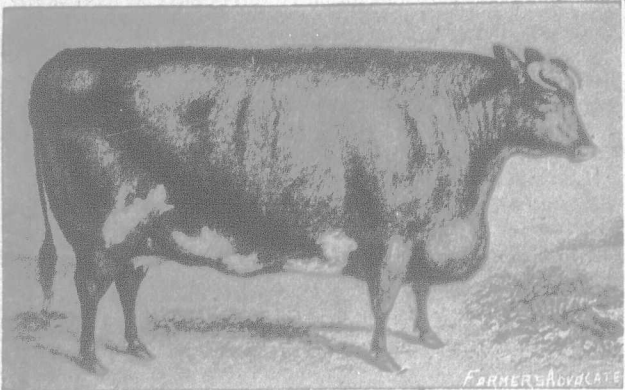


PLYMOUTH, 1865.

Lord Chancellor (20160); bred by Jonas Webb, Bramham; exhibited by Mr. Sharpe, Courtlands.

Corrinne, Vol. XVI., p. 398, bred and exhibited by Mr. Woods, Stanwick Park.

1865 brings to notice that Jonas Webb could not only breed Southdowns, but could breed cattle to win at the Royal. *Lord Chancellor* was by *Usurer*, the Mason bull, bred by Lord Spencer, and bought by Lord Ducie to cross upon the Duchesses. *Usurer* was a blot upon the escutcheon of the Duchesses of Wetherby and Tortworth for a time, but the wisdom of the out-cross was eventually proved. The dam was of Mr. Bates' favorite Cambridge Rose family.



NECKLACE.

FIRST AT THE ROYAL, 1842. TWIN WITH BRACELET.

Two years' shows were withheld on account of cattle plague.

LEICESTER, 1868.

Commander-in-Chief (21451); bred and exhibited by T. C. Booth, Warlaby.

Lady Fragrant, Vol. XVII., p. 568; bred and exhibited by T. C. Booth, Warlaby.

1868 was a memorable year for Warlaby, as *Commander-in-Chief*, a bull of mighty presence, won in aged bull class, and *Lady Fragrant* in cow section, while *Jolly Queen*, a beautiful cow, was 2nd. She was afterwards imported to the U. S. *Bolivar* here put in his first appearance, and won as a yearling. His old coat had been preserved (he was a light roan), and the old hair was stained and discolored—looking rusty, as it were—but nothing could approach him in straightness of outline. I asked the herdsman how he preserved the old coat? "Sure and it's buttermilk." "Externally?" "I just dab him with it, and he gets a quart of sour buttermilk in his new milk." Here probably is the secret of the starter for buttermaking. An illiterate man was using this sour buttermilk as an aid to digestion thirty years ago, and those who attended the Royal shows in those days did not fail to be struck with the wealth of flesh and extraordinary coats carried by the young things Mr. Meadows showed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Export Steer.

In reading over Mr. Lynch's paper on "Export Steer Producing" in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of February 20th, I notice that he says he has an easy job, but that he makes it hard by trying to produce a steer at a profit. Why not talk about cattle, as that would include heifers, as heifers are readily sold at from six pence to nine pence per stone of fourteen pounds over steers on the Old Country market, which, of course, is our export market. He goes on to say, "Get calves and give them good feed." I say it is better to get good calves, and the result will be good pay and no loss of money, as I hold there is no man in Manitoba who has any money to lose. There are, I claim, two requisites necessary for success—money and judgment. I have seen lots of men with lots of money fail, but I have never seen a man with good judgment fail, even when starting with very little money. I will pass over the "stealing, and feeding at some other people's expense" system spoken of by Mr. Lynch, and will not touch the ranchmen, as I agree with Mr. Lynch we can beat them. Thirty-six dollars for the cow is about right, but why charge interest? He has got value for his money as a speculator. This is putting profit against the interest, and whichever makes the most stick to it, if you wish to make money.

I differ with him as to the depreciation in value. As an instance, I offered a three-year-old heifer for \$35 three years ago, but did not sell. She went blind on three teats, and I killed her last fall. She dressed 760 pounds, and I got 6c. per pound—\$45.60. Was that losing money? Next, "keep of cow and calf"—\$12, according to Mr. Lynch's statement. Butter pays more than double that, so really you have the calf for nothing, and \$12 to take with it. He holds the butter high. He leaves us in the dark as to what breed of cattle. I have good Shorthorn grades, and keep a pedigreed Shorthorn bull, which I consider fills the bill. My ideal is a beast weighing 550 to 700 pounds dressed. Some buyers want large, heavy steers, many of them being more like animated scarecrows than anything else, and the reason they give for this preference is that they want to "fill the ship."

I think the new abattoir in Winnipeg and the scheme for killing cattle there and sending the dressed meat to the Old Country is a good scheme. As Mr. Lynch expects criticism, I need not apologize. JAMES MILLIKEN, Pipestone Municipality, Man.

Myrtle Farmers' Elevator.

The following are seeking incorporation as "The Myrtle Farmers' Elevator Co." with \$100,000 capital: R. McCullough, J. Little, E. W. Smith, A. Phillips, A. Reimer, J. L. Wilson, and J. L. Jones.

Important Meeting of Grain Standards Board.

A very important meeting of the western members of the Grain Standards Board was held in Winnipeg the first week of April. There were present: Hon. F. Young and Jas. Riddell, M.P.'s; Peter Ferguson, Kenlis, Assa.; R. J. Phin, Moosomin; S. C. Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle; Jas. Elder, Virden; K. Campbell, of Brandon; Chas. C. Castle, Foxton; W. B. Underhill, Melita; C. Johnson, Baldur; with S. Spink, of Winnipeg, as chairman, and C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as secretary of the meeting.

The inspection, mixing and grading of grain was fully discussed, and the resolutions passed by the Board show that the interests that have been opposing each other are coming together, and that a unanimous effort is being made to restore and maintain the high quality of Manitoba hard wheat on the world's markets. There is no gainsaying that the changing of grades from year to year, the "mixing," "skinning" and "doctoring" that have prevailed have very greatly injured the character of our wheat on the export market, to injury of the producer first and also to the dealer. Now an effort is being made to make the higher grades permanent, and to prevent the mixing and doctoring of wheat at terminal elevators. The resolutions passed are as follows:

"That this Board heartily concurs in the resolution passed by the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, that the evils resulting from the mixing of Manitoba grain at Fort William and other terminal elevators are injuriously affecting the reproduction of Manitoba's grain in European markets, and further be it resolved that this Board hereby expresses its positive conviction that no mixing of wheat should be permitted in cargo shipments unless the inspection certificate issued therefor shall have written across the face a statement defining the various grades entering into its composition, and no mixed cargo shall carry a straight grade certificate."

"That in order to as far as possible prevent the shipping of what is called line wheat, all inspectors should be instructed that wheat being shipped from what may be termed mixing elevators shall not pass inspection unless such wheat is fully equal to the average of a like grade at Fort William."

"Resolved, that the term 'public elevator' shall be substituted for that of 'terminal elevator,' as referred to in the letter of the department, 24th March, 1899; that public elevators are those owned or operated by any persons or corporations who are not grain dealers, but who handle grain for storage purposes only as public warehouse men; that this Board strongly recommends that all public elevators should be under government control and supervision."

"Resolved, that when inspectors are called upon to inspect grain shipped from what are called 'mixing elevators,' they shall be governed in their inspection of such grain by the general standard of grades in force at the 'public elevators,' and no grain will be allowed to pass inspection that is not fully up to the general average quality of the different grades coming out from the regular bins of the public elevators, provided that grain may be cleaned only (not mixed) under the supervision of an inspector or his deputy at any elevator without coming under the above regulations."

"That the present system of paying official grain inspectors at Winnipeg and Fort William by fees is most undesirable. Therefore be it resolved that this Board ask the Minister to cause this fee system to be at once discontinued, and that instead thereof inspectors and assistants be paid salaries. We further would respectfully suggest that inspectors' salaries should be fully commensurate with the important responsibilities of their positions."

"Be it resolved that the Board is convinced that the time has now arrived when it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the producer and the grain interests generally, that all grain grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories passing Winnipeg to Fort William, or south or east thereof, be inspected at Winnipeg and warehoused in Fort William or other eastern elevators on Winnipeg inspection."

A committee consisting of S. Spink, C. C. Castle and C. N. Bell were appointed to go to Ottawa to lay the recommendations before the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Another Canadian Dairy Expert for New Zealand.

J. A. Kinsella, for two years Superintendent of Dairying, on the Dominion Commissioner's staff, in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, has accepted a very lucrative position from the Government of New Zealand, and will shortly leave for his new field of labor. Mr. Kinsella has done good work in the Territories. He has been very painstaking in every detail of his work, and has displayed a great deal of tact and perseverance, and leaves the dairy industry in that portion of the Northwest which was under his direct supervision in a very fair way to success.

His successor is Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B. A., who has had a wide experience as buttermaker and milk tester at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and also in Assiniboia, where he has spent the past two or three summers.

Mr. Kinsella goes to join Prof. Ruddick, and together they should do great things for the dairy interests of New Zealand.

Neepawa Farmers' Institute Meeting.

[Reported for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.]

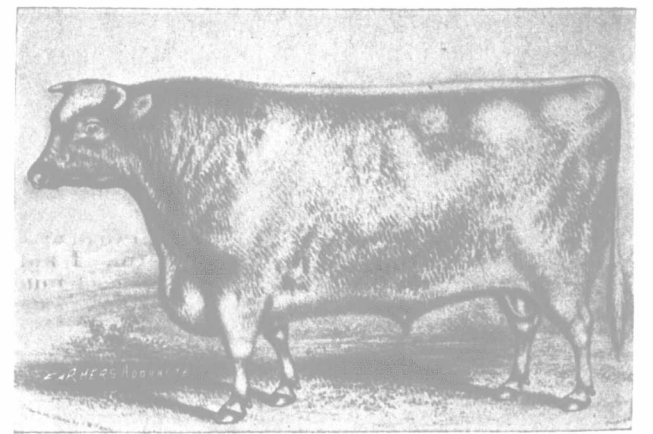
A meeting of the Neepawa Farmers' Institute was held on March 23rd, the speakers being A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Manitoba, and E. Caniff, of Winnipeg. A number of the leading farmers of the neighborhood were present, and judging by the interest and attention manifested by those present, it was evident that the subjects on which the speakers dwelt were appreciated. A very general discussion followed, and some very useful information was elicited.

A. P. Stevenson spoke on tree-planting for shelter belts and the growing of small fruits. Among other things necessary to a windbreak, the land should be thoroughly cultivated, one or two crops taken off first, the following spring plant trees three feet apart in rows, the rows at least six feet apart. Hoed crops can be grown between the rows for the first few years, or until the ground gets too much shaded. The willow should be planted on outside of grove to hold the snowdrifts from breaking down the trees within. For the latter purpose the best trees to plant are ash, elm, cottonwood, and Russian poplar—varieties being mixed in planting. In planting evergreen trees, one point of vital importance was strongly emphasized: That in planting, the roots should never be exposed to wind or sun or allowed to become dry. Our native spruce is the best for general planting; best size to plant three feet high; earth should be tramped firmly around roots. If a dry time, water once a week, and that thoroughly. Never allow grass to grow around trees.

SMALL FRUITS.

Plant strawberries in spring in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in rows, being careful not to plant too deep. Keep off all blossoms; when runners begin to spread, place something on them to hold them stationary, so that they may strike root. If you are not prepared to do this, don't attempt strawberry growing. Mulch with clean straw when ground is frozen six to eight inches deep; uncover in spring. Good varieties—Wilson and Crescent. With currants and gooseberries, the secret of success lies in two words—manure and prune. Rows six feet apart, and four feet apart in rows. Cut out oldest wood. Ashes for mildew in gooseberries; white hellebore for the currant worm. Best varieties: Currants, Rabycastle; gooseberries, Houghton. Red raspberries should be planted in rows 6 ft. apart, 2 ft. apart in rows. Allow canes to form matted row, but never to exceed eighteen inches in width, all suckers outside of said width to be treated as weeds, good cultivation to be given up to time fruit is fully formed. All Black Cap varieties to be planted in rows eight feet apart, and three feet apart in rows. On approach of cold weather, all canes to be laid down lengthwise in rows and entirely covered with earth. No use in attempting to grow this fruit unless this essential to success is carried out every fall. Older is the best variety for general planting.

A general discussion followed on the growing of crab apples and plums, when the following points were brought out: Best location for growing crab trees is a northern exposure, with land sloping to north. Most prolific and hardy varieties, the Transcendent and Hyslop. Some protection to trunk of tree is necessary to escape sunscald. This may consist in wrapping trunk with brown paper, burlap, or boxing with boards, to be done in fall and removed in spring. The improved native plum appears to be fairly hardy wherever tried, and should have more attention paid to its cultivation, as of large fruits it is our most promising variety. The Cheany is, perhaps, the best variety yet grown; trees should be planted ten feet apart each way, trained on a single stem eighteen inches from the ground, then headed out.



FORTH (17866).

FIRST AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1861.

STUBBLE BURNING.

Mr. Caniff then explained the working and benefits of his stubble-burning machine. He said that he had only three years' experience with his machine, and was not yet offering it for sale, but was having three made for the purpose of testing and showing the farmers what they could do. They would be tried on Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head, and on the farm of the Hon. Thos. Greenway, at Crystal City. He did not claim to know all about stubble burning, but had given it considerable thought and attention; had noticed