

truth he has learned by his long residence and experience on the country he is in reality acting the part of a patriot to his own countrymen. He does not endeavor to decry the resources of his own country. Far from it. No man knows better than he the almost illimitable wealth of the United States, but he is also aware of the fact, and is man enough to not shut his eyes to its importance, that a comparatively small portion of his own country is adapted to successful wheat raising. He knows that there is every probability in the future that the United States will have to depend almost entirely on its more northern states and territories for a supply of wheat, and as the more southern portions of the Union become more thickly populated the demand for wheat will increase to such a degree that it is probable the wheat-growing States will be unable to supply it, and then will come the necessity of importing. Everything tends to show that what we now foretell is not at all improbable, taking into consideration the rapid development of the United States as a manufacturing power as well as a producer of other articles of commerce than wheat, such as cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., and the consequent increase of population incidental thereto and corresponding increase of the demand for wheat. If we are correct in our hypothesis, it shows the great importance of the British North West, not only to Canada, but also to the United States, as a wheat producing territory, and Mr. Taylor in his defence of our land is only pointing out to his own people the necessity for cultivating friendly relations with us, and of prosecuting the means of communication with the British North West, so that when the time comes for them to require our grain, they may be in a position to obtain it.

EMERSON *Journal*:—"The prize wheat has already been beaten. Some wheat grown on the farm of Mr. Clark, about two miles from here, was tested, and found to weigh just 64½ pounds. The wheat was the red fern, the seed of which was obtained last year from Mr. Bradley. The variety seems to be a favorite on account of its heavy weight and large average.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

On the 27th October last, there arrived at Winnipeg, the commissioners appointed by resolution of Imperial Parliament at last session to inquire into the causes of the severe depression now hanging over Great Britain, and to suggest remedies therefor—having especial view to the agricultural phase of the trouble.

The commissioners were Messrs. Albert Pell, M. P. for Leicestershire, and Claire S. Read, M. P. for Norfolk. These gentlemen were accompanied by Finlay Dunn, agricultural editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, and special correspondent of the *London Times*; Robert Cox, a large manufacturer of Edinburgh; Wm. L. Barrington brother of the Lord Mayor of Dublin; A. Blyth, son of one of the heaviest grain merchants of Liverpool; Robinson Greenwood and his son, of Burnley, proprietor of one of the largest flour mills in the United Kingdom, and W. H. Gatty, of Leicester.

The object of their mission was described by a member of the party as follows:

"Mr. Reid, one of the members of the royal commission, has long held close relations with the British Government and with the agricultural committees of Parliament, and Mr. Albert Pell has been similarly devoted to agricultural interests, official information in regard to which was sought in their appointment as commissioners to visit America. The main object of this mission is to take observation of things in America; the capabilities of the country; the probable ability of America to permanently produce a surplus of bread and meat, and to obtain such other facts as may be useful in dealing with the people of England. The information to be obtained, while primarily for the Imperial Parliament, is anxiously awaited by the great agricultural societies of England and the people in general.

Messrs. Pell and Read made a tour of the province, and carefully noted the capabilities of the country for agricultural purposes. As we have already stated, they were men of practised