

highly inflamed. The sufferings these poor creatures endured before death relieved them must have been frightful. They were crazy with pain. As long as they had sufficient strength to stand they attacked every man who ventured near them.

I have seen cows so weak that they staggered as they walked, give birth to calves in the most sheltered spots they could, in their weak condition, find. After the exhaustion of labor they arose and lovingly licked their offspring dry. This act performed they braced themselves and coaxed the calf to nurse. Then, lying down, reaction occurred. The first flush of maternity had passed, and they were unable to again rise. The starving calves bleated pitifully around their dying mothers. In answer to the calls of their young, the dams repeatedly endeavored to rise. They were so weak that when they were partially up they pitched forward on their head. They struggled and struggled until their chins and fore-knees were skinned. They died trying to perform their duty. The brutes who live in log cabins that stand by the banks of creeks that flow through the plains did not perform theirs. They regret the loss of money that represented the value of the cow. That was all.

Is it a matter of surprise that cow-boys are cruel and brutal? It is but a step from cruelty to dumb animals to murderous brutality toward unresisting, because surprised, men.

I think I hear it exclaimed that gentlemen who are noted for their humanity engage in breeding cattle on the plains. Do they? A man who deliberately abuses cattle, who buys a brand with avowed intention of allowing a portion to starve, because it is cheaper to lose some than to feed all; who, for the sake of a pecuniary gain, premeditates a murderous act of cruelty toward unresisting animals, may have the manner and speech of a gentleman, but a humane gentleman he is not.—*Frank Wilkinson in National Farmer.*

## THE SEASON AND CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Burrows, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has issued a Crop Bulletin, based on statistics of 363 Townships, showing the condition of crops on 1st August, from which we extract the following:—

### THE WEATHER

During the month of June and the early part of July, was unfavorable for the production of a bountiful harvest. During June but little rain fell, the crops suffered severely during the continued dry weather, and serious results were entertained in a great many places. On

the 11th, 12th and 13th of July the Province was visited with heavy rain, which served to relieve the minds of the farmers to a large extent. Several refreshing rains fell during the remaining days of July helping forward the growth of the crops to a large extent. The dry weather of the early part of June stunted the growth of nearly all crops to such an extent that the rainfall in July had not the power of producing the effects which more abundant rains during June would have done, consequently the reports from the several townships, though eminently satisfactory, are not so flattering as they would otherwise have been. Hay, grain and roots suffered alike from the drouth, but no cases of absolute failure are reported.

### THE RAINFALL

for June and July was very evenly distributed throughout the Province, both as regards the quantity and the dates of falling. A few light frosts are reported in the early part of June, which affected to a certain extent the late oats and barley and also roots, which appear to have suffered to the largest extent. It is gratifying now, however, to learn that the root crops have revived remarkably well and a heavy crop is looked for.

### HAYING.

July was very favorable for haymaking, the weather being remarkably dry and steady, and the temperature all that could be desired. The crop has been saved in excellent condition. The dry weather of June certainly affected the yield of Timothy, and it is generally reported light, but the quality is spoken of as good. A great many correspondents find it difficult to estimate the average tonnage per acre of native hay, as farmers this season had to procure a larger proportion of their hay than usual from the lower and damper localities, and were only able to cut it in spots, so that no fixed average can be definitely given. So far as reported, however, the result give an average of 1.80 tons per acre. The tonnage reported saved to July 31st is 72,358 tons, the aggregate yield for the season being estimated at 214,813 tons, an increase of 2.5 per cent. over that saved in 1882. Haying began very generally in the third week in July, the average date being the 20th of July. In several localities the crop had not been fully gathered, and reports all speak of there being an abundance for all purposes.

### CULTIVATED GRASSES AND CLOVER.

With the exception of timothy, there does not appear to be a large area covered with cultivated grasses or clovers. Timothy seems to be sown pretty generally in small quantities throughout the whole Province, but the acreage is given by only a small proportion of the correspondents. The total area reported under

timothy is 3,375 acres. The quality is in every case reported "good." The dry weather in June affected the growth very materially, and the average yield per acre is consequently small, ranging from one to two tons per acre on low, damp land. The crop has been saved in good condition, the weather having been favorable during the greater part of the haying season. In clover but a few acres are reported, although it is grown in many localities. The quality is estimated good but the yield is light. The varieties are red, white and alsike. Some forty acres of Hungarian grass are reported, and the yield is all that could be desired. A few acres of millet are reported from township 1, range 28 west, and is pronounced good, with prospects of a very large yield. In the case of timothy, much has been grown for three and four years, but the bulk has been sown in 1881 and 1882. Clover and the other grasses do not appear to have been tried earlier than the spring of 1882. In a number of cases the native hay is reported as springing up and choking the grasses sown this last spring, causing the crop to be much lighter. Wild buckwheat, too, appears to be a hinderance, it having made its appearance in several places.

### HARVEST.

Barley harvesting generally commenced during the first week in August, and in a few days the wheat and oat harvests will be general throughout the Province, the average date of commencement mentioned by correspondents being Monday August 20th. Generally speaking the harvest will be a little later than usual, the earliest dates being in the western portions of the Province. A few weeks will, therefore, produce practical proof of the result, which, with average weather during harvest, promises to be of a most satisfactory character, both as to yield and quality of grain.

### WHEAT.

The aggregate acreage reported is 203,255 acres. The grand aggregate should amount to over 250,000, promising an average yield of 25.50 bushels per acre. To estimate the aggregate yield 25 bushels is a perfectly safe figure, which will make the product of the quarter of a million acres under wheat, 6,250,000 bushels, of which probably 2,500,000 bushels will be available for export. No complaints have been made of any pests having attacked the grain, or of its being anything but good. A few farmers were unfortunate enough to have sown some bad seed, which either did not come up, or, after coming up, had to be reploughed and sown with other grain. The prospects of a large wheat harvest are very assuring throughout the whole Province, as the reports "average," "fair average," "good average," and "over average" are