

of both these plants in Georgia and South Carolina, almost at the northern limit of their range, stand first in commercial rank in their respective markets. Indian corn, or maize, is sub-tropical, and in the West Indies grows to a height of 30 feet, but bears only a few stunted seeds, instead of the 125 bushels to the acre sometimes gathered in New York state, where the stalks are hardly one-eighth as high; while the first prize for number of kernels and general perfection was given to corn grown last year near Winnipeg, in competition with the whole of the United States. The potato, indigenous to the equatorial zone, becomes really good only in the temperate zone, and finest of all in the more northerly localities. The Northwest can beat the world in its potatoes and tuberous vegetables generally—another outrage on poor Ireland!

As for wheat—everyone interested in these matters ought to read the remarkable facts stated by Mr. J. W. Taylor, U.S. Consul at Winnipeg, in his numerous writings and speeches on this subject. Here again it is along the northern part of its range that the best product is obtained. The finest wheat grown in Europe comes from the Baltic shores; and in the United States from Minnesota and Dakota; and in this important grain we have our most striking example of what the climate of the Canadian West is in relation to agriculture. In southern Minnesota, Iowa, etc., more than two well-formed grains of wheat are seldom found in each cluster or fascicle forming one of the rows in a head. In Manitoba and Assiniboia (where the shortness of the straw is surprising to a stranger), *three* grains are habitually found. This is an addition of one-third to the yield of each acre. That means 30 bushels on the average instead of 20—\$15 instead of \$10 an acre at present prices. But wheat grown along Peace River often shows four and five grains in the cluster!

This is not the whole of the story. The kernels are harder and better filled out than southward; and it is an established fact that varieties of wheat classed as “soft” in the Mississippi states regain their flinty texture and become “hard” in the Northwest.