

It is with the view of getting good feed for his horses, that the overland traveller selects his camping place at night. Of course, there is the question of water and wood for the camp-fire to be taken into consideration, but first of all the traveller thinks of his horses, for he depends upon them to carry him along.—*Great Falls (Montana) Daily Leader.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A special staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Rosthern, Saskatchewan, N. W. T., in July of last year, says: "The American invasion of Canada is no mere figure of speech. The tide of immigration now sweeping into the Northwest Territories is a movement of population comparable only to the great waves which for four generations swept the States from the Atlantic to the Rockies. The United States becomes for the first time a country of emigrants as well as immigrants, and is giving her northern neighbours experienced farmers, intelligent, trained in western agriculture, good citizens, the thrifty, progressive sons of the men who turned the raw prairies into an agricultural empire, and who now seek new homes with a patrimony of money and experience which their fathers lacked."

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

In speaking of the social conditions in Western Canada, Mr. T. L. Knappen, associate editor of the Minneapolis Journal, says of the people of Canada: "We can fraternize and mingle with them more agreeably than any other people in the world.

At dozens of points railway trains cross the frontier with scarcely any more delay than in passing State or provincial lines.

"And the lands themselves are attractive. I have no doubt that as wheat lands the acres north of the 49th parallel average better than those south, both in quantity and quality of yield."

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

A new nation is being born under our very face and eyes. Things are shaping faster in Canada than most of us here in the United States realize; indeed, faster than Canada herself realizes. The Northwest of Canada is rapidly filling up with a new life from Eastern Canada and from our own Northwest. Farmers in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas are selling their valuable farms and are moving, with their families and farming implements and live stock, up into this great harvest field, and are receiving a most generous welcome.—*Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.*

MANITOBA IN THE WORLD'S WHEAT MARKET.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, England, Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements.

"When it is borne in mind," he said, "that 80 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheats we import from Russia, India, the Pacific, and the length and breadth of the United States, none gives more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba.

"We look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply."

"CANADA IS FORGING AHEAD."

Canada is forging ahead more rapidly than any other nation. The Dominion has outstripped the rest of the world in the rate of export trade increase during the last ten years. The estimated value of the cereal production of the Canadian Northwest for 1903 is about \$55,000,000, taking no account of other items, such as general agriculture, dairying, and ranching. But the sum is a handsome one, and its importance is emphasized by the additional fact that it will be distributed within an area the total population of which is less than 500,000.

Yet this figure is not quite fairly representative of the cereal crop of the district. Wheat is a cash crop, and will bring in this year nearly \$45,000,000. But there remain some 10,000,000 bushels of oats, and 11,000,000 bushels of barley. These, at present market prices, represent a value of about \$12,000,000. But only 10 per cent of this is sold. The rest is used at home by the farmers as feed for their stock. By that process it is converted into a value which can not well be estimated, but which is far beyond its market value as a cereal.—*New York Sun.*

Outlook for the 20th Century.

CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. C. W. Peterson, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Territories, says: "I do not claim to be an old-timer in this country, but I can distinctly remember when the idea of growing wheat west of Moosomin was regarded with ridicule. During the year 1903 about 14,000,000 bushels were raised and of that point, with an average yield of about twenty-five bushels per acre.

"There are some 193,000,000 acres, over 300,000 square miles of land available for free grazing in the Northwest Territories. On this enormous extent of country about 200,000 head of sheep, 600,000 head of cattle, and 175,000 horses are at present pastured. No higher tribute could be paid to the Canadian North-

west as a great sheep export any grain-freely imported

ACTIVITY.

A correspondent writes: "Where for the world's locomotive engine broker formerly of point, then farmers, then farmers from earnest those is these mercenary energy." "The lines: John which he has bushels of \$40 an acre such a sale equally close yielding two John Jones that with it make the country an acre of

OPTIMISM.

Mr. Beech speaks with "I believe is more advanced country is a cash crop, and will bring in this year nearly \$45,000,000. But there remain some 10,000,000 bushels of oats, and 11,000,000 bushels of barley. These, at present market prices, represent a value of about \$12,000,000. But only 10 per cent of this is sold. The rest is used at home by the farmers as feed for their stock. By that process it is converted into a value which can not well be estimated, but which is far beyond its market value as a cereal.—*New York Sun.*

THE WAY

The important result of an natural effect been carried more than a week with lines are brought in brings its trains, head the steam and many, New York their faces "On to the same United Kingdom for a once —*Old Cour*



A Herd of Canadian Shorthorns.