

the land may be left for a few weeks, but as soon as the thistles begin to show, and while the warm dry weather of the fall continues, a second plowing should be given which should be as deep as the quality and condition of the land will admit. Some excellent farmers harrow and cultivate after this plowing, others leave it in the rough state claiming that it works better in the spring. No plow should be used either in this or the first plowing which does not cut the ground clean and turn the thistle roots well on top. Early and thorough plowing, and plenty of harrowing will rid any farm of thistles; if all are kept cut in the fence corners and pastures. We have known farmers who worked their fields well but neglected their fence corners, or sides, the result was, enough thistles grew here to keep the farm more or less seeded. Keep all weeds out of the fence corners; if you can't cut them yourself, hire a man to do it, it will pay one hundred per cent. Where corners cannot be mowed, a long handled cycle will be found very handy for this purpose. With this tool the thistles and weeds can be cut very close to the ground, and much more rapidly than can be done by a spud. We have found this tool very useful to cut weeds in grain, one man with a long handled cycle will cut as many thistles out of grain (and do as little damage), as three men will do with spuds. No matter how thick the thistles are they should all be cut out of grain before it begins to tell, and out of peas before they begin to run.

We have cleaned some very thick fields in one season and raised a crop at the same time, by giving the fall treatment spoken of above. The next spring sowing to roots, generally turnips, plowing twice before sowing, the last time very deeply, harrowing, and when necessary cultivating, after each plowing (where carrots or mangolds are grown only one spring plowing can be given), time should be given between each plowing to let the weeds start, and sometimes between the harrowings. After the field is drilled and seed sown, cultivate as frequently as weeds appear. Do not let any live above ground; and the next year if the fence corners were kept clean no thistles will be seen, no matter how bad they were the year before. The frequent cultivation will considerably increase the crop grown.—[A. E.]

Revised Statutes.

We have received the "Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, being a consolidation of the revised statutes of Ontario, 1887, with the subsequent public general acts of the Legislature of Ontario," they are two handsomely bound volumes, containing 2,784 pages. The Government have done wisely to put the laws of the Province in so compact and comprehensive a shape.

In response to inquiries on tanning skins, we give the following directions: Take two parts alum and one part saltpetre; pulverize finely; mix and rub in on flesh side of skin, or simply sprinkle on it. Then put away for twenty-four hours, when the mixture may be rubbed off.

The import trade in frozen meats to Europe amounted to 172,023 cases last year from Australia, and 12,969 cases from New Zealand, against 61,352 from the former in 1886, and 17,594 from the latter. In 1883, however, there were 275,881 cases from the larger island, and 51,651 from the smaller.

Who Should Emigrate?

The Dominion was at first occupied by hardy pioneers from Europe, men and women with strong hands and kind, generous hearts, who through long years of toil and hardship laid the foundation of our now prosperous country, the area of which is 3,500,000 square miles, much of which is very fertile and capable of supporting comfortably an immense population. All who come to Canada and wish to be prosperous, must work; the climate, the country and our people demand it. Those without means, who wish to live a lazy, listless life, should not come here, but a splendid field is open to the energetic, intelligent, honest farm servants of either sex. Men and women who know how, and are willing to work—those who understand farm work in Great Britain—will soon become good workmen here if they are in earnest. We know many young men who landed in Canada with little or no means, ten or fifteen years ago, who are well-to-do farmers now. All depends on their honesty, energy and skill. Those who are doing fairly well in Europe should stay where they are. Old and middle-aged people should be very cautious about coming unless they bring money with them. And even then we would advise them to stay in the older provinces. To all who come with money, we would say, learn the ways of the country before you invest. Caution in this matter has saved many a man from poverty. Many who have come without taking this precaution have lost all they possessed. The Dominion requires thousands of honest men and women who understand agricultural pursuits. Those having capital will do best, other things being equal; but all who have strong and willing hands will certainly do well. We do not advise tradesmen or mechanics to emigrate unless they cannot get work at home, or have friends here to assist them in obtaining situations on their arrival. Farmers will not hire men who have not previously worked on farms, and are not skilled workmen. If the Scotch crofters now emigrating are anything like our early Scotch settlers they are sure to succeed; Scotchmen, as a class, succeed as well or better than any others, but to be successful they must have the same qualifications required by all others. Those who have capital to invest will find broad and profitable fields here. Interest is high and money wanted, but caution is needed when investing.

Hungarian Grass or Millet.

Where the fall wheat is killed out, an abundance of rich nutritious hay can be raised by plowing and thoroughly working the land, reducing it to a very fine friable condition, and sowing to Hungarian Grass or Millet. The former is finer and matures sooner than the latter, and is preferred by many. The Millet though coarser and later gives larger yields, perhaps not quite as good in quality, though the difference is not great; both should be cut when in bloom before any seed is formed. If properly cured the hay is very nutritious, great care should be taken in curing it. If it must or is exposed to rains after being cut it is almost worthless. Wilt the swath the same as clover and make in cock; the sooner it is got in condition to cock the better. See that it is in good order when put in the mow. Where the land is in good condition one peck will be enough per acre, and in no case would we sow more than half a bushel.

Farmers' Clubs.

Dominion Farmers' Council.

[The Dominion Farmers' Council meets in the city of London, Ont., on the third Thursday of every month, at 1 o'clock p. m. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, A. LEHMANN, LONDON, ONT. This Council has now on hand pamphlets containing its Constitution and By-laws, with an account of its origin, objects, etc., also a form of Constitution and By-laws suitable for Farmers' Clubs, which will, on application to the Secretary, be distributed free to all parties having in contemplation the organization of clubs.]

The regular monthly meeting of the DOMINION FARMERS' COUNCIL was held on the 17th ult., President Anderson in the chair.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

The following paper, for which a vote of thanks was tendered the essayist, was read by F. W. Hodson:—

The poultry on the average Canadian farm does not receive the attention they should. A great many farmers make no provision in the way of shelter—but the fowls are left to shift for themselves as best they can. Such owners are continually complaining that the hens are a nuisance, they will roost on the binder, the buggy, in the barn, in fact are everywhere where they ought not to be. Another class give some poor, miserable, unused buildings to the hens and think they ought to be happy and profitable in such a house. In both instances farmers declare "hens don't pay," and we partly agree with them. They do not under such circumstances; but give them a good, warm, light house, which is always kept neat and clean; a good run, and lots of sunshine. Do not overcrowd, feed properly, keep the breed best adapted to your surroundings, and there is nothing in Canadian agriculture which will pay better. Until quite recently the care of poultry in America devolved principally on the women and children of our farms, but within the last few years a limited number of enterprising men have turned their attention to this very important industry, and have improved and advanced it very much. Few of our people have any adequate idea of the magnitude of this somewhat despised "chicken business," as some are disposed to call it. Let us look for a moment at our exports, and we find that 12,995,226 dozens of eggs were sent from Canada last year, for which were received \$1,827,143, to which must be added \$221,971 for poultry, making a total of \$2,049,116. I find by comparison that the exported products of our poultry is more than three times greater than the value of our oats sent abroad; nearly equal to two-fifths of our barley; our pease exceeds our poultry less than half a million; our wheat is somewhat more than twice as great. Poultry exports exceed the value of our swine exports over two million dollars, our sheep by nearly half a million, and the butter by over one million. As we consider the astonishing revenue derived from the feathered tribe, let us remember that it has been given to us by much neglected and abused objects. The farmer who gives very close attention to his barley, pease, sheep and hogs pays no attention to his hens, generously giving them the privilege of roosting in the apple trees or some worse place, Our governments, when granting tens of thousands to other agricultural purposes, give but a few hundred a year for the benefit of poultry, and our agricultural journals have paid but little attention to this department of the farm, chiefly because "hen literature" is not generally appre-