

beast that will feed himself anywhere, stand any amount of hardship and which will not lag on the road. Experience will teach the horse breeder the best mode of treating his stock, but I would recommend him not to throw away the advantages which the country confers upon him in the ability which the horse displays of caring for himself during the winter from a feeling that a warm stable would be better than the cold blasts of winter. It must be borne in mind that nature provides a covering to the horse commensurate with the degree of cold that he has to withstand, and that there is no purer atmosphere for the young animal to breathe than the unadulterated air of heaven, which will give them health, life and hardihood, and as it saves feed and labor in the cost of their keep, the country should have a fair trial in the native method of rearing horses.

Pigs will form an important item in the farmer's profits in this country, as the cost of raising food for them is small. The breed that we want is the one which will mature rapidly and fatten easily, and I do not think we can improve upon the Berkshire; they will live on the grass and will make nice pork in six or seven months with proper feeding. Pigs particularly want warmth, dryness, cleanliness and plenty of feed; stint them in any one of these and you are losing profit. Care should be taken of them during breeding time and a warm place provided, and they should not be allowed to breed before April, except under special advantages for their care, for if your litter escapes freezing, there is a danger of the sow's teats freezing, in which case your litter is left motherless. Avoid the danger of frost and nothing will repay you so well as the care of this useful animal. Unless you have a good warm house for them and plenty of feed, it is not wise to let your litter come in autumn, as there is a long winter to face, and the labor and cost of feeding them will take away the profits.

Poultry does exceedingly well in this country, especially turkeys, the climate being so dry. Manitoba is the home of the wild duck, goose and chicken. A neighbor of mine had a chicken hatched on the 8th of July, and before the 8th of the following July she had hatched out 25 chickens in two broods; this is rather the rule, than the exception. Looking to foreign export, we have a most profitable market for poultry, easily transported in the winter, and any one devoting his labor to their care is sure of a rich reward. Suggestions have been made to de-

mesticate the buffalo and to import the reindeer, but these are experiments that had better be left till we have more leisure and wealth to warrant them. Labor and capital are scarce in a new country, and we cannot spare either from the development of the most useful industries. Mules are a very useful and hardy animal, and will suit the wants of this country very well, but as the market for them is limited, and they do not multiply, it will pay better to keep to the beaten paths of ordinary farming for the present at any rate.

As we make history while the world goes round, there must be a history to the stock raising of the past ten years in this Province, which it is one of the objects of this essay to make known, but to collect the materials for such a history, where the present means of communication are slow and the population are comparative strangers to one another, is a difficult matter, so that a history of stock-raising in this Province, since 1870, must be imperfect and cannot be a complete record.

One of the first importations of superior stock was made by Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of ~~at~~ Creek, a few miles west of Portage la Prairie, who brought into the country, in 1870, some fine horses and cattle. Mr. McKenzie's Durham Bulls have infused a good strain through a large section of the country, and he has now two or three competitors in a thorough-bred stock.

Mr. Lynch, a brother of Dr. Lynch of Winnipeg, is one of the most noted breeders in the Province, and his stock, all thorough-bred Durhams, fetch a good price. Mr. Shannon, of Westbourne, has been a most successful breeder of grade cattle, and has no doubt reaped a rich harvest from the incoming emigration. Lord Elphinstone purchased a small herd and started a stock farm in the Riding Mountains, near Strathelair, but he has since sold out. Mr. Campbell, of Riding Mountain, an old Hudson Bay Co's officer, imported some West Highland cattle this year at considerable cost, and his experiments with that breed will be watched with much interest. If he keeps his breed pure and gives a thorough test to their capabilities to winter themselves he will have a valuable herd. Mr. McDonald, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., has a herd of grades, and a beautifully situated farm of 2000 acres, "Glencoe," in the valley of the Assiniboine, near Fort Ellice. He has now about 80 head in charge of his brother from Argyleshire, Scotland, the home of the West Highland cattle, and purposes improving his breed. Mr. Dawson, from Lin-