced.....	134,406 bush.
Oats do.....	28,258 do
Horses do.....	378
Cattle do.....	386
Sheep.....	448
Pigs.....	4,615

The same men have 6,485 acres ready for 1894. It is all very fine for people to disparage our country, but let them look at these facts and consider the matter quietly, and I am sure that they will unite in saying there is a great future before the North-west, and I hope the day is not far distant when we will have even a greater tide of immigration flowing into that country than we are now experiencing. We know perfectly well that there are great territories that have scarcely been opened up at all. There is the great Athabasca country. Thanks to the Minister of Interior, we have had recently a splendid report by Dr. McConnell upon that country, which report shows that there is there an area of over 200 miles in length, which has lying under it an enormous basin of petroleum. Consider how, when this is developed, it will add to the material resources of this country, it seems, at first thought, remarkable that it should have remained so long untouched. But it could hardly have been otherwise, because there was no railway construction to Edmonton until recently. We know what Pennsylvania has done in a financial way for the benefit of the United States, and we may rest assured that, as the Athabasca country is developed, it will do as much for Canada. Mr. Bowell, in his address at Toronto, said that Australia took no less than a million and a quarter dollars worth of coal oil last year. How gratifying if we, the people of Canada, could command the trade in this respect, not only of Australia, but also of China, Japan and India, where, up to the present time, nothing like petroleum has been discovered. We have an additional stimulus to the development of

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our country in the resources of the North-west. We want to develop every productive industry in our country. We require money to keep us going, and, rely upon it, with the resources behind us, we have no reason to fear that the finances of this country will be in any other than a prosperous condition in the future, as they are at the present time. As regards the United States, permit me to say before leaving that point that in reading *The Forum*, only a short time ago, I was very much impressed with an observation made by one of the leading men, who is also known as a statistician of the highest repute, with reference to Canada. Mr. David A. Wells refers to Canada in these terms :

In the Dominion of Canada separated territorially from us on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no increased rate of interest ; in short, nothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity to what may be termed a financial cyclone whose pathway of destruction was contiguous but not within its own territory.

Mr. Speaker, that expression of opinion with reference to Canada and the people of Canada, and the future prospects of this country, from so able a statistician as Mr. Wells must be extremely encouraging. It is in this way that the best men of the neighbouring republic regard us to-day. They are taking lessons from our institutions, they are imbibing at our fountains of learning, and they estimate the value of our institutions by the prosperity of our people. I trust the day is not far distant when they will arrange their tariff so as not only to meet their own requirements, and develop their own resources, but also to co-operate with us in advancing the great principle of trade on the North American continent. With reference to the great arbitration which has just been held, before concluding, permit me to say that it should be a source of entire gratification and satisfaction to the people of this country to observe its results. There is no doubt the matter has been arranged most satisfactorily to the people of Canada. We had great pride in the plenipotentiaries who went from this country, and we know that the manner in which they discussed all the questions that came before them, the skill and ability they displayed won for them distinction, not only from the people, but from Her Majesty as well. The great question above all others in this conference was that of peace, and that has been accomplished : peace has been secured, and a striking evidence given of the progress of civilization. We have now pelagic sealing ; we have no *mare clausum*. We know that in 1885-86 there were some half-dozen vessels fishing in these waters which caught seals only to the value of about \$100,000, whereas during the conference some fifty vessels were engaged, and that trade had