## The Weekly Mail

THE LAST LOAN.

THE MORE the particulars of this last loan of Sir Leonard Tiller are considered, the more satisfactory the transfaction appears. Sir Leonard had no reason to expect that he would be greated, by successful in agottaing a new lean in July, after having negotiated one in the previous November. He had before him the understanding that his tariff had been greatly misrepresented in England, and that its alleged "ruinous" effects on Canada had been set forth in the darkers occurred to the set of the sense of the sense of allohol are not injurious, but he had almost a subscitious by leading England, had that its alleged in England, and that its alleged in England and the sense of the sens TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879. this fact upon the public mind. Thus Mr. Cartwright's loan of 1874 was for £4,000,000 sterling, which at 90, the price at which it was negotiated, yielded £3,600,000 sterling or \$17,520,000 currency of Canada. Now if the present loan had been for the same sum of \$100,000 sterling it would produce at \$100,000 sterling it would produce 24,000,000 sterling, it would produce at 95 the sum of £3,800,000 stg., or \$18,493,333 in Canadian currency, showing a saving to the Canadian taxpayer of \$973,333 currency. That is a singular worthy of the support of all true temports of convergence of \$973,333 currency. arly good comparison for Sir LEONARD perance reformers; and the Local Gov-TILLEY to be able to make between his ernment would serve the cause of true oan of 1879 and Mr. CARTWRIGHT's of temperance by granting purely beer 1874, in view of all the disadvantages licenses. we have pointed out in the beginning of this article. Now let us take the loan of 1876 which Sir Richard Cartwright negotiated also without any guarantee. It was a loan of £2,500,000 sterling, at 91; and it yielded £2,275,000 sterat 91; and it yielded £2,275,000 sterling, or \$11,071,666 currency. If Sir Leonard Tilley had negotiated his mission a year ago was to demonstrate £3,000,000 sterling at 91, it would have that protection had forever ruined Amproduced only £2,730,000 stg.; but at erican industries and destroyed Ameri-95 it yielded £2,850,000 stg., or a gain of £120,000 stg., or \$584,000 currency, as compared with Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT'S loan of 1876. We have made Men are more hopeful and more trustthese calculations on the actual ful and there is a better feeling abroad to costs and charges which, not being

TEMPERANCE VERSUS PROHI-THE SCOTT Act will have few supit it is, capital is looking about for the porters if the rapid strides made by the secure investment which the possession people in the direction of temperance of the home market affords it. New should continue. By the introduction should continue. By the introduction of lager beer the brewers and licensed victuallers have turned the flank of the prohibitionist army, and changed the contest into one between the advocates of total abstinence and those of temperance. In such a struggle victory will ultimately lie with the latter, for pro
"anarchy," whatever Mr. Mills meant by that; nor is "one class fighting "against another." On the contrary, hibitive legislation is unknown in beer drinking countries. It will, no doubt, be contended that the Dominion does the people is soon to be rewarded. The not fall within that category. This is probably true at the present time, but desired. With seasonable weather durthe rapid transformation which is taking place in the drinking habits of the people will convince an impartial obrecently been largely used in this country; nevertheless, during this brief experi cities where it has been drank, and there has been a corresponding reduction in crime. When beer shall have become the common drink of Canadian citizens, as it is of the German people, we shall then be a temperate people In this controversy the advocates of prohibition should be able at least to prove that beer drinking is injurious to community in its public capacity, and

We purposely omit all questions of re-venue in order to simplify the problem and place the case of total abstinence in its most favourable light. The first monstrated. Every nation, however barbarous, possesses stimulants, and the mission of reformers should be to encourage the use of others less potent, and not to endeavour to suppress a prac-tice which all peoples follow in some form or other however stringent may be the legislative or governmental prohibition. An effort to pepularize beer instead of vodki among the Russians would be a wiser measure than a crusade in favor o prohibition. If the evil cannot be al together eradicated—as experience has

. THE OUTLOOK. On all sides there are signs of returning prosperity in the United States; can capital, admit the fact. In this tensive Government undertaking, having the actual without reference which, not being call classes. Our Reform friends tensive Government undertaking, having tensive Government undertaking having tensive Government unde among all classes. Our Reform friends ascertained for the present loan, are left out of question in regard to the others. We repeat that the Finance Minister has a second time shown his ability in financial transactions since his acceptance of office, a second time made a good bargain for Canada, and a second time justified the choice of him by Sir John Macdonald for the Dominion.

The fortherm friends will of course maintain that the National Policy there would have been little improvement to make a second time of the National Policy there would have been little improvement to make a tarifficial fish-breeding that it seems last year, of which about one-fifth were salmon, and the remainder whitefish, with a very small proportion of salmon are artificially bred from the cattle export trade from the cattle export trade from the prices, as English beef.

Although the cattle export trade from the course maintain that the National pour trade from the salmon, and the election petitions, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, are at an end.

The fortheoming Toronto exhibition has almost every continental country as well as the United Kingdom. France, which about one-fifth were salmon, and the remainder whitefish, with a very small proportion of salmon the cattle export trade from the prices, as English does.

Although the cattle export trade from the cattle export trade from the cattle export trade from the proportion of salmon the cattle export trade from the proportions, as a second time as a tariff massure which has only been in operation four months cannot as yet have described in the outer of the parties entitled to receive it, allowed the first proving the proportion of salmon the cattle export trade from the proportion of salmon the cattle export trade fro to note in manufacturing centres. Had the old tariff been in force and the "slaughtering" process in vogue, the condition of the country's industries industries are being established, and the there is a loyal determination to give the new tariff a fair trial, and there are ing the next two or three weeks, it is server that spirituous will be abandoned for malt liquors within a short period. Although lager has long been recognised as the favouritie summer beverage of Americans, it has only comparatively recently heap largely was long and the crop is said to be somewhat below the average, but the enormous increase in the average under cultivation will more than make up for the decrease in point of yield. In Europe, on the other hand, there is a partial, not to say a general failure. A severe mixture of the comparatively salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon in that river, and by other means 37,000 pounds were secured. A hatchery was established in 1873, and last year one angler alone out of hundreds caught eighty salmon, and by other means half a million pounds were secured. general, failure. A severe winter was succeeded by wet and unseasonable weather. In Great Britain, according to the latest accounts, the wheat crop will not reach 60, taking 100 as the average standard. France expects to be compelled to import at least \$100,000,000 worth; and in Austria crops of all kinds are terribly deficient. In Southern Russia, which used to be the granary of Europe, blight and rust prevail, and the area under cultivation is less than usual. Between the abundance with which Providence is blessing this continent, and the scarcity with which the Old World is afflicted. Newcastle establishment furnishes proof of this every Fall. Fish are captured, we may look forward with reasonable hope to a very profitable harvest. That will put us on our feet again, and with the confidence which of this every Fall. Fish are captured, the eggs expressed, and the parent fish marked and liberated. It returns to the lake, but reappears at the establishment next year, where it is recognized by a punch mark in its tail. It is declared that no case is known in which the mark imprinted in one hatchery has been detected on the fish subsequently trapped at any other.

Although much interest naturally surrounds the artificial breeding of salmon as the king of fish, the efforts of the Dosart the new tariff gives to investors and to shall be able once more to pay a hun-dred cents on the dollar, and provide employment for all who honestly zeek it.

THE LICENSE ACT. WHEN the License law, or rather that as the king of fish, the efforts of the Do minion Government have perhaps been more largely devoted to producing white portion of it relating to the appointing showshile. Is it, then, not preferable to have beer drank openly, as in Germany and in Canada, than secretarian drinking at drug stores, and opium eating and amoking at drug stores, and opium eating and amoking as practised in Maine under the Naz. Dow law! Surely the latter tends the more to injure the public imorals. Statistics on to show that have been than Bavaria under free trade in maltiquors. In Chicago the sobriety and morality of beer drinkers as compared with a mixed population, comprising a large body of total abstainers, are at one apparent, the section inhabited exclusively by lager-loying Germans, showing less crime and drunkenness than any other repersors. The control may be always the section inhabited exclusively by lager-loying Germans showing less crime and drunkenness than any other requally fail to establish the second point, that its use should therefore be legally suppressed. The control contains a small per centage of a large hold, the second point, that its use abould therefore be legally suppressed. The control contains a small per centage of a lorging the first the section inhabited exclusively by lager-loying Germans showing less crime and drunkenness than any other repeated the second point, that lager is injurious to health, and that its use should therefore be legally suppressed. The control contains a small per centage of a lorging the first contains a small per centage of all contains a small per centage of the ment of license commissioners and infish than any other variety. The operawith which these advocates refresh themselves contain a larger per centage of this much-abused article, and therefore the temperance man who drinks a glass of lager has better ground for demanding the suppression of cider, and similar beverages, than suppression of cider, and similar beverages, than suppression of extractions and instances they did not rally to the such favourable results that streams such favourable results that streams through impoverished farms have been through impov

inevitably clings to the commissioners appointed under the present system.

CANADIAN FISH HATCHERIES.
The sale of Spring or Newcastle salmon at the fish stores in this city effectually disposes of the contention that artificial fish-breeding has been a failure in the Dominion. Not so many years ago salmon were found in every stream on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and when a housewife required a delicate dish, she seined a few fish with an old skirt. But they were gradually destroyed by saw mills, and other evidences of civilization, until the Newcastle stream was alone frequented by salmon during the spawning season.

Mr. Wilker at this time entered. salmon during the spawning season.

Mr. Wilmor at this time entered Canadian as British beef, the people of upon the preservation of the fish, and this small enterprise was the commencement of what has since proved an extensive Government undertaking have tensive Government undertaking, havits domestic supply, and is obliged to import more largely than hitherto to meet the requirements of an increasing population. The importation of cattle into Germany, chiefly from Russia, should thus far be practised in this country only under Governmental super-vision. Although the reproductive powers of fish are remarkable, the navipowers of fish are remarkable, the navigation on the rivers and the obstructions caused by mill dams and other works led to the wholesale destruction of fry, and of the spawning grounds, until salmon and other varieties entirely disappeared from their old resorts. At this juncture artificial breeding was introduced as the only remedy, and, notwithstanding the opposition which it has encountered, it has to a considerable degree fulfilled the expectations of the this juncture artificial breeding was in-troduced as the only remedy, and, not-withstanding the opposition which it has encountered, it has to a considerable degree fulfilled the expectations of the public and proved a successful substisteadily increase and furnish encourage-ment to our farmers in extending their tute for the natural process of propaga-tion. It has been the means of giving us salmon in Lake Ontario, and of instock-raising operations. Among the new features of the trade are the preparations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers to enter into creasing our white fish supply, of improving the fisheries of Lakes Erie and stock breeding for exportation; the proposal to ship store cattle to Ireland; and the prospect of Canadian and Ameri-can butchers' stalls being opened in Lon-don and other British centres for the Huron, and of re-stocking many rivers in the Lower Provinces. The Restigouche river furnishes a good example of the benefits of the artificial system, sided by protection against poaching. In 1868 anglers caught twenty salmon in that river, and sale of American beef at American prices. English papers received by the last mail refer to the fact that foot and mouth disease was detected in a cargo of sheep landed from the United States, Hon pounds were taken. This year the members of the Viceregal party have whipped the stream with good results, although the total catch will not be known until the close of the season. The increased where the stream with good results, although the total catch will not be known until the close of the season. members of the Viceregal party have whipped the stream with good results, although the total catch will not be known until the close of the season. The increased run of fish is easily accounted for, when it is remembered that eighty per cent. of the eight thousand the vicere and results are strength to sheep. Last year the United States exported 43,740 sheep, and recently the shipments have been on a large scale. Should the order prescribing compulsory alaughter at the port of entry be so extended and continued, of which there is counted for, when it is remembered that eighty per cent. of the eight thousand eggs produced by each mother salmon annually develop into living fry under artificial means, as compared with four in one hundred eggs in the natural spawning beds of our rivers. The instinct of salmon is to reproduce their species in the localities whence they descended to the lake or the ocean. The Newcastle establishment furnishes proof every prospect, as pleuro-pneumonia still prevails extensively in the Eastern States, the demand for Canadian cattle and sheep will be increasingly brisk. The favourable one, and farmers may rely upon obtaining good prices for good stock.

outlook for the trade is an exceedingly

THE TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE
TRADE.

The shipment of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom has been vigorously prosecuted since the opening of navigation with fairly remunerative results. Neither the exuberant expectations of those who held that the whole business would pass into the hands of Canadians owing to the United States having been scheduled by the British Government, have been realized, nor have the gloomy forebodings of the exporters who predicted they would be unable to make up cargoes without purchasing Western cattle in Buffalo or Chicago markets been verified. The trade has been continued by our shipping firms, the animals exported being drawn solely from our own farms, as the Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government prevented them for the prevalence of phero-preus to the prevalence of a the prevalence of drawn solely from our own farms, as the Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government prevented the transportation of American cattle through this country, on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonis among herds in the Eastern States. The cattle shipped were, therefore, of superior quality and readily realized good prices in the English and Scotch markets. The supply has been larger than was anticipated by those engaged in the trade, and this was due to the fact that the Ontario farmers acted upon the advice The Ontario Cabinet is just now repr sented at the seat of Government by—no-body. What on earth will become of this

ir Province? It is "Canada first" with a vengean A year ago we astonished England with the biggest bullock ever seen; then there was the big Canadian cheese weighing a ton; then Hanlan, and now Col. Gibson. There has been another change at the Model Farm, Mr. Brown, the Principal,

has resigned, and a Mr. Mills, of Brant-ford, has received the appointment, and will enter on his duties about the 1st Sep-Even the quiet city of Kingston is likely

to benefit by the national policy. A cotton factory and a flouring mill on a large scale are projected by enterprising capitalists who appreciate the city's water and railway communication. The latter announcement is somewhat startling, as the Reformers predicted the ruin of millers under the new tariff arrangements. But politicians of that stripe especially live and learn.

Is the Dominion Election Act valid or not? The Ontario and Quebec courts decided in the affirmative, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in the negative, Here the matter at present rests, none of the parties to New Brunswick election the parties to New Brunswick election petition suits having evinced a disposition to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. No less than \$14,000 deposited in the courts of that province has been paid back to the parties entitled to receive it, and the election petitions, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, are at an end.

well as at the provincial show. It is justly urged that the exhibits would thereby receive more general attention. To effectively secure this result, it is suggested that a large and prominent space should be allotted to a Manitoba display at the show in

Governors are appointed by the Governorin-Council, and hence, in our opinion, such
appointments lie wholly with the Dominion
Government. The Governor-General is
expected to act in accordance with the advice of his Ministers. If Sir John and his
Cabinet adhere to the resolution communicated to Parliament last April, and still
demand the dismissal of Letellier, Lord demand the dismissal of Letellier, Lord Lorne will have te act accordingly." The Ontario evidently prefers standing by Re-sponsible Government to running after the false god its friends are trying to set up.

In Europe the benefit has accrued to private proprietors, whereas here the work has been accomplished by governmental agency, and the people as a whole have benefitted thereby. Fish-hatcheries are among the most popular of our public institutions, and deserve the continued support of Parliament when the Estimates come up for consideration.

THE TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

The transport of cattle from Canada and the present grant of cattle from Canada and work of national necessity. Without the same principle that the Provincial interesting and an annal report worthless to farmers. The signal advocates the division of the Province into ten districts, or even less, and the vision of the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. Let all township shows be stopped, and the present grant of \$10,000 equally between such districts for the purpose of aiding district exhibitions. The purpose of aiding district exhibitions are part to Ridings be given to a good county show in each county on the transport worthless to farmers. The Signal apport worthless to farmers. The signal report worthless to farmers. The signal report

upon by the Government, and the right of way settled as far as Bathurst street.

sary to obtain success while roughing it in Manitoba. There is much truth in the saying that the distant hills are proverbially clad with the richest verdure.

Latest reports represent the crops in the Red River valley and the North-West to be exceedingly large. It is estimated that ten dollars per acre will cover all expenses for raising wheat the first year, and seven dollars per acre after that time. The yield will average twenty bushels to the acre. The cost of the wheat on cars at Fargo, Dakota, is about thirty-five cents. The freight to Duluth, including elevating charges, is 17 cents per bushel; freight to Buffalo from Duluth not to exceed five cents; making the cost of the wheat laid cents; making the cost of the wheat laid down in Buffalo, 57 cents per bushel, or about 62 cents in New York. Undoubtedly within ten years wheat can be taken from Fargo and delivered in Liverpool for twenty cents per bushel. If there is distress among the English farmers at the present time, what will be their condition when wheat from Manitoba and the North-Western States can be laid down in their Vestern States can be laid down in their

There is the prospect of a new enterprise being developed in connection with the cattle trade from Canada to England. The export of fat cattle must soon close for this year, as our supply will be exhausted, and as grass-fed animals will not suit. Store cattle, however, might be shipped to Ireland, where there is abundance of pasture and scarcity of stock. The principal difficulty in the way of developing this new branch of trade is an order-in-Council which provides that each animal shall have a given space on shipboard. It petition suits having evinced a disposition to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. No less than \$14,000 deposited in the courts of that province has been paid back to the parties entitled to receive it, and the election petitions, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, are at an end.

The forthcoming Toronto exhibition has attracted attention in a region as remote as Manitoba. An effort is being made in Winnipeg to have a display of the products of the products of the products of the products of the subject o

The disaster to the cereal crops of Southern Russia is even more serious than was at first supposed. The ravages of the ively secure this result, it is suggested that a large and prominent space should be allotted to a Manitoba display at the show in this city. Such a display would no doubt prove an attractive feature of September's gathering, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration at the hands of the Committee of management.

The Belleville Ontario, a staunch Reform journal, is not in accord with its party on the Letellier case. It says:—"Lieut.-Governors are appointed by the Governors in Council, and hence, in our opinion, such appointments lie wholly with the Dominior. threatens Central Asia, and the utmost alarm prevails among the inhabitants. The soourge which has visited the Black Sea provinces will probably entirely prevent any export trade in wheat, and Canadian grain will be in increased demand to supply the English market, which draws largely from Russian sources. \_\_\_\_

The harvest in Canada and the northwestern States promises to be most abundant. The quantity exported to Europe will probably exceed that of any previous

THE CITY RECORD.

Sir Selby Smyth will command at the Fever and ague is troubling some of the dwellers in the vicinity of the Humber.

The 20th Battalion Halton Rifles go into camp on the Garrison Common on September 4th,

Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald and party are expected in Winnipeg about Au. gust 4th.

The total amount subscribed, so far, to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is \$22,056. is \$22,056.

Nine car-loads of sheep went east on Friday, on the Grand Trunk railway, for shipment to Liverpool. The Credit Valley route has been passed

The burials in the different cemeteries for

Industrial Exhibition. The best "tabby or "tortoise-shell" will draw a prize of Mr. Prittie left early in the week with about 150 settlers for the North-West, nearly all of whom were from the vicinity

of the city. Archbishop Lynch laid the corner stone of a new Roman Catholic church at Port Colborne on Sunday; a sermon was preach-ed by Rev. Father McCann, of St. Michael's

cellency the Governor-General has con-sented to allow the profile of himself and the Princess to be struck upon the medals to be awarded at the exhibition in Sep-

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- A man named John McClellan, from Port Credit, was admitted into the Hospital last Monday in a starving condition. On Wednesday he died from exhaustion, notwithstanding the restorative measures taken by the medi-

FOR MANITOBA. - His Honour the Lieu FOR MANITORA.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Wood and Mr. Langmuir, took their departure for Manitoba on the 17th inst. They intend going by steamer to Prince Arthur's Landing, and thence by the Dawson route to Winnipeg. They will camp ten days on the way, and expect to reach their destination in about two weeks. Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon will meet the next. ant-Governor Cauchon will meet the party at the North-West angle.

at the North-West angle.

ACCIDENT.—A boy fifteen years of age named John Sutherland, of Toronto, while attempting to jump on a freight train on Friday at Brockville, slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed over his legs, severing both from the body. Medical aid was at once procured, and all possible relief was given, but he is in a very critical state. His father was at one time in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway in this city.

A BRUTAL OUTBAGE —A girl parced.

been outraged that evening by a brute

cursionists left the city on Monday morning en a pilgrimage to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Peace, at Clifton, to attend solemn benediction in honour of the feast of Mount Carmel. The pilgrims the feast of Mount Carmel. The pilgrims were conveyed on the steamer Empress of India to Port Dalhousie, where they took special train on the Welland and Great Western, going to the Falls by way of Merritton. The ceremonies in the church were presided over by Rev. Father McBride of this city. On the return trip vespers were held on board the steamer. Archbishop Lynch patronized the pilgrimage.

grimage. dant. The quantity exported to Europe will probably exceed that of any previous year, in view of the small crops in England and continental countries. What steps the elerkship of the Crown and Pleas at Ottawa, and Mr. Mowat has compromised the matter by giving the effice to Mr. Featherston and appointing Mr. O'Donoghue deputy-egistrar of the County of Wellington. It is only six weeks since the elections came off, yet in that short space of time no less than five ex-members of the Assembly have been provided for, viz., Messrs. O'Donoghue, Clarke, Lyon, Massie and Molaws. But why transport Mr. Is there no sound Reformer in the neighbourhood of Guelph fit to discharge the onerous duties of deputy-registrar?

An Englishman, who knew what he was talking about, was commenting yesterday on the extraordinary unwillingness of the average Canadian farmer to cut his wheat. He argued that as nobody should ever be trusted to thin hisown turnips, &c., nobody THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TORONTO.—Some

stock.

THE PAOIFIC RAILWAY.

Our Reform friends are olderall proposed to the extraordinary unwillingeses of the better of the phase is a second of the phase of the phase is the standing along the line of the phase is the standing along the line of the phase is the standing along the line of the phase is the standing along the line of the phase is the standing along the line of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the case of the little of the phase is the phase is the phase of the little of the phase is the phase is the phase of the phase is the phase of the phase is the phase of the phase is the phase is the phase of the phase is the phase is

md's New North-We stances are numerous of large prig made in wheat farming. A ymple is quoted in the 8t, Paul Pious as having had in 1877 8,000 as wheat, which yielded him all roughels to the acre, or over 200, lels. His total outlay for seed, our, harvesting and threshing was uner acre, leaving him a margin of our £34,000 on his 8,000 acres. 1 he had 12,000 acres under cultivat 23, or £34,000 on his 8,000 acres. I year he had 12,000 acres under cultivat and all in wheat. This was in Minneso but north of the Canadian line they ge much larger yield than this, and in twen seven miles along the Assiniboine River 1877 over 400,000 bushels were harvest that averaged considerably over 30 bush to the acre. In the northwestern previnces Canada wheat often produces 40 and bushels to the acre, while in Sou Minnesota 20 bushels is the average crop Minnesota 20 bushels is the average crop, Wisconsin only 14, in Pennsylvania a Ohio 15. The fact established by climat logists, that the cultivated plants yield t greatest products near the northernmo limit at which they grow, is fully illustrated in the productions of the Canadian territries, and the returns from Prince Albeard other new settlements on the Saska chewan show a yield of 40 bushels of spring wheat to the acre, averaging 63 pounds the bushel, whilst one exceptional fies showed 68 pounds to the bushel, and a other lot of 2,000 bushels weighed pounds, producing respectively 46 and 42 pounds of dressed flour to the bushel wheat. In southern latitudes the war apring develops the juices of the plants to the detriment of the seed. Corn main for example, in the West Indies runs of thirty feet high, but it produces only few grains at the bottom of a spongy of few grains at the bottom of a spongy of too coarse for human food.

Whatever be the cause, the ascertain results in this new Northwest seem

whatever be the cause, the ascertain results in this new Northwest seem prove that its soil possesses unusual prolific powers. In 1877 carefully prepare reports were made by thirty-four difference tettlements, and although lessened many cases by circumstances local an exceptional—as, for instance, a series many cases by circumstances local an exceptional—as, for instance, a series very heavy rain-storms which caught the wheat just as it was ripening—the yield per acre were: Of wheat, from 25 to 3 bushels, with an average of 32½; barley from 40 to 50, average 42½; oats, 40 to 6 from 40 to 50, average 42; oats, 40 to 6 average 51; peas averaged 32½, potato 229 and turnips 662 bushels per acr Individual cases were enumerated of 10 bushels of oats per acre, barley as high 50 bushels, and weighing from 50 to 5 pounds per bushel. Potatoes have yielde as high as 600 bushels to the acre, and of coality unsurpassed, as are all the recombined to the series of quality unsurpassed, as are all the ro-crops. Turnips have yielded 1,000 bushe to the acre, 700 being common, while cabbage, cauliflower and celery grow to a enormous size and of excellent quality an

enormous size and of excellent quality an flavour.

Having now glanced at the immigratio that is taking place into this new district as to its extent and character, and got a insight into its agricultural capabilities peace, let us try to arrive next at an idea of the size of this territery which but nin years was the property of "the compan of adventurers of England trading into the Hudson's Bay," and whose charter, grante in 1669 to Prince Rupert and ninetee other gentlemen, made them despotic ruler over half a continent on the easy term that two elks and two black beavers should be paid to the sovereign whenever he be paid to the sovereign whenever he should come into the district. This enormous territory thus easily disposed of, and the value of which for agricultural and and best acquisition of the Dominion of Canada, comprises, as near as can be cal culated, 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the international boundary contains 2,933,600 square miles. Including the older portion

of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, Canada-measures 3,346,681 square miles, whilst all Europe contains 3,900,000 Well may the Times, in reviewing Lord Dufferin's speech at Winnipeg (November 28, 1677), say:—

We have hitherto had scarcely any notion at all of British America in the full sonse of the terraqueous region between the Atlantic, the Pacific, the United States and the Arctic. In the maps it looks all a mere wilderness of rivers and lakes, in which life would be intolerable and escape impossible. The succession of enormous distances and strange surprises through which Lord Dufferin takes his hearers, reads more like a voyage to a newly-discovered aftellite than one to a region hitherto regarded simily as the fag end of America and a waste bit of the world.

The late William H. Steward, at that time Prime Minister of the United States thus writes his impressions of Canada: thus writes his impressions of Canada:

Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the parent State but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union without materially changing or affecting its own development. I have dropped the opinion as a national concelt. I see in British North America, stretching ac it does across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in its wheat-fields of the West, its invaluable fisheries and its mineral wealth, a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire.

In the very centre of this great Dominion of Canada, equidistant from the Gulf of

In the very centre of this great Dominion of Canada, equidistant from the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean, and midway in the other direction between the Atlantic and Pacific, lies the low depression of Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles long, 50 to 60 miles wide—the future Black Sea of Canada. Its shape is roughly a parallelogram lying north and south; at three of its four corners it receives the waters of a large river, the main trunk of a hundred smaller ones. At the remaining north and so the state of the stat At the remaining north-east angle a fourth and larger river—the Dardanelles of the system—conveys the accumulated waters of nearly a million square miles into Hud son's Bay. This Lake Winnipeg receives the drainage of the future wheat-field of the world. The Red River of the north, with its affine to the world. its affluents, the Assiniboine, the Qu'appelle, the Red Lake River, the Souris and a score the Red Lake River, the Souris and a score of others, discharges its waters into it through the grass covered deltas at the south-west angle. At the south-east, and only twenty-five miles distant along the shores of the lake, the large impetuous river which gives its name to the freshwater sea into which it rushes and pours its wild majestic flood from the Laurentian highlands which separate the waters of Lake Superior and the affluents of the St. Lawrence from those that seek Lake Winnipeg. In Lord Dufferin's speech at the capital of Manitoba he describes so felicitionly this noble river that any more meagre description than his appears al-

couly this noble river that any more meagre description than his appears almost presumptuous. After describing the route of the traveller from Lake Superior up the Kaministiquia, over the height of land, down the beautiful Rainy River into the loyely Lake of the Woods

For the last eighty miles of his voyage (he says he will be consoled by sailing through a succession of land-locked channels, the beauty of whose seenery, while it resembles, certainly excels, the far-hamed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. From this lacustrine Paradise of sylvan beauty we are able at once to transfer, our friend to the Winnipeg, ariver whose existence in the very heart of the continent is in itself one of nature's most delightful mincles, so beautiful and varied are its rocky banks, it tuited islands; so broad, so deep, so fervid is the rolume of its waters, the extent of their lake-like expansions and the tremendous power of their rapids.

The Winnipeg, in its short but picturesque course of 125 miles from the Lake of the Woods, falls 500 feet, and though gable, in consequence, for steamers, over two centuries the route by il the trade of the interior continent as conducted by the great fur companies om and to their depots at Mackinaw and contreal. The Lake of the Woods itself 2,000 islands offers some lovely places for settlement. At the outlet of the river an Icelandic colony has been lately formed, and its Indian name of Recwatin has been attached now to the whole Province, which covers the area between the old Province of Ontario and Manitobs, the pioneer of the new and Manitoba, the pioneer of the new western provinces. From Keewatin village the Pacific railway is fast approaching completion to Winnipeg, 113 miles, and a large side-wheel steamer will meet the wheel steamer will meet the dam and locks which when complete