

established by the local government on the north side of the river in 1889, but fortunately the standard of the youth of our country is such that as yet it has not been required except in one instance.

Banking.—At present there are three chartered banks, namely, the Imperial, Merchants' and British North American, the two latter having recently erected neat and substantial brick buildings, and the Imperial has men engaged at present on a three-story brick building with dressed stone front. These banks have done a most satisfactory business in past years, and have been in a measure the means of the success of many of our business men.

Population.—The population has steadily increased since the location of the city in 1882, until it now numbers about 5,000, made up principally from the eastern provinces and from Great Britain, although Jews, Icelanders, Chinamen and negroes are represented, but in small numbers. No town or city in Canada, and Canada compares favorably with the world, can produce a more thrifty, enterprising, intelligent, industrious and agreeable people. Each year adds largely to the population, and the prospects now are that the city will grow much more rapidly the coming year than ever before, insuring a substantial advance on all investments.

Churches.—The several denominations are well supported, and in nearly every church increased accommodation will shortly be needed.

Preparation is being made for the sick, and a hospital is now in course of erection costing \$20,000.

The grist and oatmeal mills are doing an increasing and profitable business. The electric light plant has been largely increased in the past year, as well as all places of business; also the public streets are lighted.

The city has seven grain elevators, with a capacity of 250,900 bushels, and the farmers market annually at this point from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bushels. The Experimental Farm for the Province of Manitoba, which is maintained by Dominion Government, is located here, and is visited by farmers from every district in the province. This farm has been of the greatest benefit to our farmers, and has saved them large sums in making tests of the different grains and the treatment of the same. It has also shown the value of the several grasses found on the prairie for hay and pasture.

The judicial district court and jail, costing \$70,000, are located here, also the Provincial Lands Title office, costing \$18,000. The Dominion Government have just completed, at a cost of \$61,000, a post office and Dominion Government offices, showing the confidence members of parliament have in the future of the city. A city hall and market building is now in course of erection, costing \$60,000. In it will be a public hall accommodating an audience of eight hundred. The building is of white brick trimmed with limestone. Anyone wishing further information regarding the city or district may write the City Clerk or Secretary of the Board of Trade, who will gladly answer all correspondence.

Experimental Farm Brandon.

At this season of the year wheat is the great object of interest, so we will deal with it first. Ladoga is the earliest variety by about six days. A field of seven acres on the hillside has been the great attraction of the farm since it began to ripen. Some of it was cut on August 10th, and the remainder the four following days. It was sown April 15th, five days later than Red Fife. It is a bright, plump sample and will yield well. Old Red River ripened August 22nd; Pringle's Champion, August 15th; Campbell's White Chaff, August 14th; Chillian White, (bearded) August 17th; Wellman's Fife, which is a selected Fife, has very long, lengthy head and is a fine wheat, ripening with the Red Fife. Beanbier's Assinibonie ripens with Red Fife. It is a bearded wheat. Green Mountain is three days later than Red Fife. The above plots were all grown on high, sandy soil, the earliest portion of the farm. In the valley Golden Drop, a square headed, bald wheat is several days earlier than Red Fife. Red Fern is a bearded wheat, rank in the straw, but stands up well, quality good, almost equal to Red Fife, and rather redder in color. White Fife is a heavy crop, and will ripen with the red. Hard Red Calcutta, bearded, has a short head, stools but little, and is two weeks earlier than Red Fife. White Connell is similar to White Fife

began with one bushel and a peck. The wheat began with one bushel, and oats with one bushel and three quarters. The best results are from nine pecks of wheat, eleven pecks of oats, and seven pecks of barley. These tests were all made with the common drill. A test was made in sowing wheat on spring plowing, the ordinary way, and on stubble without plowing. Three tests were made as to the mode of sowing on stubble. First, by simply drilling in the seed on burnt stubble without any cultivator; second, by sowing broadcast on burnt stubble and disk harrowing twice; and third, by broadcasting without burning the stubble, and cultivating twice with disk harrow. The spring plowing was by far the most satisfactory, the stubble cultivation giving short heads and uneven ripening, and very patchy crop.

Summer fallows.—These are all perfectly clean with one plowing and cultivator and harrow work. Couch grass was effectually killed last season by plowing twice, turning the roots the second time up to the sun and raking them out when dry with the horse rake and burning them. Some land was covered with it, but it is now without a trace of it.

Potatoes.—One hundred and twenty-six varieties are being tested, twenty of which originated on the farm. These will be thoroughly tested, and all not fit for the climate will be rejected. Last year sixty varieties were rejected. The potato crop is very promising, and free from weeds.

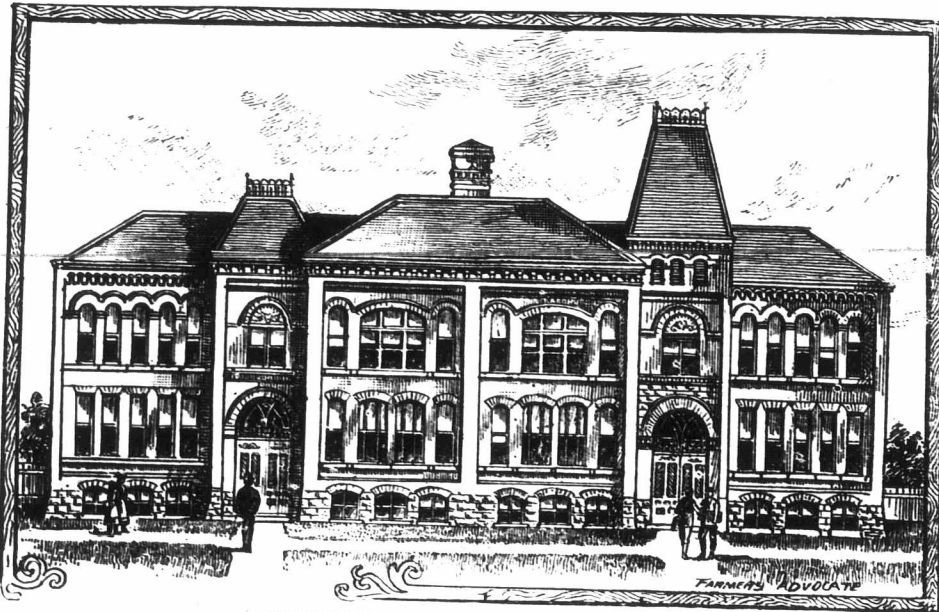
Twenty varieties of turnips, fifteen of carrots, and fifteen of mangels are being tested, both on the upland and the valley. Thirty-six varieties of corn are sown, from Squaw corn up to gigantic fodder corn of the South. There are thirty-five varieties of cabbage and cauliflower and twenty varieties of beans, and many other garden tests.

Fruits.—Apples are not yet giving any great indications of success, but crabs in a number of varieties are perfectly hardy. All small fruits are doing well, the Crescent Seedling strawberry being a decided success. In blackberries, Philadelphia Turner, for red; Snyder and Agawan, for black; and Hilburn for black cap, all bore well, and are hardy.

Forest Trees.—On the farm are now 145,000 forest trees. The mainstay is the native maple, native ash, native elm, and Russian poplar.

Hedges.—This is a matter all farmers take much interest in, as, to garden success 'ul'y, the wind must be broken. A mile and a-half of hedge has been set out this season on thirteen plots. They are set in double rows, different varieties of trees being tried and at different distances; also different sizes of plots have been made, so that all may learn of the values of a hedge.

Grasses.—Tests in the different varieties of grass are being made more than ever extensively, as the farmers from every section manifest much interest in this department. Mr. Bedford has received twenty-three varieties from the Dominion botanist, many of which have not yet been tried; also ten varieties from Scotland through Mr. Robinson, of Wawanesa. Among the cultivated grasses a plot of mammoth red clover attracts the attention of everyone, as it is equal to anything grown in the east, and our farmers who have found clover a failure have been sowing the wrong variety, as there is no failure with this variety. Timothy broom grass and orchard grass are also promising. Many native grasses are most promising, and several varieties are now proven to be most valuable. Space is too limited to give a further description of the tests on the farm, but if the number of visitors and the interest manifested is a criterion, then the Manitoba Experimental Farm is a great success.



CENTRAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN.

and is a heavy cropper.

Oats.—Welcome variety is the earliest, Prize Cluster next, and Early Race-Horse third. Glenrothen stands up best, branching out well, and is an excellent variety.

Peas.—All varieties have done well this season, and will yield very largely.

Millet.—Three varieties were sown; Common Millet headed August 12th, but was the highest crop. Hungarian Millet made a much ranker growth, but not quite so early. German Millet was still heavier than Hungarian, but still later. Chana, or India Millet is a large, coarse plant, more corn-like, and still later, but yielding very heavy. Last year the yield of Hungarian was four tons per acre, and this year it will be as much. Regarding the seeding of millets, tests have been made of from ten pounds to twenty-three pounds per acre. The thickest sowing is the most satisfactory.

Test of Drills.—There is very little difference in press and common drill sowing. In broadcast, with barley, it was patchy and uneven in ripening. In wheat the press drill is the most even and slightly earlier than all other sowing, being the heaviest crop of all. Wheat sown broadcast was patchy, uneven in length and later than that sown by either drills. This was a very severe test, however, as the wind was high and the soil was badly blown from the seed.

Thick and Thin Sowing.—In this test five plots of each, wheat, oats, and barley were tried, adding a peck of seed every test. The barley