

grade ores of the Kootenays may presently be so treated as to yield more encouraging industrial and monetary results. The Pioneer says truly: "As the grade [of ore] is low and margins close—especially with the present price of copper—it is necessary to mine extensively and on modern plans to do it profitably. This is what is being done in the Boundary to-day."

"THE WONDROUS WEST."

Whether the publicity that persons and things Canadian have been receiving in Great Britain for a year or two past will result in any addition to our population from that country, is a natural question for discussion among Canadians. Of course we would like to see it, and of course we naturally prefer our own kind to come among us. Still, it seems harder and it takes longer to convince the average Englishman than other people that Canada is a good place to live in. Witness the splendid volume eugolistic of Canada issued by the Minnesota Bankers' Association, who lately made a tour of our North-West. Let us hope that the reports made by Mr. James Lumsden, of the Leeds Mercury, Mr. Hugh Spender, of the Westminster Gazette, and Mr. W. Wethersal, of the Liverpool Post, who spent part of August in Manitoba and went on westward last week, will be of like tenor with their verbal expressions of enthusiastic delight over the character and capabilities of this Canada of ours.

We have been struck with the ingenuity shown in an illustrated pamphlet issued this year by the Industrial Exhibition Association, of Winnipeg. Its title is "The Wondrous West," and when we consider what has been achieved in thirty years by the people of our prairie country, it must be confessed that the title is a befitting one. The story here told begins with the colonizing efforts of the Earl of Selkirk, who, assisting oppressed Scotch Highlanders to emigrate, founded early in the last century, the settlement of Prince Edward Island. Then, in 1811, he took a colony of ninety persons to winter at York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, what is now Keewatin Territory, and in 1813 they began to break land in the Red River Settlement, 600 miles to the south. Not a horse had they amongst them. "In 1823 there were but ten plows in the colony and iron was worth a dollar a pound." For five years the grasshoppers destroyed the crops and the people were forced to live on buffalo meat. By 1835 the settlement, which had begun to prosper, numbered 5,000 souls, and sought to establish themselves municipally; while by 1870, after Confederation, the census showed a population of 11,963 in the province of Manitoba. Domestic cattle began to replace the buffalo, Canadians began to find out the richness of the settlement, and since then "the growth of the North-West has been one of the industrial miracles of modern times. Its development is a perpetual tribute alike to the wealth of its natural resources, and to the Anglo-Saxon genius for colonization."

The compilers of this pamphlet have hit upon an ingenious means of impressing the memory as well as the imagination of the reader. It reminds one of the "Graphic Statistics" of George Johnson. Besides the ordinary letter press, they have placed marginal notes

in red ink on each page to mark the contrast of former days with the present. For instance:

In 1870 there were 11,000 settlers—now there are 260,000.

The crop of 1901 amounted to 55,000,000 bushels, which would fill 90,000 railway cars.

In ten years, 1892 to 1901 the average wheat yield of Canada was 19.92 bushels—that of the United States, 13.3 bushels per acre.

From the first flour mill of Andrew McDermott, in 1860, the milling capacity of Manitoba has grown to 11,000 barrels per day.

In 1870 Winnipeg had three churches—to-day it has 58.

Winnipeg bank clearings. In 1870, nil—in 1891, \$40,000,000; in 1901, \$134,199,000.

The implement trade of the West amounts to \$5,000,000 a year, and the binder twine required for the crop of 1901 was 8,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,250,000.

Exports of cattle in 1870, nil—in 1901 they were 44,500 head, valued at \$2,025,000.

Dairy exports. In 1870, neither cheese nor butter—in 1901, they were 3,340,000 pounds of butter, worth \$540,000, and 1,010,000 pounds of cheese, worth \$145,000.

Area of Manitoba, 47,332,000 acres. Cultivable land 25,000,000 acres. Land under crop, 5,000,000 acres.

Value of school buildings in 1901, in Winnipeg, \$487,000; current expenditure, \$145,000.

In 1891, the Winnipeg Industrial Fair had no existence—in 1902, it owns land and buildings worth \$105,000, and gives \$16,000 in prizes. The receipts from its 100,000 visitors of this year reached \$26,000, and it spent \$7,000 in improvements.

ARE WE LACKING IN ENTERPRISE?

Are Canadians as clever business people as they think themselves? Is there not a chance that in our efforts to outdo the United States merchant or manufacturer in selfish smartness we may prejudice our prospects of export trade by assuming to "Know it all"? Possibly we are so busy producing and selling at home that we neglect what lies ready for us abroad. This will occur to anyone who reads the three last paragraphs of our Australian letter in to day's issue. As long ago as June our correspondent in Sydney, speaking of the drought prevailing in Queensland and New South Wales, recommended Canadian exporters of foodstuffs to have their connections ready to take advantage of a probable demand from Australia. Now we hear that the prices of foodstuffs there are double those of August 1901 and those of dairy products still very high. Yet according to Mr. Larke, Canada's Commissioner in Sydney, who sent circulars to various Canadian boards of trade asking communications from firms ready to export foodstuffs, not a reply had been received from Canada up to 12th August. "Canadians are too slow and too greedy," is the expression used by N.S.W. firms, who add, "we can get Canadian products from San Francisco and New York houses with more satisfaction than from Canadian houses direct"—and that is what they will probably do, more shame to us.