

for the whole Dominion to look after interests common to all engaged in agriculture? Nothing, so far as we can see. Ontario has a system of organization which will soon embrace her whole territory. There are now institutes in more than half of her electoral divisions, and it is confidently expected that no district will be found without one after the coming winter. It is pleasant indeed to contemplate that in every one of these the farmers will meet together and discuss matters of common interest relating to the material welfare of all. But what of the other Provinces? They have their agricultural societies, and some of them their farmers' clubs, all of which are doing good work; but so far as we are aware they are without any system of organization which will serve the twofold purpose of *educating* the farmer as to improved methods, and *protecting* his material interests from aggression on the part of those engaged in other industries.

The system of organization in Ontario is very simple and very comprehensive. Each electoral district in the Province may have one institute, and is entitled to a grant of \$25 from the Legislature on condition, (1) that at least two-thirds of its officers are farmers; (2) that there is a membership of at least fifty, each of whom must pay not less than twenty five cents of an annual fee; (3) that the council of the district pay an annual subsidy of \$25; (4) that two public meetings at least are held each year within the bounds, and (5) that a report of the same be handed in to the Minister of Agriculture. Then there is the Central Farmers' Institute for the Province, meeting at least once a year, and at which all the institutes are represented by two members, when matters of general interest are taken up and disposed of. The government of these is exceedingly simple and unencumbered. Half a dozen by-laws are all that have as yet been found necessary. Now, why should a similar system of organization not be extended to all the Provinces? If Ontario, which stands well as to progress in agriculture, has deemed such a system necessary to help and to defend her farmers, why is it not necessary in the other Provinces? If these but adopt our system, the good that is being done here in Ontario by this medium would extend like a beneficent wave to all the Provinces, which must produce great good in the aggregate to the entire agricultural interest.

With an institute in each electoral district of Canada and a central institute in each Province, and with one for the Dominion of limited representation from these central institutes, what a compact system of representation would the farmers have. Where is the union or combination of unions that could dictate to such an organization, or to the class which it would represent?

We confidently expect that our brother farmers in the other provinces will take kindly to our suggestion and act accordingly. Who will be foremost to go down to battle in so good a cause? The position of the farmer in the Dominion is certainly an anomalous one. He stands numerically in proportion to the other classes of the population *two to one*, and he is the owner of even a larger share of the property of the country, and yet he is largely at the mercy of other classes in the community who will not compare with him in either of these respects. It need not be so. The farmers have only to combine through a system of organization such as we have submitted, and they will become the virtual rulers of the land, not the conveniences of those who are its rulers.

An attempt was made in this direction years ago, which has not been a success. We refer to the Grange. This was owing, it may be, to two elements of weak-

ness which it possessed—the attempt to turn trade into unnatural channels, and an elaborate ritual which was cumbersome. The fact was a fatal weakness which no guidance, however wise, could overcome, for human nature has not arrived at that stage which will induce men to perform the duties to a considerable extent of a grocer, without remuneration. Past failure on the part of farmers to obtain equal privileges should not in any way tend to discourage, for the most perfect organizations in the world have been built upon the stepping-stones of repeated failures. Thus it is that the constitution of our grand old monarchy has been built up, of which every one of us feels so proud.

Our argument is (1) that the farmers are not getting fair play at the hands of various other classes of the community; (2) that one principal reason is, that they have not organization sufficiently comprehensive or united to protect them; (3) that Institutes formed after the model of those in Ontario would effect the desired end if extended to all the Provinces, and (4) that the subject is one of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the entire portion of our rural populations.

We shall hope to hear from the farmers in the other Provinces of the Dominion, giving full and free expression to their views of the subject in the columns of the JOURNAL.

### Penketh.

This very beautiful stock farm, located in the Souris valley, Southern Manitoba, is but two miles from Souris city, twenty-five miles south-east of Brandon, and fifteen miles from Glenboro' on the south-western branch of the C. P. R.

The first sod was turned on this farm in 1883. The year following a comfortable house was built and stables were erected. In 1884 a granary was brought from Ontario, capable of holding 5,000 bushels. In 1886 an additional granary and implement building were erected, and in 1886 a large horse-barn and cow stables were built.

The present year a large and bountiful crop has been reaped from 500 acres, and 200 acres more of virgin prairie soil are broken up for next year, and this is to be repeated during the next two years, which will bring from 1,000 to 1,200 acres under cultivation. There is abundance of good water on the farm, which is close to a beautiful lake, and unlimited pasture in the Tiger Hills immediately to the south, hence this farm is most admirably situated for growing stock, more especially those of the beefing strains, for it brings forth grass to feed them in summer and grain to feed them in winter in great abundance. It has accordingly been stocked with pure Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and we know of no herds in Manitoba or the North-West Territories that have been built on a better foundation than those of Penketh. The Shorthorn herd, which now numbers about fifty head, were nearly all purchased from the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., which of itself is a sufficient guarantee that the animals composing it are grandly bred. But once in the history of Canada has she sent over to Britain a large contingent of pure bred stock, to be sold under the hammer in that original breeding-ground of all, or nearly all, that is worth having in the live-stock lines. That experiment, so completely successful, and which may never be repeated in this generation, was planned and executed by Mr. Cochrane, whose entire herd of Shorthorns was purchased for this Manitoba breeding home during the present year. Mr. Cochrane is extensively

engaged in ranching in the far West, which has led him to concentrate his attention upon other lines of stock, hence the sale and purchase of this herd. It comprised twenty-eight females, of which nine were calved in 1886, and seven in 1885. There was not an old female in the lot, and therefore large returns may reasonably be looked for in the line of productiveness. The cows, Princess Adelaide, Red Baroness, and Dairymaid, are well represented in their descendants. The first of these was bred at Ballywater, Ireland; the second at West Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, England; and the third at Howes, Annan, Scotland. The Kinellar herd of Mr. S. Campbell is also well represented, and Mr. Masfen's dairy herd at Penderford. Beatrice, bred at "The Shaw Farm" of Her Majesty at Windsor, has two representatives. A number of the females are the get of Lord Aberdeen, 70552, whose sketch appeared in the February issue of the JOURNAL, a bull bred at Kinellar, by Gladstone (43286), of Sittyton Nonpareil descent, and out of the dam Rosedrop, of the Rosebuds of Kinellar, by Novelist (34929). This fine specimen of a Scotch Shorthorn bull was never beaten in Canadian show-rings, when pitted against bulls of the Shorthorn breed. Most of the females are now carrying calf to Heir Apparent 75300, purchased from the famous Collynie herd of Mr. Duthie, and, like Lord Aberdeen, a fine, broad, thick, low-set specimen of a Scotch Shorthorn.

Penketh is peculiarly fortunate in the formation of the Shorthorn herd, possessing as it does so full a share of the Kinellar blood, which is made up largely of veins from Sittyton flowing more or less directly and impregnated occasionally with an outcross to keep up the size.

Of the females bred at Kinellar, we may name Rose of Promise, Rose Wreath, and Maid of Promise 2nd, all imported in 1881. To show the estimate put upon cattle similarly bred to-day, and this estimate is based upon their individual excellence as the result of judicious breeding, we have but to call attention to the award at the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition, in the line of bulls alone, when fully two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the prizes went to Scotch Shorthorns and their descendants—Kinellar types getting the major portion; and in the awards to females it was not very different.

A small detachment of Shorthorns had been sent to Penketh as early as the spring of 1885. These consisted of a bull, Lorenzo, and three females. This bull, bred by Mr. L. Burnett, Greenbank, Ont., possesses a good share of Cruickshank blood; is large, handsome, and of the fleshy, strong type, characteristic of that strain. He has not only rendered good service in the herds of Penketh, but has proved a boon to the farmers of the settlement who have been wise enough to profit by his use, and many of them have. The Shorthorns are all eligible for registration in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

In the spring of 1886, two females from the Aberdeen Angus Polled herd of the Messrs. Hay & Paton, of Kinnoul Park, New Lowell, Ont., were brought to Penketh along with the splendid bull, Prince Albert of Kinnoul Park, got by the grand imported Wilken bull, Waterside Standard (3374). Waterside Standard is a finely bred Pride bull by Black Standard, and his dam from the old Westside stock supplied her Majesty the Queen with the foundation of her Royal herd at Abergeldie. The females, Mayflower of Kinnoul Park and Wild Eyes, are of excellent breeding, good individually, and are proving good dams. Wild Eyes is after Waterside Valiant (3377), of the Daisy and Vine branch of the Queen tribe, and