

Since I passed this way in 1884 many new towns have come into existence, and hundreds of miles of new country have been settled and cultivated.

Many new settlers from the old country are in the comfortable colonists' car, and we all sleep and live as if in a luxurious hotel on this great travel route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Ottawa, Oct. 14th, 1891.

Advices received by the Department of Agriculture report extraordinary results of the threshing round Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories. In many places wheat has yielded 48, 50, and even 55 bushels to the acre. At Cullom the oat crop has yielded 100 bushels an acre.

From all parts of the Province and the Territories, says the *Manitoba Free Press*, comes the news of great crop yields. At Moosomin about 1,000 bushels of wheat is being marketed daily, and as high as 75 cents has been paid for loads grading No. 2 hard. Threshing is well advanced. At Pilot Mound stacking will be in progress until the snow falls, and it is thought that owing to the scarcity of threshing outfits much of the threshing will have to stand over until spring. The yield is frequently from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The same state of affairs is reported at Neepawa. As high as 78 cents has been paid at Minnedosa for No. 1 hard, and 80 cents were offered for more, but the price has since fallen to 75 cents. At Springhill the wheat is of a fine quality, and is yielding from twenty-six to thirty-three bushels to the acre. Two Cars daily are being shipped from Hargrave, and most of the Bellevue farmers are marketing their wheat at Oak Lake. At Sheppardville, fifty acres yielded 7,766 bushels, and in another case twenty-seven acres yielded 963 bushels, and other similar yields are reported. From Deloraine reports come that sixty-seven acres yielded 3,300 bushels, or over 49½ bushels per acre, and from the same district reports of from forty to forty-five bushels per acre are common.

Major Clark, a member of the Crofters' Colonisation Board, writes in regard to Manitoba and the Great North-West:—Everywhere there is evidence of progress and improvement arising from the best of all sources—the agricultural development of the country. The present position of the ranches and the cereal estimates of the present year are but earnest of what the future will be. The train-loads of cattle which have passed eastwards during the autumn, and the millions of bushels of grain now awaiting transport, are but samples of future yields. The Canadian Pacific Railway, taxed as it now is to carry the present products to their destinations east and west, is as yet only doing a sample trade, though it is already earning dividends on the very threshold of the country's possibilities.

Settlement goes on surely and steadily. One of the most encouraging features in this matter is the repatriation of so many Canadians from Dakota and neighbouring States of the Union—settlers of the best class who have purchased their experience dearly in the blizzard belt and to whom Nature has this year accorded a bounteous welcome back to Canadian soil.

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