

1893, \$5.61. In Missouri, in 1890, the value of wheat per acre was \$18.71. In 1891 it was \$14.05; in 1892 it was \$8.04; and in 1893 it was \$4.07. In Minnesota, wheat was worth, in 1890, \$10.29 per acre. In 1891 it was worth \$15.52 per acre; in 1892, \$7.44; and in 1893, \$4.50. In Northern Dakota, the value of an acre of wheat in 1890 was \$4.83. In 1891 it was \$15.25. In 1892 it was \$7.45; and in 1893 it was \$4.30. In our North-west Territories, it was raised from \$6.75 to \$11 per acre. As regards the cultivation of land, the average increase in area of cultivable land in the United States has been as follows:—

1871 to 1875	32 per cent.
1875 to 1880	34 do
1880 to 1885	19 do
1885 to 1890	7 do

or only 1¼ per cent per year between 1885 and 1890, showing that the limit has been reached, and that the pioneers of farming industry must turn their attention to Canada. A great deal has been said about our farmers leaving their lands and going elsewhere, but it is well to remember that in many parts of Minnesota, homesteads were granted to farmers no less than five times, yet to-day that state is one of the most prosperous in the Union. We find to-day that hundreds of American farmers are settling in this country. All along the North-west, up about Edmonton, they are coming in quietly and steadily, and taking an active part in the development of the country. Hundreds are turning their attention to mixed farming, because they find that growing wheat alone will not pay; and I find, from statistics that I have recently obtained from the North-west Government, that the production of the farms is as follows:—

No. of Farmers.	Produced bushels of Wheat.	Cattle.	Pigs.
34	29,675	246	152
26	21,163	255	111
31	18,681	413	198
3	3,863	106	61
13	6,543	441	77
4	690	9	9

These statistics, which were gathered at various points in the North-west, prove beyond doubt the great agricultural development which is taking place in that country, and show that the time is not very far distant when farming will be carried on there as it is now in our eastern country, and the people will not give their attention entirely to the cultivation of wheat. The report of Mr. Crawford of Indian Head, which has been sent down recently, shows the following as regards Assiniboia. Thirty-three farmers had the following acres under crop: 5,512 acres.

Wheat produced	134,406 bush.
Oats do	28,258 do
Horses do	378
Cattle do	386
Sheep	448
Pigs	4,615

The same men have 6,485 acres ready for 1894. It is all very fine for people to disparage our country, but let them look at these facts and consider the matter quietly, and I am sure that they will unite in saying there is a great future before the North-west, and I hope the day is not far distant when we will have even a greater tide of immigration flowing into that country than we are now experiencing. We know perfectly well that there are great territories that have scarcely been opened up at all. There is the great Athabasca country. Thanks to the Minister of Interior, we have had recently a splendid report by Dr. McConnell upon that country, which report shows that there is there an area of over 200 miles in length, which has lying under it an enormous basin of petroleum. Consider how, when this is developed, it will add to the material resources of this country, it seems, at first thought, remarkable that it should have remained so long untouched. But it could hardly have been otherwise, because there was no railway construction to Edmonton until recently. We know what Pennsylvania has done in a financial way for the benefit of the United States, and we may rest assured that, as the Athabasca country is developed, it will do as much for Canada. Mr. Bowell, in his address at Toronto, said that Australia took no less than a million and a quarter dollars worth of coal oil last year. How gratifying if we, the people of Canada, could command the trade in this respect, not only of Australia, but also of China, Japan and India, where, up to the present time, nothing like petroleum has been discovered. We have an additional stimulus to the development of our country in the resources of the North-west. We want to develop every productive industry in our country. We require money to keep us going, and, rely upon it, with the resources behind us, we have no reason to fear that the finances of this country will be in any other than a prosperous condition in the future, as they are at the present time. As regards the United States, permit me to say before leaving that point that in reading The Forum, only a short time ago, I was very much impressed with an observation made by one of the leading men who is also known as a statistician of the highest repute, with reference to Canada. Mr. David A. Wells refers to Canada in these terms:

In the Dominion of Canada separated territorially from us on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no increased rate of interest; in short, nothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity to what may be termed a financial cyclone whose pathway of destruction was contiguous but not within its own territory.

Mr. Speaker, that expression of opinion with reference to Canada and the people of Can-