

AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

LIVE STOCK.

Be careful about the transition from grass to dry food. The time will soon be here when the change must be made. Frosts will not be long in coming now. Keep watch of the sheep. When the pastures begin to fail be prompt in supplementing them with extra food. If the sheep is permitted through neglect to do this, to fall off, the fleece is not only injured, but the animal goes into the winter in an imperfect condition, and that may mean serious disaster before the winter is ended. It is a very careless man who will allow this. His flock has had good pasture during the summer and is in good condition. Without much cost or trouble the animal is ready to go into the winter in magnificent condition, but simply through neglect for a few weeks, he tears down a portion of what has been built up during the summer. Don't do it, reader. Don't let a pound of flesh be lost. Have everything in readiness to supply what the pasture fields fail to supply, and have the flock accustomed to dry food when the season comes that they must be fed upon it entirely.

As profits are now becoming less and less in most agricultural operations, all of the economies must be more closely studied. A premium is always given to those who raise the best cattle. The best 1,400 to 1,600 lb. steer brings from one to two cents more per pound than the common one. Now let us suppose, as frequently happens, that both weigh at the same figure. Two cents per pound on 1,500 lbs. gives a difference of \$30 per head. This is a large margin. Now the common steer does not weigh 1,500 lbs. until he is about four years old, but the best fed steers weigh 1,500 lbs. at twenty-four to thirty months. The common steer is fed eighteen months longer, and this steer has consumed at least \$30 more food; it has therefore cost \$30 more than the best steer, and this makes the fearful balance of \$60 against the common steer. Now what has made all this difference? The first great difference is found at the end of the first six months of the calf. The best calf has been fed liberally, has had milk for three months, and perhaps five, and was taught to eat oats or bran or middlings, or has had 1 lb. of linseed meal for the second three months, and weighs probably 550 to 650 lbs., while the common calf has been turned to grass alone after the first two or three months, and only weighs 350 lbs. The second six months the best calf is fed upon the best rowen hay or early-cut clover, and grain enough to keep growing steadily and rapidly, so that it weighs 1,000 lbs. or upwards at one year, while the common calf weighs only 500 lbs. If a profit is to be made, the calf must never cease growing, for this calf-growth is the foundation of a good steer, and no cattle feeder can afford to neglect the calf or to feed it scantily at any time. The future profit is absolutely dependent on the liberal feeding of the calf.

THE DAIRY.

Milk is one of the most absorbent of liquids, and is affected by the food consumed by the cows and even by odours in the air breathed by them. When the food or water or air is foul or unhealthy the milk is at once impregnated, and shows it by the taste and odour or rapid decomposition. A dead animal in a neighbouring field, water filled with vegetable germs from decomposed matter, wild onions, garlic, and other odorous or ill-flavoured herbs; poisonous plants, which would otherwise destroy the cows, as in the well known disease known as "milk sickness," have each and all been known quite frequently to affect the milk so much as to make it unfit for use and even dangerous or fatal to persons using it. While the cow, relieved by the absorptive character of milk, has escaped injury. These facts should be widely spread abroad and made known to dairymen and others who keep cows or but one cow for family use.

A writer in an exchange hurls whole chunks of wisdom at us, when he says that when a buttermaker has a cow that gives a large mess of milk so poor in fat that it does not pay him to keep her, he is generally advised to "sell her to a cheesemaker," because milk poor in butter is supposed to be rich in curd, says Prof. Arnold. If a cheesemaker really wants to make cheese out of that kind of milk, he had better buy the buttermaker's skim-milk than his skim milk cows. Sweet skim milk will furnish such a cheesemaker just what he wants—milk poor in fat and abounding in curd—and he can always buy skim-milk cheaper than he can raise it. It will make no difference with his cheese whether his milk was skimmed artificially or was born skimmed, both having the same characteristic quality of being rich in curd and poor in fat.

THE FARM.

There is some evidence that smoke from burning charcoal, when it is spread over a heap of potatoes, will check the tendency to rot. Air-slacked lime is also said to have the same effect when sprinkled on the heap. This would indicate that carbon is deficient in the potato, which perhaps, one cause of the rot. A little charcoal put in the hill with potato sets will bring a crop sound and smooth.

Weeds should not be permitted to go to seed. What looks worse than to see in a grass field, among a growing crop, towering weeds so flourishing that it is plain that they have taken the life blood of the soil from the legitimate product of the soil. This year they take so much fertility; if let go to seed next year they will take twice as much, and the owner of the land can realize the truth of the old adage. "One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding."

On many farms weeds not known before follow the appearance of the traveling threshing machine. The seeds which are grown on one farm are thus spread over the entire neighborhood. They get into the manure pile, and are thus carried to places where they are not looked for, and get a headway which years of hard labour will not entirely reverse. Careful farmers should look to this, and have the threshing machine well cleaned when coming from farms known to be foul.

On land naturally adapted to wheat it is a good plan to plough a little deeper for this crop than for any other. Wheat is a hearty feeder on mineral fertilizers, especially the phosphates, and these on most cultivated soils are more abundant a little below the usual depth of ploughing than near the surface. But it is more important to get a mellow seed bed and well-compacted ground underneath it for wheat than for any other crop. The deep ploughing for wheat should be early enough to insure this. Late ploughing had better be shallow.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Beef, mutton, pork, and various meats with their respective market prices.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists wholesale prices for various types of cattle and sheep.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of fish.

VEGETABLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of vegetables.

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of fruit.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of hay and straw.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of grain.

FLOUR.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists prices for various types of flour.



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 suppression of the recent Indian and Half-Breed outbreak in the Northwest.

By order, JOHN R. HALL, Secretary.

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 services 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 suppression of the Indian and half breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now past, including officers, non-commissioned-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 pre-emption 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 per- form the entry made as aforesaid, by com- mencing 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 provisions 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 foregoing 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 subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore 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 entries.

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

GO TO

RYAN'S

where you will find the

Largest Stock in the Country

We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.

THOS. RYAN.

Liberal Discounts to Clergymen & Colleges.

CANADA.—By the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, C.C.B., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. To all whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.—Greeting. Whereas it is and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things it is enacted, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs may, upon the petition of 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 incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not more than six months or to 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 Honourable 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, of 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, sells 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 Act. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office, in the city of Ottawa, this Nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1885. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Superintendent-General, Indian Affairs.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by the Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, was founded on August, 1855, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarded. The terms have been fixed as follows: \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a rock 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 order, 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. BONIFACE, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. WINNIPEG, 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, \$30.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$7.50. 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 \$5.00. Entrance Fee (payable once) \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Callisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca 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 provided with a Toilet Box, Knife, Fork, Tea and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Underlinen, six Table Napkins, six Towels and a Black and White Bobinet Veil. Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such articles as may be required, also materials for Drawing, Fancy Work, etc. Pupils from other Institutions will not be admitted without a recommendation from Superiors. Books and Letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year, on Thursdays from one to five p.m. Only Parents, Guardians, and such persons as are duly authorized, will be admitted. Address: SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Man.

Hall and Lowe

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE

461 Main Street

NEAR IMPERIAL BANK

We Have Now the Most Commodious Studio in the Northwest.

P. QUEALY, B-O-O-T-S-I

Experimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style, 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

THE GREAT Canadian Line,

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor cars and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making a quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Time. Lists train routes and schedules between various cities like Winnipeg, St. Paul, and Chicago.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

FAST MAIL SHORT LINE

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all Points in Canada and the Eastern Provinces.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago.

It is the Only Line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world through Milwaukee to Chicago, without change.

It is the Only Company owning two distinct and separate lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Passengers from Manitoba make close connections with trains of this Company in the Union Depot at St. Paul, and secure the advantage of beautiful scenery, safe, comfortable and rapid transit, and courteous attention, which are afforded by no other route in the same degree.

Through Tickets, Time Tables, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and full information may be obtained from the coupon ticket agents of the Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, in Manitoba and Minnesota.

Roswell Miller, General Manager, J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager, A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen. Passenger Agent, Geo. H. Clark, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, J. T. Clark, General Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, 407 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 38 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken,

CITY TICKET AGENT.