AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

LIVE STOCK.

There are two kinds of pork: one is meat and the other is lard, and in choosing the breed of hogs or pigs and the method of feeding for his purpose the farmer must make a proper choice. Pork is in demand for food, and for food man wants lean meat with only a right proportion of fat intimately interspersed with no more muscle than will serve to carry around the load of fat. For bacon and hams the pigs are fed upon grass or clover in large part, and upon flesh-making materials. They must also have age and size; for lard the pigs are crowded with corn and slaughtered at the end of one season's feeding. It is easily seen that the two cases differ entirely, and the requirements of breeds of animals and kind of feeding are equally different. This point seems to have been completely overlooked in the discussion of this subject.

A subscriber at Swanton, Neb., asks how to feed ground oil-cake to brood sows and pigs.

We suppose our correspondent means linseed oil-cake, ground. Oil cake meal must be fed with great caution to sows heavy with pig. In excess, it is likely to produce premature delivery. For a sow during the whole time of pregnancy, it may be mixed (say one pint) with her their labor and manure to a few acres other food every day, and it will benefit and get them in good condition as a beher digestion, and she will have an easi- ginning to better things. er delivery. But when she is near farrowing it will not do to begin feeding, unless in such small quantities as a tablespoonful. After the sow has farrowed it is perfectly safe and one of the best foods to regulate her flow of milk. But feed very little of any strong food immediately after farrowing, because of the danger of developing milk fever. Cool bran mashes are best for a few days after farrowing.

The best way to give this oil-cake meal is to soak it in boiling water, and then mix in with other food. The brood sow with pigs, needs sloppy food to increase her yield of milk for the pigs. Cornmeal is too heating. Ground oats and middlings are better, and one quart of oil-cake meal may be added with profit. As soon as the pigs get large enough to eat by themselves, middlings and oil-cake meal (one of oil-meal to four ofmiddlings), scalded in boiling water, will be excellent to start them. They may be allowed, also, a few oats to try their teeth on. The middlings and oil meal will furnish food to start the bones and muscles, and give a rangy frame. Young pigs want to grow, not lay on fat. The milk of the brood sow, fed properly, will grow rangy and not fat pigs, but the brood soon gets beyond her power to supply.

THE DAIRY.

Pea meal is now considered to be the richest food for the production of milk and butter, especially the latter. No doubt it is a most excellent food, containing a very large quantity of nutriment. But cows cannot live upon peameal alone. Butter is the most nutritious of all human foods, containing nothingbut availablenutriment but we cannot live upon it, and a large quantity of it would lead to serious disorders of the digestive organs and an early death. We must eat a large proportion of bread with it to make it healthful. It is precisely so with pea meal. It is the butter of the cows' ration, while hay is the bread, and a very small portion of it can be used with safety. Cotton seed meal has been misused in the same way that pea meal is now being abused, in the forcing of cows. A very safe and good proportion of pea meal is as follows: 100 Pounds of peas, 200 pounds of bran, and 300 pounds of corn, all ground finely together, and 12 pounds a day of this is as much as any cow should be asked to di-

A skim-cheese is accounted for food simply because it has too much cheesy matter for the butter it contains—rich in curd and poor in fat—a liberal share of butter being rightfully considered essential to good cheese. There is a wide difference between a cheese having twice as much fat as curd and one which contains twice as much curd as fat. A fool can dissinguish between them. Deliver Morris.... me from cheese rich in curd and poor in fat. I have seen too much of it and I most earnestly advise cheese makers who desire to make wholesome cheese, and to do unto others as they would have others do to them proved would be a second have others do to them, never to buy cows giving milk too poor to make butgiving milk of an opposite quality.

Virden Elkhorn...

Flour, patent Flour, strong Flour, XXXX Flour, superfine...

FLOUR.

WOOD.

THE FARM.

The easiest way to rot straw for use of manure is to compost it with lime and earth, and make it up into aflat heap so as to keep it moist. This will be less trouble than covering it in furrows with lime. Another way would be to spread the straw over the ground, scatter lime over it when it is wet, and plough it all in and leave until spring, when ashes and guano could be used with potatoes or any other crop. If, however, it is more convenient to put the straw in large among it. It is also in demand for lard, furrows and lime it and plough it in beds, and the lard manufacturer wants a pig this method is quite free from objection.

The most interesting fact just now for farmers to consider is how they can reduce the cost of their products. Without discussing this question fully it may be now sufficient to suggest that the two most important aids to this result are good tillage and manure, and one of these alone without the other will be of little effect. Thorough tillage is a matter of mere skillful labor, while manure is the result of a long previous management in keeping stock and growing crops for feeding them. Usually the farmer who has the manure has the skill and gives the labor to fit his land thoroughly, and so he is not just now complaining very much. It is not possible therefore for other farmers to make this change suddenly, but they must grow up to it. They should not be disheartened on this account, for the farmer above all other men must work and wait. Let them do the best they can now in tilling their soil as perfectly as possible, and confine

There were exported from New York during the week ending August 1, 7608 packages of butter and 59,057 of cheese. against 18,412 packages of butter and 83.373 of cheese during the correspond. ing week last season.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

							
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MAYORALTY.

1886.

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg

Gentlemen, -- Your votes and influence are respectfully solicited for

AS MAYOR FOR 1886.

MAYORALTY

To the Electors of the City of Winnipeg:

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TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarhoza. Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bower Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden (olds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. U SED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in

the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, The PAIN-KULLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the Price 25c. and 50c. per

PROSPECTUS

advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFAGE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S'ACADEMY

WIN G,MAN.

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils' as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

The Scholastic Year, comprising ten months, consists of two sessions, commencing respectively on the Third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of January.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$20.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50 Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours.) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00, Washing \$15.00, Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00, Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert. Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work de not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpacca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses, will oblige by asking information at the Academy, If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be pravided with a Toilet Box. a Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; at o a sufficient supply of Underlinen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Vell.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such furnish

Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient fands to purchase such clothing as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other institutions will not see admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Diractress. Pupils are admitted at any time, charges dating from entrance. No deduction will be made for partial absence, of for withdrawal before the close of a session, unless in case of illness, or for other grave and unavoidable reasons. Pupils are allowed to receive visitors on Sundays, from one to three o'clock, and on Thursdays from one to five p. m. Only Parents, Guardians and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted.

Address

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-THE-

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50, Suits Worth \$18 at \$10, Suits Worth \$22,50, \$12

rcoats a Specialty.

CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.C.B., Superintendent theorems of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting. Whereas it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered twenty-seven and intituled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in affect enacted, that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that affect, the sale, gift, or disp sal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the Northwest Territories, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall i cur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a zerm of not more than six months or te both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had: Now know ye, that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift, or other disposal to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada or in any part thereof any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being selis or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties of the said Adc. In witness wh



MILITARY BOUNTY GRANT.

To all whom it may concern:

Attention is called to the following Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, providing for the Military Bounty Grant to each member of the enrolled Militia Force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppressiou of the recent Indian and Half-Breed outbreak in the Northwest.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

CHAP. 73.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the Northwest. (Assented to 20th July, 1885.)

Whereas it is right to recognize the ervices of the members of the enrolled militia actively engaged in suppressing the late half-breed and Indian outbreak in the Northwest, by giving to each, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the Militia Act, a grant of land; and it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The Governor-General in Council is hereby authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the sup-pression of the Indian and half breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now past, including officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (comprising an area of 320 acres in all) of any even-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories open for homestead and preemption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly authorized substitute, shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated, on or before the first day of August,

eighteen hundred and eighty-six.
Provided that the said grantee, or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as aforesaid, by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty six, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act. 1883:" Provided also, that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the pro-visions of the said Act to obtain entry for a homestead: And provided further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee, as hereinbefore provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and on compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the said Act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

2. Any person entitled under the fore going provisions to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, three hundred and twenty acres of land as a homestead, in the manner and subect to the terms and conditions herein before prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay cutting purposes; but any person choosing to take scrip as herein provided must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty six.

3. All grants of land or scrip, as the case may be, issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall be made by the Minister of the Interior, upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, under clause twenty-one of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883;" and all scrip issued under the second section of the Act shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause twenty-one, and also of clause twenty-two of the said Act.

4. The entries to be made and the

patents to be issued under this Act shall not be subject to dues and charges exacted in the case of ordinary homestead

Change of Time!

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as f.llows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45a m. (via St. Vincent, Croekston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES.

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App y to the City Ticket Office of the St.
Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railyway,
363 Main street, Winnipeg.
H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD. GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE, ITALIANA, STATE, WHITE STAR & NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS