

vided by Providence for a country comparatively devoid of timber. From this point we pass through an elegant rolling country well adapted for grazing purposes, and upon whose grassy slopes I predict ere long will feed thousands upon thousands of cattle and sheep.

This is one of the best localities I know of for the settlement of colonists. One of the most profitable investments is for a party of capitalists to purchase these grand grazing lands from the railway company, to build towns along the track, in which the people can reside, and have the benefit of society, churches, schools, &c., while the herds graze for miles and miles away. The grass, which for so many years gave support to the almost countless herds of buffalo and antelope, is now available for domestic cattle. It is short, very succulent, grows in bunches, cures itself in the ground, and drops its seed to spring up new and green each succeeding season. A number of fine herds can be seen as we pass along, and I was surprised to hear that no food or shelter except that provided by Dame Nature is ever given them. Having these great natural advantages, it is not singular that a number of organizations of some of our very best people are forming to buy large tracts at intervals along the railway for settlement and stock-raising. The great profit in the raising of live stock (especially here where food costs nothing) is well known, and the fine climate and the romantic nature of the business commends itself to those worn out by the months and years of close confinement in office and store.