

Assiniboine river and partly on the higher land overlooking the valley. It is a grand spot for such a farm. The possession of both valley and upland in the one farm affords a variety in soil and other conditions such as is afforded by few other spots in Manitoba, and furnishes just what is required for an experimental station. Besides these advantages, the site is a picturesque one. The Assiniboine valley here is naturally a very attractive place, while the improvements being carried out are fast converting the farm into a delightful spot. The busy city of Brandon, which is visible from the farm, adds interest to the pleasant scene.

THE COMMERCIAL representative found that the grain crops had been about all cut, under favorable conditions, and promised a good return. A vast number of experiments have been made with grains, in testing different varieties, as well as experimenting with various modes of cultivation and with different kinds of machinery. No less than 700 hybrid wheats have been made this year.

Grasses and fodder crops have been given a great deal of attention. A great variety of cultivated grasses have been tried, but the native grasses of Manitoba, a great number of which have also been experimented with, are proving more valuable. Some of our native grasses have done remarkably well, and show that they can be cultivated to splendid advantage, while they are unsurpassed in the quantity and quality of their product. THE COMMERCIAL has always regarded these tests with grasses as one of if not the most important work yet done at the farm. As the country becomes more closely settled up it will be necessary to give more attention to the cultivation of grasses, and depend less upon the wild prairie hay crop. The spread of weeds in some parts of Manitoba also indicates that it will be an advantage to the country to cultivate hay crops more extensively, as well as seed down lands for pasturage. The rotation of lands with grain and hay crops, or pasturing, is a good way to keep down weeds, besides assisting to maintain the strength of the soil. The discovery of grasses best adapted to this country is therefore a worthy work.

Besides grasses, other fodder crops have been grown largely at the experimental farm. Nineteen varieties of millets have been grown this year, several being foreign sorts. They have all produced heavy crops. Mr. Bedford believes that corn is a most valuable fodder crop for this country. He has produced as much as 45 tons of corn fodder to the acre, and counts on 15 to 20 tons per acre as an average yield. Corn makes good winter feed for cattle, and it is an easier and cheaper way of providing winter food for stock, than to harvest the wild hay. Silos have been constructed at the farm, and worked successfully last winter, furnishing a supply of green food all winter for stock.

Another feature of the farm is the attention given to trees and shrubs. These have been experimented with in great variety, and many sorts which do well in this climate, have been found. As a rule, however, eastern stock is not a success here. Native trees make the best record, and some of the imported willows and poplars do well. The large number of seedling trees distributed throughout Manitoba

to residents, from the farm, if taken proper care of, will result in much benefit to the province, and assist in encouraging the growth of trees generally. Apple and large tree fruits have not been a success so far, and no varieties have been discovered which Mr. Bedford can recommend. Small fruits have produced abundantly, and many varieties have been very successful.

Roots and vegetables are grown largely. In potatoes, 105 varieties have been planted this year. About 40 varieties were discarded last year, as not valuable. The potatoes are examined every week, and it has been found, by digging a few, that the weight of the yield is doubled each succeeding week. This has been the case right to the present time, and the tubers are still growing. Mangolds are producing an enormous crop. Mr. Bedford hopes to procure some fine specimens from his mangolds for exhibition at the Chicago World's fair. He is preserving some small fruits in their natural state, for the fair. Ten varieties of sugar beets are growing on the farm, and these will be analyzed with a view of determining the adaptability of the country to growing this beet. Many other things, including flowers, plants and shrubs, etc., are given more or less attention, as their importance warrants.

The brief time at the disposal of THE COMMERCIAL representative, rendered it impossible to make anything like a careful inspection of the farm, with a view to giving a more extended reference to the work being done there. At some future date we hope to be able to do this. Enough was seen, however, to show that a great work is being done in the interest of Manitoba, and that this is appreciated is attested by the large number of visitors to the farm. Mr. Bedford appears to be deeply interested in his work, and although the farm has only been established long enough to begin to show results, it can be said that a great deal of valuable information has been gleaned from the experiments carried on, which can be turned to practical advantage by the farmers of Manitoba. Our farmers should endeavor to acquaint themselves with the work which has been carried on at this farm, in their interest. In this connection, THE COMMERCIAL urged some time ago, that the results of each year's work at the farm, should be published in cheap and convenient form for promiscuous distribution throughout the province. The annual blue book, which contains reports from all the farms, is too bulky a volume for general distribution. Information regarding the work of the farm is distributed by the press to a considerable extent, but this is not thorough enough, in comparison with its value. The importance of the work done at the farm is such, that it should be placed before every farmer in Manitoba. This could best be accomplished by the publication of a large issue of a pamphlet, giving a complete account of the experiments carried out at the Manitoba farm in a brief and systematic manner.

Manitoba.

Kell Bros., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved.

Reimer's grist mill at Steinbach, near Niverville, together with 4,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire recently.

Letellier claims the first new wheat. A load was marketed there Aug. 31. It was a fine sample of No. 1 hard.

The contract for the Toronto Hide Co's. new building on Ross street, Winnipeg, on the site of the opera house fire, has been let to Gray Bros. for \$30,300. It will be solid brick, one story with stone basement.

Jas. Mode's livery stable, Manitou, went up in smoke Tuesday evening—cause a defective lantern in a hay mow. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$650. Mr. Mode is erecting a new livery stable just west of the Ellis House.

A number of the members of the Winnipeg board of trade who were not at the meeting at which it was decided not to send delegates to the Grand Forks convention, felt aggrieved at this decision. Upon requisition, another meeting of the board was called, when it was decided to accept the invitation to the convention, but members of the board would attend in their individual capacity, and the board does not necessarily endorse any resolutions passed by the convention.

Immigration returns for the month of August as furnished by the Dominion Government offices at Winnipeg are: British, 1,603; Germans, 223; Canadians, 124; Scandinavians, 160; French, 90; Icelandic, 25, a total of 2,225. This does not include the 842 Ontario excursionists who arrived last month. Last month's arrivals settled as follows: Manitoba, 1,098; Territories, 829; British Columbia, 298. For the year this makes a grand total of 30,972. Last year the total was only 16,000, so that to date the number is nearly twice as large for the present season.

The first financial statement of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association shows total receipts of \$39,282. The total expenditure was, \$29,370, leaving a balance of \$912. The expenditure included \$12,500 upon buildings and ground improvements, which may be considered extraordinary expenditure, and is represented by assets, so that receipts were largely in excess of ordinary expenditure, including prizes. The financial statement is very satisfactory for this the second exhibition held by the association and the first experiment with a summer exhibition in Winnipeg.

Following are the receipts of the inland revenue office of the Winnipeg division for August, 1892:

Spirits	\$17,831 86
Malt	2,503 06
Tobacco	14,978 62
Cigars	538 70
License fees	400 00
Petroleum inspected	5 40

Total	36,057 74
Collect'ns for August, 1891	26,447 03

Increase, 1892

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Government savings' bank transactions for the month ending 31st Aug., were:

Deposits	\$ 21,076.00
Withdrawals	27,615.70

Withdrawals exceed deposits by

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 29 in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The harvest is clearing with remarkable rapidity. Wheat is estimated to average 29 bushels to the acre, the total being 61,000,000 bushels. Barley ought to average 34 bushels, and oats barely 27 bushels, being a decrease since 1891 of nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 3,000,000 bushels of barley and nearly 3,000,000 bushels of oats. With wheat 128 pence and barley 27 pence lower on the twelve months, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the already decadent tendency of English cereal culture is being dangerously hastened.

The best samples of English wheat realized 32s and 33s through the week. Old wheat has been pressed for sale in a surprising quantity, and much has been sold at 29s. Foreign wheat is almost unsalable and has declined 1s.