



#### THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,  
It's the thing you leave undone  
That gives you a bit of a heartache  
At the setting of the sun.  
The tender word forgotten;  
The letter you did not write;  
The flower you did not send, dear,  
Are your haunting ghosts at night?

The stone you might have lifted  
Out of a brother's way;  
The bit of heartsome counsel  
You were hurried too much to say;  
The loving touch of the hand, dear,  
The gentle, winning tone  
Which you had no time nor thought for  
With troubles enough of your own.

Those little acts of kindness  
So easily out of mind,  
Those chances to be angels  
Which we poor mortals find,  
They come in night and silence,  
Each sad, reproachful wreath,  
When hope is faint and flagging  
And a chill has fallen on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,  
And sorrow is all too great,  
To suffer our slow compassion  
That carries until too late;  
And it isn't the thing you do, dear,  
It's the thing you leave undone  
Which gives you a bit of a heartache  
At the setting of the sun.



WE commend these words to our readers:—No live stock promises better average returns for the next five years than beef cattle. For seven years past the beef industry has been undergoing a readjustment, which has during the past two years placed it upon a more stable basis. The immense ranch is no longer in the way of smaller herds. Speculators no longer regard the bovine a bonanza, and the situation assures normal, steady and profitable returns on feeding and grazing enterprises. The reduced supply throughout the country encourages the belief that the breeder will secure large profits. Cattle of all ages are in demand. If the cows and heifers are bred carefully, being mated with pure-bred bulls of the best quality, the produce for 1895 and following years will be of advanced value and paying property.

LAST week we had additional evidence of the world-wide influence of Ontario's exhibit at the World's Fair, in the presence in the Province of Mr. J. Steyr, of Birbeck West, Cape Colony, South Africa, who was attracted by the excellence of the dairy display made by Ontario and in consequence of which he came here to learn what he could about the industry. Mr. Steyr's father, a Dutch Boer, possesses one of the largest ranches in South Africa, there being about 200 milch cows kept. It was learned that the skim milk given by these kine is at present thrown away, so crude are the dairying methods in the fertile country he belongs to. His visit is likely to cause a revolution in dairying in South Africa. He bears testimony to the high state of development here, and he will introduce many of our methods at once in his own country. Thus enlightenment spreads. It may interest many of our readers to know that while the fame of Ontario dairying has not yet reached South Africa except via the World's Fair, the fame of Canada's manufactures has been firmly established there by the enterprise of the Massey-Harris Company, whose goods go very extensively over every community of the great south of the Dark Continent, as well as to all other parts of the globe where the

march of civilization has penetrated, bearing the name of Canada and the repute of her artisans and bringing her and her excellence prominently before the world.

*The Australasian*, of a late date, contains the following contribution from Mr. J. A. Wallace Dunlop, Glen Wallace, Powong, Australia, on the origin of Ayrshire cattle: "The following has been handed down to me as the origin of these cattle: My great grandfather, John Dunlop, about the year 1710, put a Devon bull to some Guernsey cows, and a Guernsey bull to some Devon cows; selections were made and recrossed, from which crosses sprang the renowned 'Dunlop' or 'Ayrshire cattle.' It is a matter of family history that the foregoing is the true origin of the Ayrshire cattle."

BUTTER statistics recently published in the United States give some curious facts. The census return shows the enormous aggregate of 600,000 tons, or 1,200,000,000 pounds, manufactured in the United States in 1890, and the quantity has increased since. It is computed that the product would require 1,000 freight trains of 30 cars each, and each car carrying 20 tons, to transport it. Iowa seems to be the largest butter producer—her returns three years being 100,000,000 pounds, worth \$21,000,000. Illinois stood next with 95,000,000, worth \$20,000,000. Wisconsin's product was 45,000,000 pounds, worth \$9,000,000, and Minnesota's nearly as great—being worth \$8,000,000, while Michigan's was worth \$7,500,000. In 1885 the assessed value of the cows was \$700,000,000, more than the capital of all the national banks at that time. Incredible as it may seem, it appears that the annual dairy butter product in the United States exceeds in value that of all the lumber, wheat, and iron combined. That, at any rate, is the statement of a statistician who publishes the results of his figuring.

DURING last month statistics came to hand showing the volume of the hay trade of Great Britain, which, as every farmer knows, was, last year, a failure. The figures will interest Canadians as they show that Canada to a greater extent than any other country except the United States took advantage of the situation, to extend her trade. The quantity of hay im-

ported during the year was 263,050, compared with 61,237 tons during the previous year. Of the whole quantity, the United States supplied 101,132 tons against 11,588 in 1892; Canada, 63,175 tons against 13,120; Holland, 28,332 tons; Russia, 27,691 tons; the Argentine States, 24,594 tons; and Australia, 49 tons. The importations from Holland and Russia are regarded with much apprehension, the fear being that they may bring disease, and especially the cholera, which has been more or less prevalent in both countries. English consumers express a hope that the Canadian and American exporters will in future discard wire binding, as there is danger to the animals from swallowing fragments which are occasionally found in the hay which has thus been tied up.

THE country is flooded with "facts and figures" of our agricultural and dairy resources. If we take stock of our assets, so to put it, we find that there are 836 cheese factories operated in 1892, an increase of 18 over 1891, not including private dairies. The cheese output shows the enormous increase of nearly twelve million lbs. with prices 20 cents per one hundred lbs. better. The cash receipts for cheese exceed those of 1891 by \$1,303,155. The making of creamery butter and the starting of new creameries show good advance. Of 27 butter factories reporting, the output of butter was 67,809 lbs., compared with 48,851 lbs. in 1891. As to live stock there is a very fair distribution. The horses are reported to be worth \$55,812,920; the cattle, \$45,518,475; the sheep, \$8,569,557; and hogs, \$5,479,093. The total value of the live stock \$117,501,495, compared with \$108,721,076 in 1891. Surely there is comfort in a review of these figures which prove the wealth of the banner province of the Dominion.

To a western co-laborer we are indebted for this pithy advice:—The worst use to which good manure can be put is to cart it to the fields and leave it in heaps to be spread in the spring. The result of this mistake will be that the soluble part of the manure will be washed into the ground under the heaps, saturating the soil there to excess, causing the crop to grow to excess, and fall down and lodge, or if it is wheat, to rust and become worthless, while the rest of the land is robbed of its share. The best use to put the manure to, is to draw it to the field on the snow in low sleds, making it easier to load and draw and spread, and scatter it at once where it is intended to make use of it. It is then doing the most good it can. It speedily sinks in the snow to the ground, and there is absorbed and in the spring it is easily turned under at the first opportunity, often saving two or three weeks and sometimes a month in the sowing of the oat crop, thus making it safe, when otherwise it would have to contend with every risk possible. Nothing can be lost in this way, for whatever is made soluble by decomposition goes into the land just where it is wanted. If the manure is kept in the yard until the spring there is the delay and the difficulty in getting it on the land, saturated as it is with the melting snow or early rains, and softened by the thawing.

ON the 14th of last month Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell was entertained to a banquet by the Canadian Manufacturers, then in session in Toronto. His speech was a magnificent exposition of the trade relations of Canada and other countries. Naturally, coming after his trip to Australia, the hon. gentleman dwelt at length on trade with the Antipodean colonies. In the course of his speech he made the following remarks than which a higher compliment was never paid to a Canadian manufacturing firm:—You must not expect the Government to do the manufacturing, to pay the cost of sending your goods across the ocean, to sell them for you and then to give you the proceeds. If we did that,