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least as good as that of the United States, where the dairy industry has assumed stupendous proportions. The experimental work at the



A FARM-HOUSE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

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Brandon and Indian Head farms has shown that crops adapted to the feeding of cattle can be produced with ease, if not in such large quantities per acre as in the milder climate of Great Britain. The Western farmer has the advantage of a large area of natural prairie grass upon which his stock can graze. He has abundance of straw, which will serve as food and litter, and protection against the severity of the winter season. Through the medium of stock he can consume any frosted grain, and his oats and barley, which, up to the present, he is not able to ship with any appreciable advantage. He can grow rape and roots, potatoes and cabbage, improving the soil by varying the system of cropping, destroying weeds, and simultaneously feeding his stock; and it is possible that for many years there will be no necessity for the introduction of artificial manures, or the feeding stuffs commonly used at home. The soil is to a large extent suitable to cattle and sheep—neither too heavy nor too light—and the disadvantages which may occasionally arise from the biting winds and an almost tropical sun may be obviated by the introduction of quick-growing trees, and more considerable shedding or housing. Fortunately, Professor Saunders, the director of the five Government Experimental Farms, and those who assist him have already made a considerable study of those timber trees likely to suit the Western prairie, and at a small expense plantations can be made which will in a very few years indeed prove of enormous advantage to the settler who goes in for stock-raising. As regards the production of milk, butter, and cheese, the Western settler is placed in a position of great advantage. If he is not actually near a market, measuring distance by time and space, he is sufficiently near for his purpose, measuring it by the cost of carriage. In a word, his products can be conveyed to the largest centres of population at so low a rate per pound that in this respect he occupies as advantageous a position as the

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