

ters to depend upon their own breeding and feeding. Lambs—J. D. Wing first, W. H. Beattie second and third; there might be two opinions as to the justness of this award.

In Oxfords and Hampshires, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., was first with a capital Oxford; Newton second with do., and third with a Hampshire. Lambs—Newton first, with a very good Oxford; Goble second and third with Hampshires. All other breeds, or the menagerie class (fourteen entries)—Newton won all the prizes; first with Leicester (this was J. Kelly's first prize lamb at Guelph last year); second with Cotswold; third, French Merino. Wether lambs (fourteen entries)—First, a Stuyvesant's Dorset; second, Newton, with a Leicester do.; third with Lincoln.

Grades and Crosses (twenty-three entries)—A most interesting exhibit, and to show how the Shrop. is crossing upon all sorts and conditions of ewes it is sufficient to note that the winners in these cross-bred classes all had either Shrop. sires or dams, and the same was remarked last year. John Campbell was first with a truly-made, evenly-fed wether Shrop.-Leicester; Newton second, with a sheep similarly bred; while J. D. Wing was third with a Southdown-Shrop.

In wether lambs (twenty-one entries) S. H. Todd first and second; sired by a Belvoir Shrop. ram, dam by a Shrop., grandam, a Merino ewe—two crosses of Shrop. on Merino foundation; they were justly

years it would be taking out of the country thousands of steers fit for any market in the world. As it is, the ranches alone are supplying the great share of live stock freight, and not one farmer in a hundred is raising the right kind of animals.

Better farming is being done in the Territories at present than ever before. In the early years any sort and all sorts was done. The country was full of young men, and men of all nations and trades. It was overrun also with ponies of no earthly use but for Indians; and when these, men and ponies, were at each end of a plow good work was not the natural result. In addition to these there were what were called "buckboard farmers," who seven days in the week were on the road to town. All is changed now, at least in a great many districts; and though it is true there are a few ponies left, as well as young men, it has been a case of the "survival of the fittest," and buckboard farmers are in some more congenial clime, eking out a living. Farming is being done in a large portion of Assiniboia in accordance with territorial climate, as it is now generally understood, and the settler who may imagine in his first year or two in the country that he can farm according to British or Ontario modes soon finds his mistake.

The "needs" of the Northwest are numerous, but common sense and a good stout heart are absolutely necessary. When a settler attempts to work to suit his own notions, all aid to help him is

make the Territories a more pleasant place to live in; but it is doubtful if the present settlers would be much better off in many respects. However, all now in the country will welcome new-comers, provided they are respectable and industrious; the scum of the cities is not wanted.

The possibilities of the Northwest in the way of agriculture are almost unlimited. Taking wheat alone, we find that a fringe of the country along the C. P. Railway in one Province alone has this year produced several millions of bushels of the very best grain. We find elevators already up or going up at nearly every station, and train load after train load of wheat passing east every day. If to wheat be added oats and barley, two cereals that can be grown more safely than wheat, and in unlimited quantities and of the very best quality; then, again, if to these are added peas, rye, flax, and potatoes—all exportable commodities—some idea may be formed of the possibilities in the next 25 years. Fifteen years ago doubts were entertained as to the possibility of successfully growing any of above crops in paying quantities. Frost for a few years injured the wheat, and the others, with the exception of a few oats, were never tried. It is true that, with the exception of wheat and oats, none of the others are grown in any quantities. Yet, nevertheless, they all can and will be grown, safely and in large quantities either for feeding or exporting purposes, before many years.



"CUTTING OUT HORSES IN CORRALS" AT G. R. ROBINSON'S "ELBOW PARK RANCH," CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

placed. J. Campbell 3rd, with Shrop.-Leicester cross.

The championship wether went to Pagham Harbor Co.'s (Eng.) Southdown; championship lamb to S. H. Todd's; Shrop. and Merino grade; grand championship, Pagham Harbor Co.'s Southdown wether.

Agriculture in the Northwest Territories.

PASSING AWAY OF THE "BUCKBOARD FARMER."
(BY ANGUS MACKAY, SUPT. EXP. FARM, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.)

Nothing has been so apparent for the last few years, in the Province of Assiniboia at least, as the tendency towards mixed farming. Thousands have staked their all on wheat, and lost; these thousands have lately gone in for stock, grain, dairy, and poultry raising, and are now making a good living. For two years the dairy has been the chief factor in making both ends meet, and, with the dairy policy soon to be carried out by the Dominion Government, in the Territories thousands more will join those already on the high way to the only true system of farming in the Northwest. Another tendency is towards pure-bred sires, and it is a tendency towards pure-bred sires, and it is a tendency in the right direction. In connection with the unlimited prairie feed, a pure-bred sire is a necessity to produce beef fit for the British market. Prairie feed will produce beef, it is true, without

pure-bred sires, but not large or rich enough for British tables. Nothing would pay the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. better than to carry free from Ontario its surplus stock of young bulls. In three

thrown away; but those who comply with this Western country's way of meeting its climate and requirements in their farming operations would be benefited greatly by lower freight rates on what they send out and what is brought in for them. A settler can grow an acre of wheat yielding from 20 to 40 bushels for from \$4 to \$6 per acre; but when he has to pay \$6 to \$12 to send the acre of grain to the Eastern markets, one of the "needs" is very apparent. A cheap rate on fruit from Ontario and the Coast, and on coal from the West, would be very acceptable to all in the Territories.

Pure-bred sires in cattle and swine is one of the present and pressing needs of the country. Scrub cattle are raised everywhere; they are found in every settlement, and the more of them a man has the poorer that man is. But with well-bred cattle it is different; you see them now and then in a long day's journey, but often they are not to be found, except on the way from West to Eastern markets.

The dairy industry is one that requires assistance in the way of making a uniformly good article, and finding a good market. The soil, the pasture, the water, and the willingness are all here to make the best butter in the world, but the promised aid from the Dominion Government is greatly needed, and will be greatly appreciated.

From all accounts, immigration is the one great need of the Northwest—the one great cure for all our ailments. Immigration would certainly give us more neighbors, fill up our vacant lands, and

If to grain be added the stock industry, the possibilities are increased 100 fold. Either with the unlimited prairie land, with its natural grasses, or with its tilled soil and increased productiveness, there are simply no bounds to the production of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry in any part of the Territories. While to-day the ranches in the north and west raise the large majority of cattle that find a market in the East, there is no reason why every settler cannot add his quota to the large droves found in these parts.

The dairy industry is one yet in its infancy, and, young as the infant is, it has given evidence of great possibilities for the future. A few years ago a butter factory was unknown, and though to-day they are still few in numbers, all doubts as to their practicability are at an end. When Northwest butter will sell in the Old Country as it has done the present year, at nearly the same price as the best Danish article that has for years held the highest place in the markets of Great Britain, then it only requires united action of the people and Government to make this one of the greatest industries of the Northwest Territories.

Space forbids more being said on the tendencies, needs, and possibilities of the Northwest. While the tendencies are all pointing to better and more diversified farming, the needs are decreasing each year, and with the aid and experience gained in the country, the possibilities will soon overshadow the lesser Canada in the East.