

Final Manitoba Crop Bulletin.

The last crop bulletin of the season, No. 63, has been issued by the department of agriculture, and contains a resume of weather conditions during the year, the yield of the different grains, remarks in regard to live stock and general statistical information compiled from the returns of the regular correspondents of the department throughout the province. It will be noticed that the wheat yield this year averages 8.9 bushels per acre and that only a small percentage is No. 1 hard in grade.

The following tables give a summary of the yields of the various crops of the province.

District.	Wheat.		Total.
	Area.	Ave. Yld.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
N. W.	165,250	11.4	1,861,050
S. W.	607,130	7.9	4,796,327
N. Central ..	205,960	11.	2,265,560
S. Central ..	337,126	7.6	2,562,157
Eastern ..	143,940	10.7	1,510,158
Province ..	1,157,396	8.9	13,025,252

District.	Oats.		Total.
	Area.	Ave. Yld.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
N. W.	102,360	22.3	2,281,200
S. W.	116,918	15.9	1,701,043
N. Central ..	63,200	11.	1,523,120
S. Central ..	90,010	20.1	1,836,201
Eastern ..	62,650	22.5	1,409,625
Province ..	429,108	20.5	8,811,312

District.	Barley.		Total.
	Area.	Ave. Yld.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
N. W.	16,900	17.3	292,370
S. W.	29,785	16.9	503,500
N. Central ..	27,580	23.1	637,098
S. Central ..	42,776	17.6	752,851
Eastern ..	38,070	19.8	753,786
Province ..	155,111	18.9	2,939,477

District.	Flax, Rye and Peas.		Total.
	Area in Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
Flax ..	20,437	8.04	164,313
Rye ..	2,480	10.4	25,792
Peas ..	750	11.6	9,048
The total grain crop of the province is 24,798,194 bushels.			

District.	Potatoes.		Total.
	Area in Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
Northwest ..	2,500	136	310,000
Southwest ..	4,520	116	524,320
North Central ..	4,080	154	628,320
South Central ..	1,920	109	209,280
Eastern ..	3,860	136	524,960
Province ..	16,880	132	2,058,210

District.	Roots.		Total.
	Area in Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
Northwest ..	1,200	201	241,200
Southwest ..	2,000	198	413,820
North Central ..	1,680	187	314,160
South Central ..	640	150	99,840
Province ..	7,482	191	1,452,780
Eastern ..	1,872	205	383,760

Poultry Disposed of by Farmers.

District.	Turkeys.		Total.
	Area in Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
Northwest Dis.	11,400	11,100	73,400
Southwest Dis.	19,442	5,805	55,185
N. Central Dis.	9,520	3,200	32,800
S. Central Dis.	13,840	5,600	66,880
Eastern District.	10,560	3,760	41,410
Province ..	64,762	29,465	270,005

New Buildings.

Northwest district ..	\$ 250,803
Southwest district ..	289,250
North Central district ..	261,360
South Central district ..	251,680
Eastern district ..	268,090
Province ..	\$1,351,600

Land Prepared for Crop of 1901.

District.	Acres.	
	Breaking ..	Fallowing ..
Northwest ..	153,056	447,319
Southwest ..	153,056	447,319
North Central ..	153,056	447,319
South Central ..	153,056	447,319
Eastern ..	153,056	447,319
Province ..	1,558,837	4,558,837

The area in the various districts of breaking and fallowing is shown in the August Bulletin. The area

above given for fall plowing is divided among the various districts as follows:

Northwest ..	69,165
Southwest ..	221,915
North Central ..	209,580
South Central ..	25,102
Eastern ..	167,340
Total ..	953,462

Wheat.

The wheat yield, 8.9 bushels per acre, is certainly a remarkable yield when the weather conditions which prevailed are considered. The drought, up to the first week in July, was so serious that some of the most practical farmers in the province believed that the crop would not be worth cutting, and plowed down many acres of crop. When the rains came in July all seed germinated and the growth of vegetation was astonishing. The late growth gave promise of a better crop than what was in appearance at the 1st of August. Early crops of the first growth were cut in some places and gave a yield of from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. In other cases everything was left until the second growth matured and the yield was from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. Had the weather been favorable for harvesting there is no doubt but that the yield would have been a half more than the estimated yield in the August bulletin. Never in the history of the province was a harvest gathered and threshed under such unfavorable conditions. Wet weather continued during the latter part of August, during all of September and the first week of October. Stacking and threshing were at a standstill during all this period. Stooks were saturated with rain weekly, until farmers were almost in despair, fearing that it would be impossible to save anything before winter set in. A change came on the 7th October, after which the harvest was gathered. Much of the grain was lost by shelling out of sheaves as they were handled over and over again on the fields, and many sheaves matted with growing grain had to be discarded from stooks and stacks when threshing. In order to make the quality of grain threshed fit for market. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks, it is to be noted that in all districts of the province fields that were well prepared, summer-fallowed in 1899 and having a solid seed bed yielded much more than the average yield of 8.9 bushels per acre. The Dauphin district shows a yield of from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, and individual yields in many parts of the province are reported as high as 25, and even as high as 40, bushels to the acre.

From the foregoing remarks it can readily be understood that this is an off year for No. 1 hard wheat. Only a small percentage of the crop grades 1 hard. A considerable quantity grades 2 hard. The greater part, however, is 3 hard and 3 tough or damp, with many ears marked "no grade" until it passes through the drier.

Oats and Barley.

The remarks on wheat apply to oats and barley. Many fields of oats, after being cut and in stook, grew a second crop, with rank growth, during the wet weather that completely hid the stooks of the first crop not yet stacked. The quality of the oats is below the average. Complaint is also made that barley is thin or light.

It is hard to estimate the amount of wheat that is to go to market for export. Farmers must retain enough good grain for seed and flour, and as there is not an overplus of coarse grains no doubt a considerable quantity of wheat will be used for feeding purposes.

Live Stock.

Cattle.—The number of beef cattle exported this season was 16,500. There were 25,000 yearlings or stockers shipped to the ranches in the Northwest Territories and 3,000 shipped to the United States. The trade in stockers may now be said to be diverted to the Northwest Territories, where there is room and pasture for all the stockers that Manitoba can ever supply.

Hogs.—During the winter of 1899-1900 at least 10,000 hogs were imported from western Ontario by Winnipeg packers, but during the summer of 1900 more Manitoba hogs were supplied to the packers than during any single season in the past. The receipts for the month of November past were in marked contrast with those of November last year. It is estimated that the farmers of Mani-

toba supplied for all purposes during the year at least 25,000 hogs. Winnipeg, for packers' use and fresh meat trade, can readily take at least 100,000 hogs each year, and if to this is added the ever increasing requirements of the British Columbia fresh meat trade the number will be much increased. If the packers in Winnipeg could secure a sufficient number of hogs to run their houses to their full capacity, so as to supply the British Columbia market with cured meats, it would be a question of a short time only until the number of hogs required would be at least 200,000. The possibilities of further increase, as well as the indications of interest of farmers in this industry, are very encouraging.

Dairy Products.

Butter.	Pounds.		Price.	Value.
	Pounds.	Cents.		
Dairy ..	2,083,920	14.45	\$301,145.61	
Creamery ..	1,254,511	19.18	240,515.40	
	3,338,431		\$541,661.01	

Cheese.	Pounds.		Price.	Value.
	Pounds.	Cents.		
Factory ..	1,021,258	10.02	102,330.05	

Total value .. \$643,991.09

Although the past season has been unfavorable to the production of dairy products, on account of the drought and the extreme heat in the early part of the season, the business shows a thriving condition and a rapid increase. The price of dairy butter remains about the same, but the production has increased about 50 per cent. over last year's figures. The price of creamery butter is forty-three hundredths of a cent higher than last year; which is higher than any year in the past five years for Ontario creamery. The production is 25 per cent. greater than last year, with little complaint as to quality.

The price of cheese is twenty-three hundredths of a cent less than last year, but the price of 10.02 cents per pound is greater than any year in the past ten years in Ontario. The production is about 20 per cent. greater than last year, and of seven dealers in Winnipeg two report the quality slightly inferior to last season while the other five report the quality as superior to last season. It is well known that the progressive farmers of Manitoba are keeping up with the times. Some adverse criticism has been directed against the dairy industry of the province, but the foregoing report clearly shows that the industry is in a good healthy condition.

Live Stock in the Province.

The following figures, showing the number of live stock in the province, compare very favorably with those of last year. Of horses, horned cattle and pigs there has been an increase of 15,971, 17,312 and 11,901, respectively. Sheep, however, show a decrease of 7,276. The following figures are from the assessment returns of 1900.

District.	Horses.		Cattle.	Pigs.
	Horses.	Cattle.		
Northwest ..	14,636	46,316		
Southwest ..	34,704	45,905		
North Central ..	21,748	42,817		
South Central ..	25,908	41,376		
Eastern ..	21,613	61,146		
Province ..	118,629	237,560		

District.	Sheep.		Pigs.
	Sheep.	Pigs.	
Northwest ..	4,114	9,873	
Southwest ..	4,693	20,637	
North Central ..	2,703	14,909	
South Central ..	4,600	17,192	
Eastern ..	9,706	15,281	
Province ..	25,816	77,912	

Hay and Fodder.

The season was very trying to farmers in their attempts to secure hay. There was so little growth of vegetation in the early spring and summer months that there was no hay cut in the usual hay meadows. When rains came deep meadows became flooded and could not be cut. Attempts were made to cut and save the after-growth late in the season, but the continued rains destroyed, to a great degree, the quality of the hay then gathered. Farmers were forced in many districts to depend upon straw for fodder. The straw saved is much inferior to the usual quality of Manitoba straw stacks, but pastures were so good until snow fall that all kinds of stock went into winter quarters in fine condition. The experiences of winter feeding with straw only will

be watched with interest. Possibly the long neglected Manitoba straw may take its proper place as a fodder.

Harvest Laborers.

In the August bulletin it was estimated that 1,925 men would be required to assist in the harvest fields. About 2,000 men came west on the usual excursions. It was expected that this number would be sufficient to assist in taking off the harvest. Farmers were anxious to keep down expenses as much as possible, and tried to harvest their crops by their own exertions. When the rainy season closed early in October there was a special demand for men to hurry up the work before winter set in. About 100 men came from Ontario in response to this demand. The short period for work no doubt deterred others from coming. Continued fine weather in October enabled farmers to round up their work in fairly good shape for winter.

Grasshoppers.

Reference was made to grasshoppers in the August bulletin. Every method for the destruction of hoppers advised by this department was put into practice successfully by the farmers in the district infested. Millions of the young hoppers were destroyed, crops partially saved and every precaution taken to destroy eggs that may have been deposited this season. The extra rainfall during the latter part of the summer has no doubt assisted in the destruction of the eggs, and it is to be hoped that no trouble will be experienced the coming season.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Following is a list of the prices now being paid by responsible fur buyers in Winnipeg for consignments of furs from all parts of the west:—

	From To	To
Badger, prime ..	25	30
Beaver, black, small ..	4.00	10.00
Beaver, black, middling ..	8.00	13.00
Beaver, black, large ..	12.00	20.00
Beaver, brown, small ..	3.00	8.00
Beaver, brown, middling ..	8.00	12.00
Beaver, brown, large ..	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large ..	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling ..	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small ..	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color ..	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color ..	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color ..	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color ..	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color ..	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark ..	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown ..	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light ..	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color ..	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter ..	.03	.10
Musquash, spring ..	.06	.12
Otter, according to size and color ..	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color ..	.25	.75
Wolf, timber ..	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie ..	.50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color ..	3.00	6.00

The above prices are for prime skins only, and vary according to size and color.

Canada, says John Dryden, must have two hundred awards for agricultural and horticultural alone, at the Paris Exposition, beating all foreign countries including the United States, while in other groups, including manufactures, Canada has more than held her own.

Work on the pier at Delta, the terminal of the Lake Manitoba branch of the Northern Pacific railway in Manitoba, from Portage la Prairie, is progressing rapidly and the stone work is now being constructed. The pier extends for about 1,200 feet into the lake. This new Manitoba summer resort will be ready for visitors by spring.

A. W. Campbell, Ontario road instructor, reports that over 50 townships in the province will vote at the municipal elections on by-laws to do away the system of statute labor. The progress made in the province during the last year in favor of good roads has been remarkable and excellent results has followed the abolition of the statute labor system in those districts where the new system has been tried.