December, 1898, Bulletin From the Province of Manitoba.

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UROPS, LIVE STOCK, ETC., IN MANITOBA.

Regular Correspondents.

The information contained in this bulletin as to the actual yield of the various kinds of grain, and the condittons generally existing during harvest and fall, as compiled from the returns December 1.

as follows: The Northwestern District, the Southwestern, The North Central, the South Contral, the Eastern.

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

the province:			
	WHEAT.		
North Central South Central Mastern	305.224 374.614 90,660	13.5 19.6 19. 20.	Bush, 2,366, 180 8,024, 309 5,982, 390 7,117,666 1,813, 200
Province		17.01 2	5,313,745
	OATS.		
	89.155 113,000	28.8 37.7 35.8 35.5	Total vield. Bush. 2,885,721 4,863,801 3,361,143 4,045,400 2,152,187 7,308,252
	Area in	Yield	Total
Morthwestern . Southwestern . North Central . South Central . Rastern	32,454 31,302 51,334	per a cre Bush. 26. 22.5 28. 29.2 28.	yield, Bush, 400, 400 730, 215 876, 456 1,498, 952 771, 904
Province	158,058	27.06	4,277,027
	RYE ANI		,
Flax			Bushels. .350,000

rea in Acres. 5,400 5,400 3,880 3,750 4,561	Yield per acre Bush. 144 144 205 152 158	Bush. 777,600 777,600 795,400 570,000 720,638
OOTS.	165 3	3,253,038
rea in Acres. 1,400 2,240 605 2,022 2,181	Yield per acre Bush. 364 311 369 235 260	Tota yield Bush 509.600 696.640 223.243 475.170 567.060
	Acres. 1,400 2,240 605 2,022	Acres. Bush. 1,400 364 2,240 311 605 369 2,022 235 2,181 260

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. The unfavorable weather for stacking and threshtag, so exceptional in this province, continued for a month, and in some uparts of the province for six weeks. This was during the last ten days of September and nearly all of October. The wheat yield suffered loss in extra handling of stooks to dry the same, in taking down stacks that were damp when stacked, in discarding wet damp sheaves from top of stacks, and it is well known that for a month or six weeks when but little progress was made in stacking and threshing, farm ers fed hogs nad poultry on wheat sheaves, as feed was scarce and the

threshing season long over due. 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. The majority of reports from the Northwestern District indicate that there was but tittle damage, not exceeding 5 per cent. depreciation of the whole crop. Much of the grain in this district grades No. 1 hard. In the Southwestern, North Central and South one for all parties engaged in the manu-Central districts, the damage is esti- facture of cheese and butter. The inmated at from 1 to 10 per cent., aver- dustry, however, has had some difficulaging 7 per cent. of the value of the ties to contend with. One of the chief crop. The Eastern District suffered difficulties was the policy pursued by the greatest damage. Reports estimate country merchants. In many places a depreciation in value of from 2 per very high prices were paid for dairy cent. to 33 per cent., average 20 per butter (in trade); some have been known cent. The Eastern district was de- ot pay 16c and sell the same for 12c. tayed in threshing after seasonable This is a serious mistake on the part weather set in on account of the land of the merchants, as it has a tendency being soaked with water, so as to to increase the output of dairy butter render moving of threshing machines which is not wanted in large quantities almost impossible until ground was The prices this year have been excepfrezen; in other parts of the province tionally good. While it shows a dethis difficulty was not so great. Con- crease in the amount of creamery butsidering the season, it is pleasing to ter made, the price is such that brings note that a considerable quantity of the value up to an increase over last wheat will grade No. 1 hard. Grain year. The cheese output, so far as figthat was subjected to continued rains ures have come in, has decreased. Fully for four or five weeks in stook and a million of dollars of farm produce will some of the stacks, is generally report- be brought into this country from other ed as losing a grade, and in some cases | provinces, every dollar of which Manitwo grades. The reports of damage otha farmers should produce. done, current during the critical period, when threshing and stacking were de- duction and prices: layed for weeks, were based no doubt upon the uncertainty as to whether favorable weather would come so late in the year to enable farmers to clear up their summer's work before winter set in, but to the many erratic conditions of the weather during this exceptional season was added a few fine weeks in November, which enabled farmers to complete their threshing, with the result that a favorable showing is, after all, made for the year. It is hardly necessary to say that those who are over 5000 hands come from the east over the ice.—Pertland over the ice.—Pertland over the Leipsic Zoological Gardens.

The a moment attribute the failure to

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. The movement of the wheat crop of Manitoba for the current year has been a month or six weeks later than usual. On Nov. 30 5,433.170 bushels of wheat or its equivalent, was exported, and about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were held in interior elevators awaiting shipment.

OATS AND BARDEY.

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. Oats and barley suffered depreciation on account of the wet weather, in the same manreceived from regular correspondents | ner as wheat, but there is an ample supof the department made under date of ply for the province. The quality may be given as mixed. Some correspond-The province is divided into districts, ents report grain "light and weedy"; many others report "fair," "good," and a few, "plump and heavy."

POTATOES.

The potato crop is light this year. Farmers only calculate on raising sufficient for their own use, feeding any over supply to stock. In the Winnipeg district, where considerable quantities are raised to supriv the Winnipeg market, much difficulty was experienced in gathering the crop on account of the continued rains during the time of digging.

LIVE STOCK.

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. There were 9500 stockers shipped to the Northwest Territories to be fattemed and 20,000 shipped to the United States.

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. Total, 23,100. Customs returns show that 1.919,784 pounds of pork were imported to Winnipeg from the United States to supply the demand of markets supplied from Winnipeg.

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. To prevent this undesirable condition of the market. Messrs, J. Y. Griffin and Co. enlarged their pork packing plant to a capacity of 500 hogs per day, and, with cold storage facilities and refrigerator transportation recently adopted, prepared to ship products direct to the Old Country markets, developing trade as necessity required.

It is to be hoped that the farmers of Manitoba will in future avail themselves more extensively of the facilities now offered for trade in this product.

POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FAR.

		RS. Tur-		Chick-
		keys.	Geese.	ens.
Dorth western	Dist	3.325	3,040	13,680
Southwestern	Dist	10.530	2,970	35,100
North Central	Dist	5.920	1.680	20,960
South Central		6,000	3.840	25,320
		5.680	2,480	32,000

This table shows a marked decrease from the number disposed of by farmers last season. Reports indicate that many chickens and turkeys were destroyed this season by wolves. Some correspondents state that farmers use the poultry raised for their own tables. it is evident from the quantities of poultry now being brought into the province from the east that this branch of farming is being neglected, for the time being, in Manitoba.

STOCK IN PROVINCE.

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

Number of horses in the province ... 101.833 Number of cattle in the province ... 227,997 Number of sheep in the province .. 32.053 Number of swine in the province .. 69.648

The number of horses increased 1562 tle increased 5322, but the number of moved. sheep decreased 3500 and the number of swine decreased 5300. These figures are taken from the assessment colls compiled early in the year, and from the statements of correspondents it is learned that the number of sheep and swine at present in the province is much less than at the time these entries were made. The high price of wheat last year and in the early part of the present year, and early part of the present year, and the scarcity of coarse grains, were fatal to ing bell. the hog industry.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The season has been a most favorable

Pounds, Price. Creamery 965.024 18.6 \$179,494.46

Dairy 1.151,620 13.94 160.593.52 \$304,087.98 Total 2,116.644 Cheese-Factory 800.084 8.67 69.367.28 Total value of dairy products . .\$409,455.26

HARVEST LABORERS. In the August Bulletin it was estime ted that 3500 laborers would be re-

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 fallowing as 268,830 acres. This makes a grand total of 1,011,455 acres prepared for the crop of 1899. This shows a decrease of over 300,000 acres, from the figures of last year.

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. In the majority of cases the reason given for the short hay crop is the excessive rainfall which floodled the hay meadows and made it impossible to secure the usual supply. In other districts, however, owing to the rapid settlement of the land, hay meadows are being drained and farmers who in former years depended entirely upon the native grasses for their hay supply, find that source of supply being gradually cut off. Again, in districts where sufficient supply of har was secured, much of it has been destroyed by the excessive rainfall during the month of October.

In this connection, attention might be directed to the cultivation of Brome Experiments at the Brandon Experimental Farm show that this grass is exceedingly well adapted for fodder purposes in the province, being hardy and producing a heavy crop for esveral seasons without re-seeding.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The estimated expenditure	for farm
buildings of all kinds is as fol	llows:
Northwestern District	.\$ 266,000
Southwestern District	391,509
North Central District	. 261,280
South Central District	. 358,960
Eastern District	. 192,000

Province\$1,469,740 In 1897 the expenditure was \$935,-310. The increased expend ture this year is an index of the prosperity the farming community.

ings that has epecial interest to the States Government. farmers of Manitoba, as it bears directly on the prosperity of the live stock at that time English ambassador to the industry of the province, may be here noted. The firm of Gordon, Ironside and Fares has erected an abattour in Winnipeg at an estimated cost of \$75,-000, for buildings and all equipments. This abattoir has sufficient capacity to handle 400 cattle, 400 sheep and 400 hogs per day.

WEATHER.

The weather during the time for cutting grain was somewhat catchy. Farmers worked at a disadvantage, but hoped for the usual fine weather for stacking and threshing. In this they were disappointed, for the latter part of September and the month of October were wet beyond anything experienced, in the province during the past 20 Much delay and extra expense were incurred thereby. Reports from sprung up between the two countries in all parts of the province say that there regard to the British right of protection is more moisture in the ground now than has been for years at the commencement of winter, and prospects are that pext year our lands will contain enough moisture to give seed a start at once instead of lying dormant until June rains come, as was the case the present season.

Life in a Diving Bell.

An important discovery was a nnounced in the French Academy of Medicine recently by George S. Janbert. 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. The discoverer's bypothesis was that 79 per cent. of the nitrogen contained in respirable air remains intact after 21 per cent. of the oxygen has been consumed, and the same nitrogen, mixed with a new supply of oxygen, becomes respirable air when the carbonic acid and during the year and the number of cat- | the vapor produced by breathing are re-

Jaubert found that his hypothesis was correct. The most important question was the generation of oxygen. It appears that he discovered a chemical substance, which, by contact with the atmosphere, clears vitiated air of all impure gases produced by respiration, and refurnishes automatically a requisite quantity of oxygen. The author states that six to eight pounds of this substance will enable a man to live for 24 hours in a div-

An Indistinct Impression. "I dunno's I exactly agree wif dat speakuh," remarked Mr. Erastus Pink- guan canal is but \$125,000,000. ley, as he was walking home from the

lecture with Miss Miami Brown. "At what point does you comprehensiveness get stalled?"

expansion, I dunno's I un'stan's 'im. But ef he favors de expansion o' policy, I's right wif 'im."

Good Reason Why.

"Now, children, I want you all to remember that James Watt discovered the wonderful steam engine by simply watch-

ing the kettle boil." "Please, ma'am, I don't just see how that could be."

"Wby not?" "'Cause watched pots niver boils."

Plucking Roses While They Skate. The weather conditions which have The following is a summary of pro- produced skating are rather remarkable. For the last week the temperature re-Value. mained almost steadily a few degrees below freezing point, days clear and sunshiny, and the nights a trifle cooler. The continued low temperature has at last frozen still water, without the usual cold enap catastrophes to water pipes, and without seriously damaging the rose bushes. Beautiful buds and halt-developed roses are to be found in many gardens, so it has been possible for people going

ISTHMIAN CANALS.

PAST AND PRESENT ATTEMPTS TO . CUTSUCH 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. But the first project for an inter-oceanic canal was not that of De Lesseps. Before the completion of the Panama Railway American and French speculators had conceived and attempted to carry out a project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec through the Nicaraguan republic. Through 1848 and 1849 the project was receiving much attention in both hemispheres. The men backing the undertaking were using every possible means to further its interests. Surveyors were kept at work and supplied an endless number of figures for the world to wonder and talk about. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then an exile in London, was a party to the agitation in favor of the canal, and from the information supplied by the company's surveyors he wrote an interesting pamphlet on the subject, which was read by the capitalists of both the new and the old world.

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 only result of this invitation was to induce Lord Palmerston, the Premier of England, to take it up, and from this resulted the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was ratified by the United States Senate in May, 1850. President Taylor lived only a few weeks after the ratification of this treaty, which was at the time hailed with acclaim by the people of the Republic, but which is to day one of the serious obstacles in the way of the con-An expenditure in the way of build- struction of the canal by the United

> The biographers of Sir Henry Bulwer, United States, in speaking of his connection with this agreement, say of the

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



CANAL ROUTE.

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 Govern ment 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 offi cials, 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 French men as De Lesseps and his sons, M. Kiffe 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. The greatest of these obstacles are the controlling of the Chagres River, the inflow of mud at the mouth of the canal on the Pacific side, and the landslides in the great Culebra cut. If these obstacles are ever overcome it will be at an expenditure of \$300,000 000 or more, while the greatest estimated cost of the Nicara-

Eats Dinner With Her Lions.

Mile. Claire Heriot is a daring tamer "Well, of he says he favors de policy of 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. All the wild animals participate in this banquet, and mademoiselle cuts the meat



MLLE. HERIOT AND HER LIONS.

quired to assist in the harvest fields, out skating to pluck roses to wear as and feeds her dangerous pets herself by

FENIMORE COOPER'S HOMESTEAD

The Memorials Preserved at Cooperstows -Site of Otsego Hail.

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



"THE INDIAN HUNTEE."

well known to visitors at Central Park, New York City marks the sit 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, where, being of English training and proclivities, he set himself up as manorial proprietor, and built himself a substantial residence, known for many years as the "Manor House." This home was completed in 1798. Judge Cooper died in 1809, and his widow continued to reside in the old homestead until 1817, by which time it had become known as Otsego Hall. Their famous son returned to Cooperstown in 1834, and repurchasing the family massion reconstructed is with the intension of giving it the appearance of an English castellated country seat. This style was not the one most suited to a country of rigorous winters, and it was with difficulty kept in good repair during the novelist's lifetime. The year following his death, Sept. 14, 1851, it was enlarged and transformed into a summer hotel, which continued famous as a resert until burned in 1853. Subsequently some of the bricks and unburned woodwork were utilized in building a cottage for the daughters of the novelist, the last and youngest of whom died last year. But for all these year the site remained a neglected wilderness. In 1897 the widow of Alfred Corning Clark. whose father had bought the property, laid out the grounds as a public park. marked the home site with this beautiful statue, and erected a substantial stone building, soon to be opened to the public. which will contain a library, readingroom and museum for the collection and preservation of relics and mementoes of Cooperstown and Otsego County.

CARE OF WOMEN'S HAIR.

jealousies which so often before then had! Keep It Clean and Use as Few Hairpins as Possible.

> 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 so that every particle of dust may be removed from it. The soft, fluffy look of the hair, and its beautiful gloss after being shampooed, shows how grateful it is for the treatment given it. Experience, though sometimes a tiresome teacher, has taught me that the best way to cleanse the scalp and the hair is to use very hot water made "soap-sudy" with tar soap; use a pail-brush, upon which the soap has been rubbed, to scrub the scaip thoroughly, and after every part of the scalp is washed rinse the hair and head with baths of water, the first being the temperature of that used for washing the bair, and the last ordinarily cool, the baths between having been gradually graded. To get such a bath for the head it is only necessary to hold one's head over the basin and have the water from a small pitcher poured over it. Each bath necessitates the wringing out of the hair until it is quite free from soapsuds, and until the water is as clear as before it went over the head. When the bair is shampooed it is wise to put on a loose wrapper that cannot be injured either by water or soap. I do not advise the use of a fan in drying the bair, as it bas been found to give many women severe colds, nor do I recommend the loose Turkish toweling for rubbing the bair, since it is apt to leave fluffs of white cotton all through it; but for the first rubbing use a thick, hard Turkish towel, and after that rub the hair and the head with ordinary towels which have been made hot for this purpose. You will be surprised to see how quickly and comfortably the hair dries. Do not put the hair up until it is perfectly dry, or it will remain damp for a long time and give a close, mouldy and altogether undesirable smell about it. Use as few hairpins as you possibly can. - Ruth Ashmore in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Simplifying" the Commandments.

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

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.

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