

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

December, 1898, Bulletin From the Province of Manitoba.

Issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration—Compiled From Returns Received at the Department From Regular Correspondents.

CROPS, LIVESTOCK, ETC., IN MANITOBA.

The information contained in this bulletin as to the actual yield of the various kinds of grain, and the conditions generally existing during harvest and fall, as compiled from the returns received from regular correspondents of the department made under date of December 1.

The province is divided into districts, as follows: The Northwestern District, the Southwestern, the North Central, the South Central, the Eastern.

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

Table for WHEAT with columns: District, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

Table for OATS with columns: District, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

Table for BARLEY with columns: District, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

FLAX, RYE AND PEAS.

Table for FLAX, RYE AND PEAS with columns: Crop, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

Total grain crop of the province, 47,343,894 bushels.

Table for POTATOES with columns: District, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

Table for ROOTS with columns: District, Area in acres, Yield per acre, Total yield.

WHEAT.

In the August bulletin the estimated wheat yield was 25,913,155 bushels, that is, about 600,000 bushels in excess of the actual yield now given. There is no doubt but that if the season for harvesting and threshing had been favorable, the actual yield would have considerably exceeded the yield estimated in August, for the conditions of the crop improved from Aug. 1 until harvesting commenced.

Present returns indicate the wheat actually threshed for export, seed or feed. The damage to wheat on account of wet weather is variously estimated from 1 to 33 per cent. of the crop.

secure crop at the usual time to the indolence or want of enterprise on the part of farmers. The delay was solely on account of the unfavorable weather.

OATS AND BARLEY.

As oats and barley are principally required for home consumption, and do not form a product from which the direct revenue of the farmer is considered in any degree comparable to that of wheat, there is not so much attention given to the yield and condition of these cereals.

POTATOES.

The potato crop is light this year. Farmers only calculate on raising sufficient for their own use, feeding any over supply to stock.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle.—The number of beef cattle exported from the province this season was 12,525, of which number over 7500 came from the Northwest part of the province, tributary to the line of the M. and N.W. Ry.

Hogs.—The number of hogs shipped to British Columbia by the C.P.R. was 5100. The number received by Winnipeg butchers and packers was 18,000.

A few years ago farmers in Manitoba doubted the advisability of engaging extensively in the hog industry, believing that an over supply would soon glut the market.

POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS.

Table for POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS with columns: District, Turkeys, Hens, Chickens.

STOCK IN PROVINCE.

From the last revised assessment returns by municipal clerks, the following statement is compiled:

Number of horses in the province . . . 101,876
Number of cattle in the province . . . 1,227,997
Number of sheep in the province . . . 32,653
Number of swine in the province . . . 69,648

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The season has been a most favorable one for all parties engaged in the manufacture of cheese and butter. The industry, however, has had some difficulties to contend with.

HARVEST LABORERS.

In the August Bulletin it was estimated that 3500 laborers would be required to assist in the harvest fields.

at a few points in the province became somewhat congested for a few days, yet all secured employment, and before harvest and threshing were completed it was impossible to supply the demand for more men.

FALL PLOWING.

The total area of fall plowing is 607,720 acres. From the August bulletin the area of breaking is reported as 134,905 acres and the summer following as 298,830 acres.

HAY.

Over 40 per cent. of the reports received state that the amount of hay secured is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the coming winter. This means a general shortage, throughout the province.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The estimated expenditure for farm buildings of all kinds is as follows: Northwestern District . . . \$ 268,000
Southwestern District . . . 391,500
North Central District . . . 291,280
South Central District . . . 358,900
Eastern District . . . 192,000

WEATHER.

The weather during the time for cutting grain was somewhat catchy. Farmers worked at a disadvantage, but based for the usual fine weather for stacking and threshing.

Life in a Diving Bell.

An important discovery was announced in the French Academy of Medicine recently by George S. Joubert. He has been experimenting on how to supply air, or renew oxygen in air, for a man in a hermetically inclosed space like a diving bell.

An Indistinct Impression.

"I dunno's I exactly agree wif dat speakin'," remarked Mr. Erastus Pinkley, as he was walking home from the lecture with Miss Miami Brown.

Good Reason Why.

"Now, children, I want you all to remember that James Watt discovered the wonderful steam engine by simply watching the kettle boil."

Plucking Roses While They Skate.

The weather conditions which have produced skating are rather remarkable. For the last week the temperature remained almost steadily a few degrees below freezing point, days clear and sunny, and the nights a trifle cooler.

Mlle. Heriot and Her Lions.

Mlle. Claire Heriot is a daring tamer of wild beasts. She is making people gasp in Germany and other parts of Europe. She begins by bossing the trick lions Nero and Sacha while they walk the tight rope, and then has a table spread in the lion cage, with dishes in abundance, but only one knife and fork.

ISTHMIAN CANALS.

PAST AND PRESENT ATTEMPTS TO CUT SUCH A WATERWAY.

Through Panama or Nicaragua Shall It Yet Go—The Question Is Which, and Great Efforts Are Now Being Made to Determine the Matter—Facts and Arguments Pro and Con.

The entire civilized world is familiar with the history of the Panama project, the fall of the De Lesseps and the bursting of one of the greatest financial bubbles the world has ever known.

Then came United States interference. First, in 1849, President Taylor invited the co-operation of the maritime powers of Europe in solving the canal problem.

The biographers of Sir Henry Bulwer, at that time English ambassador to the United States, in speaking of his connection with this agreement, say of the treaty:

"If it did no other good, it unquestionably, for the time being, allayed the

CARE OF WOMEN'S HAIR.

To keep the hair in good condition it is absolutely necessary not only to brush it with clean brushes and great regularity, but certainly once in two weeks to give it a thorough shampooing.

jealousy which so often before then had sprung up between the two countries in regard to the British right of protection on the Mosquito coast and in the Bay of Honduras.

Such is undoubtedly the case, and while to-day the American people would probably welcome its abrogation, it has in the past served a good purpose, even if not an intended one.

The maritime powers of the world felt that the canal project was solved when Ferdinand de Lesseps took hold of it, and the great Panama ditch was begun.

He organized a gigantic company in France without directly seeking Government aid, into which all classes poured money. A charter was procured from the Colombian Government, millions of dollars expended and wasted in unavailable machinery, hundreds of high-priced officials, palatial homes for the directors, etc.

More than \$200,000,000 was expended in this way before the deluded French lost faith in the projectors and refused to contribute further.

When the affairs of the company were aired by a French court of inquiry the heretofore untarnished reputation of such great Frenchmen as De Lesseps and his sons, M. Eiffel and many others were blighted.

Work on this canal is now being pushed by a new French company, but competent engineers say they are working in the face of insurmountable obstacles.

Simplifying the Commandments.

Edinburgh's school board has decided to "simplify" the ten commandments, to be taught the children in the public schools.

Not Afraid.

Mrs. Brownston—Why under the sun are you standing here, gazing out of the front door?
New Servant—Sure, th' sun won't hurt me.

Revenge.

"Mr. Bunk's marriage didn't come off."
"What was the matter?"
"His tailor was an old rival and didn't get his wedding clothes done on time."
—Chicago Record.

A Promising Victim.

Newspaper—Newspaper, sir?
Grumpy Person—No; never read them! Newspaper—Yes, sir; want to buy some green goods, sir?
—Philadelphia North American.

FENIMORE COOPER'S HOMESTEAD.

The Memorials Preserved at Cooperstown—Site of Otsego Hall.

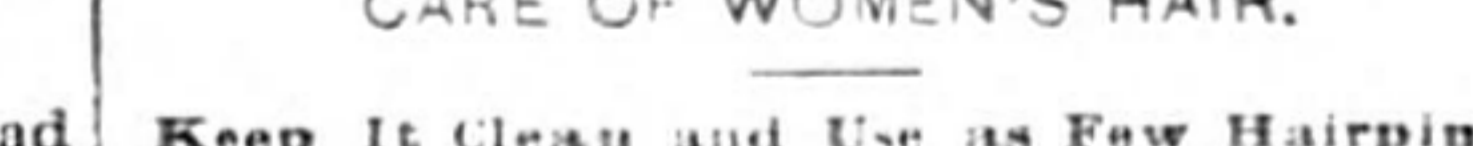
This huge boulder weighing 30 tons, surmounted by a replica of Ward's famous statue of "The Indian Hunter," is



"THE INDIAN HUNTER."

well known to visitors at Central Park, New York City, marks the site of Otsego Hall, the ancestral home of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, at Cooperstown, N.Y. The novelist's father was a native of Burlington, N.J., but moved his family to Otsego County in 1790.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NICARAGUAN CANAL ROUTE.



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