

sister provinces is not only abundant in quantity, but it is also perfect in its composition. If these facts are remembered they will go far to show to any intelligent individual, that in the Canadian North-West we are dealing with conditions which to the British farmer are most unusual, if not practically unknown. To illustrate this most important set of conditions, let us suppose that a manufacturer has a very good machine, which, being abundantly supplied with all the materials which are needed, the use of steam power enables a rapid production to be secured without any sacrifice of quality. All of these three conditions, however, are necessary for success, for a weak point in either would soon make itself evident. So also in the growth of crops in that district, the clear, bright sunshine, and the warmth, act as the motive power. The perfect character of the sunlight makes growth exceptionally rapid, and as the supplies of food in the soil are also complete, the excellence of the crop is practically regulated by the ability of the seed for the discharge of its duties. If this vegetable machine be not thoroughly effective, the abundance of motive power, and an unlimited supply of raw materials, are not sufficient for securing a success. In no part of the world have well trained farm seeds equal opportunities for giving their best results. We shall subsequently refer more fully to the important influences exerted by the seed; but when these are equal to their duties the trio is again complete, and very magnificent results are within command. Bearing all these facts in mind, I trust that the reader will not be disposed to condemn an accurate statement of facts as being too highly coloured, or as exaggerations. In any case my duty is clear, and the risk must be run, for I cannot follow the example of a settler in the North-West, who, having explained to me how surprised and delighted he was with the happy circumstances surrounding his new home, I naturally expressed to him the hope that he had written home and told his friends all about it; but he gave us this significant reply:—"Why, Sir, if I only told them one-half they would never believe me again." I have gone out of my way, therefore, to preface some of the details of my report by showing that the conditions of the district are perfectly exceptional, and for this reason no one should feel surprised if the results obtained are exceptional also.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

This is a most valuable wheat for milling. It recommends itself from a miller's or baker's point of view in all points, a type of the perfect. More desirable wheat than samples of Hard Fyfe Canadian for the British miller could not be found. It is simply magnificent. There can be no better quality of wheat used for mixing purposes, both for strength and quality of flour produced—superior even to No. 1 Minnesota wheat. It would prove invaluable to millers in this country where home-grown wheats frequently come to hand in damp condition in consequence of the humidity of the climate. It possesses splendid quality and value for mixing with English wheats; but can we get a regular supply of it? I am afraid the American millers are too 'cute to allow this quality to come here in any quantity, if they can possibly prevent it. If such wheat can be put on our markets at a reasonable price it must meet a ready demand at 3 or 4 shillings per quarter over the best Indian Red wheats. No doubt it would do for mixing in some districts, but I would most certainly grind it alone, and it would make flour of the finest quality. Could we get such quality regularly we should have no fear of any American competition in the point of quality of flour. It is just what we want, and what we cannot buy. The value and quality of Manitoba wheat lies in the fact that it is grown on almost virgin soil. Makers of best flour are, or should be, anxious as far as they can to get their supplies of wheat that they depend on for strength, from those parts of the North-West of America where wheat is a new crop to the land. No. 1 Duluth is not in any way fit to compare with the best Manitoba wheat, especially not in its working qualities. It is certainly as beautiful wheat as ever I saw, and particularly well adapted for millers in this country. Surely some agency can be devised for getting more easy access to these hard wheats which are never seen in commerce in purity. If the English miller could only get a good supply of such wheat at a moderate price fine Hungarian flour would stand little chance in this country.

I may now state that although I most fully agree with this very high commendation of Manitoba wheat, I have in this statement literally quoted the published opinions of 14 of our largest firms of millers in this country, and I have simply grouped these opinions together—such opinions coming from men of extended experience, and they too buyers