

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris, had citrons weighing 18 lbs. each.

A. V. Beckstead, of Emerson, gives his experience as follows: Mangel-wurzel weighing 27 lbs. each; beets weighing 23 lbs. each; cabbages weighing 49 lbs. each; onions weighing 1½ lbs. each.

W. B. Hall, of Headingly, has raised beets weighing 20 lbs. each, and gives the weight of his turnips generally at 12 lbs. each.

Philip McKay, of Portage-la-Prairie, has had cabbages measuring 26 inches in diameter solid head, and four feet with the leaves on. His onions have measured 16 inches in circumference, and cauliflower heads 19 inches in diameter.

Jas. Lawrie & Bro., of Morris, have produced turnips 30 inches in circumference, onions 14 inches, and melons 30 inches. They had one squash which measured about the same size as an ordinary flour barrel.

James Owens, of Point Du Chene, had turnips 30 lbs. each, onions 14 inches around, and cucumbers 18 inches long.

Neil Henderson, of Cooks Creek, has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre, carrots five inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured 5 inches through.

Jas. Bedford, of Emerson, has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

It must be remembered that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special means to produce the results we have described, and out of nearly 200 reports received from settlers concerning the growth of roots and vegetables in the Canadian North-west not one has been unfavourable.

Are the Crops generally Sure? There are no insects, worms, or blight to destroy crops; no storms, no wet seasons. Spring is clear and dry, June is wet when the crops are growing; a wet harvest is almost unknown. Yes, crops are sure in Manitoba.

Are Fertilizers Required? Fertilizers are not used in the Canadian North-west, and common manure only sparingly. Indeed, the land is too rich to bear it, at least for the first year or two; some farmers contend that the use of manure is apt to make the crops grow too rank. But the best plan is to use manure in limited quantities after the second year, in order to prevent any exhaustion of the land.

What is the Quality of the Grain raised in Manitoba? I cannot answer this question better than by giving the following certificate I received from a prominent gentleman who examined some ordinary samples which I brought from there:

MONTREAL, January 17, 1882.

I have examined samples of grain grown in Manitoba, submitted by Alexander Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The sample of Fife wheat is specially good, and No. 1 hard, which is the quality of wheat now so much sought after by millers.

The barley, white and black oats, peas and beans shown are all of very superior quality, and would command very high prices in this market.

A. MITCHELL,

President Corn Exchange Association, Montreal.

How about Price of Farm Labor? It is difficult to give definite information on this point. There is no doubt it has been high, especially during harvest time, when there is a great demand for men to take in the crops. But the very large number of people going into the country will undoubtedly tend to reduce the scale of wages. One point, however, may be remembered, namely—the farmer in Manitoba, with his immense yield and fair prices, can afford to pay a comparatively high rate of wages, and still find his farming very profitable.

Do Farmers Prosper there? They appear to do so, if one is to judge from the comfortable houses they build for themselves, and the fine farm machinery they buy. In every farmhouse you find a sewing machine, in many the organ, and not a few can boast of pianos and other luxuries of a happy home.

How about Dairy Farming? The best plan in my opinion is for a settler to carry on a combined grain and dairy farm. He then has always a sure thing, and the splendid meadow lands of the Northwest, with the sweet prairie grasses, are specially suited to the fattening of stock and production of the richest milk and finest butter in the world.