



# MANITOBA WHEAT.

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ITS TERRITORIAL AREA AND SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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**VERDICT OF ONE HUNDRED MILLING FIRMS  
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

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During the seasons, 1883-84 the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway opened ten Experimental Farms on the division between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains—the first, Secretan, being 443 miles, and the tenth or most western, Gleichen, being 785 miles west of Winnipeg. In this distance of 342 miles, the elevations above sea level ranged from 2,284 feet at Secretan, to 2,961 feet at Gleichen, corresponding in situation to a division of the Union Pacific Railroad between Cheyenne or Denver and Great Salt Lake, at altitudes more than double, or exceeding 5,000 feet above the sea. The cultivation of these farms was, in Western phrase, “on the sod,” the land having been ploughed in October, 1883, instead of the spring, and without re-ploughing or “backsetting” in the autumn, and having been sown in April, 1884. The average results, ascertained by actually chaining the ground under the inspection of a Dominion Land Surveyor and weighing the grain, were as follows, viz.: Wheat, 21½ bushels per acre; oats, 44½; barley, 23½; and peas, 12½.

The farm at Dunmore, near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan river, in longitude 110° 30', and latitude 50°, may be taken as representative of the series of experiments. Land was broken on the 24th of October, and sown on the 4th and 5th of April. Barley was harvested on the 23rd of July; oats on the 6th of August; and wheat on the 7th of August. Barley required three months and sixteen days to mature; oats, four months and one day; and wheat, four months and two days. Cutting was entirely finished on the 8th of August. Gardening was not commenced till the 23rd