

and the rest of the country. No longer is Rochester the centre of the wheat-producing areas. Westward these took their way, first to the valleys of the Ohio, then to the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, until now, in the most northern tier of States and territories, is found the great sources of national wealth in the production of this great cereal. The milling activities of Minnesota, the marvelous railroad development in the Northwest, both toward the west and north, and more recently toward the east, for the special accommodation of this flour and wheat trade, tell the story, that so far as climatic advantage is concerned, wheat has found its greatest success in States to the extreme north. Is it to be supposed that there is something magical in the 49th parallel that bounds Minnesota towards the north? Its steady trend in this direction for so many hundreds of miles makes it highly probable that, beyond it, wheat should be produced, largely and profitably. Indeed, this is certainly so; for it so happens that, north of the Minnesota line, and within the Canadian territories, are wheat areas possessing all the advantages of the regions to the south, but, in richness, fertility and extent infinitely greater. It would be a startling statement to make, as showing the advantages of the much derided Canadian climate, that even in its extreme northern latitudes, the Dominion possesses a greater wheat-producing area than does the entire United States; that the soil of this wheat area is richer, will last longer, and will produce a higher average of better wheat than can be produced anywhere else on the continent, if not in the world. Wheat is known to have been grown in the vicinity of numerous Hudson's Bay Company's