

June creamery butter to go into cold storage on the other side. At 16½ to 17 cents per lb. June creamery is considered good value and consequently the speculative element has entered into the trade and a good quality of butter is in demand for storing.

The total shipments of creamery butter this season up to June 16th amount to 11,000 packages as compared with 2,700 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of about 400 per cent. This is very gratifying indeed, and if the present rate of shipments continues till the close of navigation our export trade in creamery butter will make a pretty good showing. The high quality of Canadian butter is being recognized in England, and, exporters knowing this, realize that it is good value at present prices for storage purposes. Whether it will be of advantage to dealers to store butter or not for future market we are not prepared to state; but we do know that creamery men as a rule will fare better to sell their output regularly at current prices.

Wheat in the Western States Deteriorating in Quality.

In the Western States there is a great scarcity of the best class of seed wheat. During the past few years the quality of the wheat grown in these States has greatly deteriorated. Ten years ago No. 1 hard was the contract grade in terminal markets, and for a number of years over half the wheat received at Duluth was the famous No. 1 hard. Since then this grade became scarcer and the grain dirtier, so that the contract grade has been reduced from No. 1 hard to No. 1 Northern. It is now reported that last year's crop was very much short of even No. 1 Northern, and that not 15 per cent. of the wheat received at Minneapolis for months has come up to this grade.

The cause of this deterioration in quality is supposed to be due to a continual use of the same seed for a number of years, and consequently there is a movement on the part of these States to secure new seed. An effort will be made to secure seed from Manitoba, the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers, in order to bring up the quality of the wheat in those States. Though in a very large measure this deterioration in the quality of the wheat may be due to inferior seed, yet we are of the opinion that to a greater extent perhaps it is due to the impoverishment of the soil in those States. If there is not a sufficient amount of phosphoric acid, etc., in the soil the finest quality of grain cannot be produced. It might be possible to produce No. 1 hard even in Ontario if the proper ingredients necessary for its growth were supplied in the soil.

The Industrial Exhibition.

The Toronto Industrial Fair, to be held this year from August 29th to September 10th next, promises to equal, if not surpass, all previous efforts. Especially is this likely to be so as far as the farmers' interests are concerned. With a bountiful harvest in view, and with the live stock trade more prosperous than it has been for years, there should be a large exhibit of live stock and a larger attendance of the agricultural classes. In this respect, however, Toronto has nothing to complain of in the past, and each year the attendance and interest of the agricultural classes has gone on steadily increasing.

In regard to the amount of money given in prizes for live stock and agricultural products, the Industrial Fair is far in advance of any other annual fair on this continent. This year the total prize money to be given for agricultural products and live stock will total \$20,216. At the New York State Fair last year only \$12,623 was given for these purposes; at the Illinois State Fair, \$17,139.50; at the Missouri State Fair, \$13,653; and at the Ohio State Fair, \$8,952.

There is likely to be a number of exhibits of British goods this year. There are already a number of applications for space from British firms. Exhibitors of live stock, etc., would do well to

notice that this year the railway companies have decided not to return exhibits free from the Exhibition unless the exhibitor first presents a certificate, signed by the secretary of the Exhibition, that such exhibits are entitled to free return passage. Other years, goods have been returned without this certificate, but in order to avoid confusion the railways have positively decided not to return exhibits free without them.

Profits in Cattle Feeding.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the winter feeders of cattle in the Western States have come through very well and realized good profits. For several years back, owing to the precarious character of this trade, banks have been very loth to invest in paper floated by the promoters of this industry, but last winter several of the large Chicago banks advanced large sums to cattle feeders, and the results have been very satisfactory. The bankers state that the percentages of losses thus far have been as low as in any class of good paper. Though the prices of stockers last fall was high a firm cattle market favored the industry and enabled the feeders to sell their fattened stock promptly and at good prices with profit to themselves. The present prospects of the cattle market in the West are good on account of the reduction of the supply of marketable cattle through foreign demand, and cattlemen are of the opinion that prices will continue firm for some time.

Whether Canadian feeders of cattle have been as fortunate as the Western feeders it is hard to say. We are inclined to think that many of them will scarcely more than come out even if a fair price is allowed for feed and labor. Last fall good stockers and feeders were exceptionally high, and cattlemen who bought up good steers for winter feeding had to pay good round prices for them. Though the market this spring for fat cattle has been steady enough there has not been an advance in price in keeping with the enhanced value of feeders last fall, and therefore the cattleman's chances of making a good profit have been somewhat curtailed. Many economical feeders have no doubt come through all right.

Manitoba's Crop Report.

The Manitoba Government has recently issued its first crop report for this season. Each year for several years back there has been a large increase in the area under crop. This year the increase is over a quarter of a million acres. The wheat area this year is 1,488,238 acres, an increase of nearly 200,000 acres more than last year. If the season is favorable it is not hard to predict what the result will be. It means another year of great prosperity for the West, which means an impetus to business in all parts of the Dominion. The area under oats shows a proportionate increase to that of wheat. Barley also shows a slight increase over last year. The report also shows that the number of milch cows in the province has increased by 9,568. The increase in the area under crops is not confined to any one district but seems to be general over the province. The total acreage under crop is 2,210,942 acres as compared with 1,958,025 acres last year. The area under crop for this year is made up as follows: Wheat 1,488,238 acres; oats, 514,824; barley, 158,058; flax, 14,561; rye, 3,198; peas, 1,594; corn, 1,195; brome, 973; and buckwheat, 68. The area under crop last year was as follows: Wheat, 1,290,882 acres; oats, 468,141; barley, 153,266; flax, 20,653; potatoes, 13,576; roots, 6,130. It is not to be supposed because there is no acreage of potatoes and roots included in this year's report that the Manitoba farmer has given up growing those commodities. Information regarding these items was probably not asked for.

Hon. Thomas Greenway.

As Premier of Manitoba and as champion of its rights, the Hon. Thomas Greenway is well known to every reader of FARMING. But it may be news to many to know that Mr. Greenway is one of the largest breeders of purebred live stock

in Canada. When he took charge of the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, ten years ago, he resolved to do his utmost to induce the farmers of that province to breed and keep a better class of stock. With this end in view, he visited the Eastern provinces, and made some purchases of purebred stock for his own farm at Crystal City. Every year since then he has been adding to his herd, and it is needless to say that both by precept and example, and by introducing new stock, Mr. Greenway has done more than any one else to encourage the breeding of high grade live stock in Manitoba.

Mr. Greenway was born in Cornwall, England, and came to Canada with his father, who was a carpenter, when quite small. His father settled in Durham county, in the neighborhood of Bowmanville, where he lived for several years, afterwards moving to Huron county, near Exeter, where Mr. Greenway resided for a number of years. For several years he was engaged in business, but in 1878 he decided to move to Manitoba. This he did, and located on the farm on which he now resides excepting when public duties call him elsewhere.

Mr. Greenway's farm now consists of 1,600 acres. This year he has between five and six hundred acres in grain; 300 acres of which is wheat. Though this acreage of grain would seem large to an Ontario farmer, it is not considered extremely large for Manitoba. Mr. Greenway states that he began farming when he went to Manitoba to show that he had the utmost faith in its possibilities.

Though successful in his general farming operations, it is as a breeder of purebred stock that Mr. Greenway is best known to Eastern stockmen. His herd of Shorthorns now consists of 40 head, made up of some of the best animals to be had in the Eastern provinces. Mr. Greenway has never imported any stock but has made heavy purchases each year from the leading breeders of Ontario and Quebec. Nearly all animals purchased in the East have been prize winners in their particular classes at the Toronto and other leading shows, and in this way a herd has been secured made up of representatives of the best herds in the East, many of them imported stock. This year Mr. Greenway has added five new animals to his Shorthorn herd, particulars of which are given elsewhere. In addition to Shorthorns Mr. Greenway has on his farm six purebred Ayrshires, a large number of purebred Yorkshire and Berkshire swine and Shropshire sheep. He keeps 100 head of grade cattle as well. The success of Mr. Greenway's herd is in a large measure due to the fact that in charge of his stock is one of the best herdsmen in Canada in the person of Mr. James Yule, who resided in Eastern Ontario for a number of years.

In all probability a portion of Mr. Greenway's herd will represent the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha this fall. Mr. Greenway will visit Omaha shortly to make arrangements. He intends exhibiting about twenty head of Shorthorns at the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, to be held in July. Mr. Greenway thinks it would be in the interest of Ontario breeders to make an exhibit at Omaha. During the past year or two he has made large sales of purebred stock to the Western States, where there is a big demand for good stock for the ranges.

Mr. Greenway was elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1879, and still represents the same constituency for which he was then elected. He is the only member of the Legislature out of those elected at that time who is still a member, and strange to say he is also the only member of the Government formed in 1888, when he became Premier, who is now a member of the Government. The work accomplished by Mr. Greenway since becoming Minister of Agriculture does not need referring to in this short sketch: suffice it to say that every branch of agriculture in Manitoba, especially dairying and live stock, has progressed under his wise and careful supervision. Mr. Greenway is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to exercise his strong influence in Western Canada for many years to come.