

The Need of a Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba.

Ten years ago, any one venturing the opinion that No. 1 Manitoba Hard wheat would sell for less than 40 cents per bushel in 1894, would have been regarded as an object of pity, but now it goes without argument that if Manitoba agriculture is to be a success, the farmer must produce other products for export as well as wheat. We cannot hope to compete against the cheap water transportation, and cheaper domestic labour of Russia, India and Argentina, except in a limited way, trading upon the extra quality of our wheat for "mixing" purposes.

Just what these other products will be is the question now occupying the mind of the average Manitoban.

Prof. Robertson recently expressed the opinion, on a public platform, that within ten years a substantial revenue would be derived from the production of sunflower oil. At the present time, flax looks as though it might enjoy, in the Prairie Province, the privilege of being a profitable substitute, in part, at least, for wheat. In the minds of a few, two-rowed barley for the English brewer holds out brilliant prospects, while there are not lacking those whose faith in beef, mutton, and even horses, has as strong a hold on them as ever.

But whatever the chief export products will be, certain it is that those products requiring the greatest skill in their production will meet with the least competition. No product of the farm requires so great skill in its production as butter and cheese of high quality; besides, the greatest value is condensed into the least bulk, costing the producer the least proportionate freight. These products rob the soil of the least amount of fertility, and in these products the cheap labor of Russia, India and Argentina can never compete.

Hand in hand with dairying goes the production of pork, which, if of a good enough quality to reach the best English market, appears capable of almost unlimited expansion.

That many parts of Manitoba are well adapted to dairying is now admitted, especially those districts where good water and pasture abound, and such eminently practical men as James Elder and S. A. Bedford hold the opinion that even those districts where pasture and hay is limited, can be successfully converted into dairy districts by the cultivation of corn and other fodders.

While inestimable good has resulted from the work of the local and Dominion travelling dairies, yet they have only whetted our appetites, and we venture to say that, were the same routes traversed again next season, the attendance at meetings would be doubled.

Now, while Prof. Robertson will doubtless do a great deal for the advancement of Manitoba dairy interests, it appears to us that a man living right in the Province, whose whole time would be exclusively devoted to this work, could do even more than it is possible for Prof. Robertson to accomplish.

At the convention of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, the following resolution was carried, on motion of W. B. Underhill, of Melita:

"That, inasmuch as a very great interest is being developed, through our travelling dairies, among the farming communities of our Province, and a strong desire exists for very much further development on these lines, and we feel that this time is now opportune; therefore, be it resolved, that this Institute strongly impress upon the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, his very careful consideration of the practicability of securing permanently for such work, a first-class, all-round dairy expert, who would not only be competent to instruct in the manufacture of dairy products, but who could, by practical experience, assist our farmers in building up a system of co-operative dairying."

The intention of this resolution, as we read it, is to have a DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT appointed for the Province, whose duty it would be to direct and supervise any and all work undertaken by the local Government for the encouragement of the dairy industry; to assist in the formation of joint stock companies to carry on co-operative factories in districts where there was a reasonable assurance of such factories being a success, and through travelling dairies in summer and Farmers' Institutes in winter, assist the farmers' wives in improving the quality of home dairy butter, which in many districts will have to be the stand-by for some time yet, and to assist in every possible way the building up of this industry upon a substantial foundation.

To be of any real service, this man would have to be thoroughly practicable, a master of the science of modern butter and cheesemaking, including a thorough knowledge of all the machinery and appliances used in factories and in home dairies, as well as being able to address meetings and attend to the other duties that would come under his division of the Department of Agriculture. Such men can be got in the East; men trained at the Ontario Agricultural College, or under Prof. Robertson.

The only question there can be about such an appointment would be the expense. Yes, there would be expense, but if anyone can tell us how the Manitoba Provincial Government can invest a very small portion of the money withdrawn from the Immigration Department, to better advantage in the interest of the farmers, and eventually in the interests of immigration, we should like to hear from him.

STOCK.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the four principal western markets for the first eleven months of 1894, with comparisons:

Eleven Months.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,758,583	6,748,146	2,819,754
Kansas City	1,569,112	2,330,934	544,890
Omaha	762,463	1,799,025	228,986
St. Louis	610,032	1,038,263	269,662
Eleven months, 1894	5,700,145	11,916,068	3,863,292
Eleven months, 1893	5,915,307	9,209,671	3,896,723
Eleven months, 1892	5,924,964	11,447,323	2,854,615
Eleven months, 1891	5,293,278	11,877,450	2,863,243

Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, last month, 1,529,745, against 836,471 a year ago, and 1,554,427 three years ago. While the receipts at the four markets thus far this year are the largest on record, the total for the twelve months will fall at least 500,000 short of receipts for 1891, when the four markets received 14,200,000.

ELEVEN MONTHS' MOVEMENTS AT CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total, 1894	2,758,583	6,748,146	2,819,754
Total, 1893	2,908,049	5,431,244	2,801,747
Total, 1892	3,262,476	7,049,736	1,967,142
Shipments—			
Total, 1894	892,921	2,291,505	297,005
Total, 1893	832,374	1,946,972	430,856
Total, 1892	1,028,277	2,707,811	455,249

Actual receipts of hogs at Chicago last month, 936,896, the largest since January, 1892, when 977,334 were received. Average weight of hogs for November, 235 lbs., against 232 lbs. for October, 262 lbs. for November, 1893, and 235 lbs. for November, 1892.

The first eleven months of 1894, Chicago received 12,461 more cars of stock than arrived the corresponding period of 1893, or a total of 263,380, being nearly 21,000 per month.

W. H. Renick, of Austerlitz, Ky., who was a prominent exhibitor at the Fat Stock Show, had 9 head of 1,420-lb. Shorthorn cattle sold to Swift at \$6.50, with one 1,150-lb. heifer at \$5.50. Other cattle exhibited at the show sold as follows:—J. Burr & Son, Davenport, Iowa, 1 Shorthorn, 1,680 lbs., \$6.50; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill., Hereford steer, 1,800 lbs., \$6.50; Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind., Herefords, one steer, 1,580 lbs., one 2,100 lbs., one 1,600 lbs., one 1,230 lbs., all at \$6.37; 1 calf, 810 lbs., \$5; B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., 2 Angus steers, 1,420 and 1,460 lbs., at \$6.50; W. S. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa, 1 Angus, 1,390 lbs., \$6.25; John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., 2 Devons, 1,170 and 1,280 lbs., at \$6; A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis., 2 Angus, 1,350 and 1,500 lbs., at \$5.50 and \$6.

R. J. Stone, of Stonington, Ill., and G. Brick, of Paw Paw, Mich., had some fancy show sheep and lambs on the market this week. Mr. Stone's sheep averaged 174 lbs., at \$1.25; and lambs, 96 lbs., at \$1.50. Mr. Brick's sheep weighed 144 lbs., and brought \$1.25; lambs, 85 lbs., and sold for \$1.50.

A carload of extra fine Polled Angus steers, 14 head, as fine as any of the cattle exhibited at the Fat Stock Show, sold on the Chicago market to a New York butcher for fine holiday trade at \$6.60, being the highest of the year, and within 15c. per 100 lbs. of the top last year. The lot averages 1,714 lbs.

Nearly 400,000 Western range cattle were received at Chicago this year, and over half, or 236,655, were "Montanas." Dakota followed next in point of numbers. Receipts of Westerns were the largest on record.

A public sale of Polled Angus cattle, owned by J. P. Hine, was held at the Stock Yards last week. Bulls sold at \$30 to \$125 per head, and cows and heifers at \$25 to \$100, bulk around \$50.

All the Eastern and Western markets have been glutted for some time past with pigs and unmarketed hogs, which are a drag on the market, depressing prices for the better grades. A year ago Eastern dealers were compelled to come West for supplies, but this season they have too many in their own territory.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, Armour & Co. purchased 8,500 hogs, averaging 250 lbs., that cost \$4.49 per 100 lbs., the lowest of the year, and, in fact, since May, 1892.

A well-known speculator, speaking of the situation in the hog business, says:—"Receipts this month will be as large as last month, but provisions should be bought. This corn crop, the necessities considered, is the shortest ever raised, and it is natural enough the hogs should be marketed as quickly as possible. But there is certain to be a scarcity of both corn and hogs next spring."

Feed at regular intervals, changing the food occasionally and cautiously.

It is easy to stunt a growing animal, but by no means easy to undo the evil. Bear this in mind.

Save the stable manure, and bear in mind that the liquid part of it is the most valuable. Enough is frequently wasted to pay a harvest hand.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is characteristic of the pluck and energy of Scottish farmers that, although the demand for horses has seldom been worse than at the present time, they are, if possible, more active than their wont in hiring good animals for service during the ensuing season of 1895. The extraordinary collapse in the foreign demand cannot be better illustrated than by the simple fact that while in 1890 no less than 1,500 pedigreed animals were passed through the books of the Clydesdale Horse Society, during the year now closing the whole number reported for exportation does not exceed a score. This remarkable shrinkage tells its own tale, and the home trade would be sufficiently affected by it were other causes absent. The tables, however, have been completely turned. Not only has the export decreased as indicated, but we are now importing almost as many horses as five years ago we exported. Sales of Canadian horses have been held in Glasgow for several months now, and while the heaviest class of draught horses are not over numerous, the supply of the lighter draught and heavier express horses interferes seriously in bad times with the demand for the second-class of home-bred animals. Realizing the changed aspect of affairs, breeding societies are keeping the heavy draught market in view when making their selections. Close upon thirty horses are under hire at the time of writing (24th November), and the highest terms have been paid, as in former years, by the Rhins of Galloway farmers, who, determined to lead, have engaged the veteran MacGregor 1487 at ten guineas (£10.10s.) per mare—foal or no foal. Both of the neighboring districts in the same county, Newton Stewart and Port Williams, have made choice of "crack" animals. The former has secured the celebrated champion horse, Prince of Carruchan 8151, the Cawdor cup winner of the year, and unique in this respect that he has never won a second prize ticket. He was first at the H. and A. S., Dundee, 1890, when first seen in public; first in the following year and champion at the H. and A. S., Stirling; first in 1893 and champion at the H. and A. S. Show at Edinburgh, and first and winner of the Cawdor challenge cup at the Scottish Stallion Show in spring, 1894. He has been in Forfarshire for four seasons in succession, and now changes into Wigtownshire. Gradually he is working his way to the front as a breeding horse, and this season he stands in the first six sires of the Clydesdale world. The Port William Society have selected the best known two-year-old of the season, Royal Gartly 9844, which had an unbroken career of success until the H. and A. S., at Aberdeen this year, when he was placed second to the MacEachran. He is the highest priced colt of the season, and is now the property of Messrs. P. & W. Crawford, Dumfries, who also own Prince of Carruchan. Besides MacGregor, Mr. Andrew Montgomery, or his brother, Mr. William, has hired the MacKerrall 9304 for a second time to Kelso district; the McVinnie 9318 to the Lower Strathern district, and the MacAndrew for a second term to the Strathard and Scone district, also in Perthshire. These three horses are sons of MacGregor. To the Kirkcubright district, for a second term, the Messrs. Montgomery have hired the H. and A. S. champion, Baron's Pride 9122, a son of Sir Leonard; and to the Lockerbie district, the fine, strong, solid horse Belvidere 9138, which was first at the H. and A. S., Inverness, in 1892, and was the Stirling premium horse in 1893.

All of these horses are solid, massive animals, quite different from the half Hackney type, which sometimes has been fancied by show judges. And yet, in respect of show points these horses are quite able to hold their own, and have greatly distinguished themselves. A good many stallions are still on the road, got by Prince of Wales 673. To one, reference has already been made. The others already under hire are Mr. Lockhart's fine horses, Mains of Airies, and Handsome Prince, both of which go to Forfarshire. They are full brothers, their dam being the magnificent mare, Pandora, by Darnley 222. The former succeeds Prince of Carruchan, in the Strathmore district. Mr. Renwick's celebrated Prince Alexander 8899, for another season has been secured to serve in Gervain and Ayr district, on very handsome terms. He, too, is promising well as a breeding sire, and is rapidly coming to the front in that respect. The Cawdor Cup horse, Prince of Kyle 7155, owned by Mr. Kirkpatrick, has been hired for service in the Kippen-davie stud. He, too, is guaranteed liberal terms, and is breeding well. A strong, big horse, Crown and Feather 8559, goes from the Eastfield stud to the Carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, and Prince of Scotland 8926, from the Banks stud, goes to Central Banffshire. Mr. Marshall's Prince of Garthland 9828, second aged horse at the H. and A. S., Aberdeen, this year goes to Dumbartonshire. Altogether, eight sons of Prince of Wales are this year under hire. Amongst the other engagements are Lord Colum Edmund 9280, to West Lothian; Prince of Fortune 9826, to Central Aberdeenshire; Gold Mine 9540, to Stirling; his sire, Goldfinder 6807, to Dumfries; Top Knot 6360, to Biggar and Peebles; Prince of Erskine 9647, to Turfiff, in Banffshire; Brooklyn 6547, to Cupar and the north of Fyfe; a very good young horse by Prince Robert 7153, to Girvan and Ballantrae; the splendid young horse, the Loyal Standard, to the Lower district of Renfrewshire, and the choicely bred horse Vanora's Prince 9461, to Kilmarnock. One-third of all the horses engaged are out of Darnley mares, and only one is out of a Prince of Wales mare. It is hardly possible for Canadian readers to appreciate the character of