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of the winter, every farmer's house or shanty should be provided with a good cellar. This cellar is entered by a "trap-door" in the floor of the "every day room." Cellars vary in size according to the requirements of the family. A house 16 by 20 feet inside could have one 12 by 16 feet, 6 feet deep or deeper according to the soil. In this all vegetables, &c., are stored during the latter part of September or early in October. It is usual to board the sides of the cellar. The safety of all vegetables, &c., depends on the proper "banking up" all around the foundation, this is done with the clay taken from the cellar.

As log houses require a great deal of yearly repairs and constant use of the broom, the "lumber" or frame house is considered preferable, and unless the settler is located where he can cut and hew logs and call a "Bee" and build his own house, ready sawn lumber is the cheapest.

Cattle sheds are run up in a hurry, plastering the logs between with, very often, the droppings of the cattle. This shed when "banked" all around with about 2 feet of manure makes a good warm stable for winter.

### MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.

In this country, the absence of agricultural newspapers—those farmers' friends—which might, if they did exist, assist the incoming settler in ideas as to the best and cheapest mode of management of live stock where five to six months winter may always be calculated on, throws a responsibility on the writers' shoulders; but an attentive ear to old settlers' opinions and statements on this head, although condensed to suit the pages of this pamphlet, may give, at least, a rough idea as to the preliminary steps necessary to ensure success in the purchasing and management of live stock. When all the circumstances of the farmer are taken into consideration, when it is considered that not only the men employed on the farm but the cattle also are productive labourers, when the stimulus to industry as well as circulation of capital is taken into careful account, the capital employed in agriculture not only puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labour, but adds a much greater value to the annual produce of the land, while it increases the real wealth and revenue of its inhabitants, after all, a great source of the wealth of nations is derived from successful stock-raising.

Live stock should be an object of the utmost importance to the settler in the new country. Here is, indeed, a larger field for the breeding, rearing, and management of cattle. The Devon breed of cattle has hitherto given entire satisfaction both in Ontario and Manitoba.

Herds of "carelessly" bred cattle are driven in from the United States, all through the summer months, and although many, perhaps 50 per cent. of these are "scallawags," yet a careful judge can pick out at least a few passable animals. Winnipeg seems to be the head centre for this traffic, and the settler can, after "locating" his land, proceed there by rail and select the stock at leisure.