

successful crop on this farm, giving a yield of from 25 to over 30 bushels per acre, and the sample is excellent and free from insects.

While grain is the staple product of this country, and will likely remain so for a number of years, it is thought by many that more attention should be paid to mixed farming, and, to provide for this, numerous experiments are made on the farm with grasses and fodder plants, with the result that a large number of native grasses and a few imported ones are found to do well, and many fodder plants, suitable for this climate, are grown every year. A specialty is made of fodder corn, and large yields are obtained from early maturing varieties. Mr. Bedford thinks that this will be the main dependence for cattle feed in the future.

To keep in touch with eastern improvements, two silos have been built on the farm, and, in spite of the severe winters, excellent sweet ensilage has been made for the past two years.

Field roots, when properly treated, have given good returns; Swede turnips averaging one thousand (1,000) bushels per acre, and mangels and sugar beets have given even larger returns, and no difficulty has been found in preserving them from frost during the winter.

Each year a large number of varieties of potatoes are tested, which run from 100 to 400 bushels per acre.

A limited number of tests are also made in garden vegetables, one or two kinds being taken up each year, and the results published in the annual report.

About twenty head of thoroughbred cattle are kept on the farm, the breeds represented being Durhams, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Galloways. A number of experiments are made each year in the feeding of beef

cattle, these experiments being confined altogether to the use of native products, and many of the results obtained have already proved useful to the farmers of the province. For instance, during the past winter the feeding value of low grade wheat and barley was ascertained, and the result was such that the use of these products for home consumption of cattle was found more advantageous than shipping them away out of the country, and it is expected that much saving will result to the farmers by acting upon the suggestions thrown out by the farm superintendent on this line.

Besides grain experiments, a great deal of attention is given to the care of trees, flowers and shrubs. Manitoba is the prairie-country-of-prairie-countries, her trees are few and far between, and very few farms have so much as a single shade tree upon them; but, since the opening of the Experimental Farm, from fifty to sixty thousand trees have been distributed annually to the farmers, free of charge, and any one who wishes to apply for them is at liberty to have them. Besides being ornamental, and a restful break in the flat monotony of the prairie, they are beneficial as wind breaks, forming excellent shelter from the cold north and west winds, and also a protection from the rays of the hot sun.

For the foregoing information I am indebted to Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendant of the Farm, and before closing this short paper, I will make another extract from his last report, giving a brief account of the crops for 1892:—

“Although five plots of grain were sown on this farm on the 6th of April (1892), seeding was not general until the 14th of that month, or fully a week later than the average season. On the 26th of April, after nearly all the wheat was sown here, the weather again turned cold, and heavy snow fell, delaying further seeding until 7th May. From that date until the end of June, the weather was favorable and growth rapid. On the 30th June, the thermometer dropped to three below freezing—injuring many of the tender vegetables, and discoloring the blades of oats and wheat. This frost, and the following two