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quare miles Territories ad of sheep oresent pasdian Northwest as a grazing country than the statement that all cattle and sheep exported are consigned to their final destination without any grain-finishing process, a procedure which would be absolately impossible in any State of the Union."

ACTIVITY IN WESTERN CANADA.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire says: "Where formerly existed struggling settlements, isolated from the world by an ocean of untilled prairie, are now prosperous communities, with banks, real estate offices, lawyers, insurance brokers, and all those other commercial luxuries. Where formerly only one small elevator did duty for a shipping point, there are now often five, six, or even more. It is farmers, strong, raw-boned farmers from Kanasa, keen-eyed farmers from Iowa, quiet but observant farmers from Ontario, earnest though inexperienced farmers from the motherland—it is these men in their thousands whose daily toil and aggressive energy are moving the centre of Canada westward.

"The American propaganda has been on about the following lines: John Jones of Minnesota owns 100 acres of land from which he can raise a fair average erop of say sixteen to twenty bushels of wheat of mixed grades. His land is readily saleable at \$40 an acre. It is pointed out to him that with the proceeds of such a sale he can buy in this country 400 acres of better land, equally close to railway, school, and church, and capable of yielding twenty to thirty bushels of better wheat to the acre. John Jones comes up to see, and seeing, buys. It is claimed that with favourable conditions and careful farming a man may make the cost of his new land out of one season's crop, setting an acre of crop against the acre of land upon which it is grown."

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT CANADA.

Mr. Beecher-Smith, Y. M. C. A. representative, unhesitatingly speaks with the greatest confidence of the future of Canada:

"I believe Canada will have a great future, especially when it is more advantageously served by the railways. At present the country is on the eve of important railway developments.

"As an illustration of the favourable opportunity many districts offer to settlers, here is an actual case. A certain field near Moosomin averaged twenty bushels to the acre and the grain sold at 72 cents on the market here. Right alongside of this farm is lying wild land which can be purchased at \$7 or \$8 per acre. This average is a very moderate one, and yet it will be seen that in two years, at the most, the purchaser would be able to pay for his land, pay all expenses of working it, and have something to his credit."

THE WAVE OF IMMIGRATION.

The impetus, which amounts to a moderate boom, is not the result of any sudden, impulsive, Eldorado suggestion, but is the natural effect of the persistent campaign of advertising that has been carried out for years. The tide of immigration is higher now than ever before, and rises month by month and week by week with a relentless regularity. Railways and steamship lines are unable to handle the traffic. Special after special brings its multitude of eager, hardy home-seckers. Freight trains, heavily laden with settlers' effects, crowd the tracks. The steamships leaving Europe for Canada are overcrowded, and many, unable to secure passage for Canada direct, come via New York and Boston. Still they come, and promise to come, their faces turned westward, where free farms are to be had.

"On to Canada!" That word seems to have been caught at the same time by many scores of thousands in Europe, in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and taken as the signal for a concerted advance into the great plains of our Northwest. —Old Country Correspondence.

EXPERIENCE OF A SETTLER.

FOAM LAKE, ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

The spring creek at my place has been running all winter, so that the cattle have water any time they care to drink. The land around here is partly covered with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow—just enough for fuel and protection for the cattle and horses, the latter living on the prairie all the year round. Water has been found at most places at a reasonable depth and of good quality. My well is fourteen feet deep, and I have plenty of good water.

As to the elimate, the summers are cool at night, making it an ideal place for a good night's rest. The winters are not nearly so severe here as in South Dakota, as we have bluffs for protection. During ten years' residence I have not had my grain or potatoes duranged by frost. As for grain growing and ranching, I do not think this country has an equal in America.

My oats, last year, averaged one hundred bushels to the acre, and wheat to the acre averaged fifty bushels.

Yours truly, FRANK BRAY.

Temperature in Western Canada.

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures at various points in the Canadian Northwest, taken from the official reports of the last ten years.

| | MEAN TEMPERATURE | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|------|--|--|--|
| STATIONS | Summer | Winter | Year | | | |
| Northwest Territories | deg. | deg. | deg. | | | |
| Battleford | 62.3 | 1.3 | 32.9 | | | |
| Banff | 54.6 | 17.0 | 34.6 | | | |
| Chaplin | 65.0 | 3.3 | 35.7 | | | |
| Calgary | 58.8 | 13.9 | 37.4 | | | |
| Edmonton | 59.3 | 8.8 | 35.9 | | | |
| Indian Head | 62.9 | 9.9 | 38.0 | | | |
| Moose Jaw | 61.6 | 5.3 | 33.9 | | | |
| Medicine Hat | 63.7 | 12.5 | 39.9 | | | |
| Pincher Creek | 58.8 | 92.5 | 38.9 | | | |
| Parkland | 59.6 | 4.5 | 30.5 | | | |
| Prince Albert | 59.5 | 2.1 | 30.7 | | | |
| Qu'Appelle | 61.6 | 1.6 | 33.4 | | | |
| Regina | 62.7 | 0.9 | 32.5 | | | |
| Swift Current | 63.5 | 9.8 | 37.6 | | | |
| Brandon | 63.1 | 0.4 | 33.1 | | | |
| Emerson | 64.2 | 2.9 | 35.3 | | | |
| Winnipeg | 66.0 | 0.9 | 33.3 | | | |

Statement of the daily mean temperature in the months of November and December, 1903, and January, 1904, at Edmonton, Winnipeg, Calgary, and St. Paul.

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