

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE,

WILLIAM WELD, Editor and Proprietor.

Circulation over 20,000 Copies.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the 1st of each month, is handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for dairymen, for farmers, gardeners or stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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T. E. CLAY.

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Our Monthly Prize Essay.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "The Best Methods of Economizing Work on the Farm." Essays to be handed in no later than the 15th of July.

Our prize of \$5.00, given for the best essay on "How Can Farmers Make the Best and Cheapest Cheese for Their Own Use," has been awarded to Miss Maggie Webster, Augustine Cove, P. E. Island. The essay appears in this issue.

Sheaves from our Gleaner.

Weeds!
Fix fences.
Pasture pigs.
Like begets like.
Now grass is king.
No stock, no manure.
No manure, no crop.
Breed out scrub blood.
Eggs absorb bad odors.
Economy begins at home.
Bravery—Fighting insects.
A dear article—Cheap help.
Late spring—Busy summer.
How not to farm—By proxy.
Wet days—Repair your tools.
Thin out over-loaded fruit trees.
Cut suckers from the fruit trees.
Poor pastures—Unprofitable stock.
Good pastures—Good meat and butter.
Old cows produce thinner milk than young ones.

If you don't lead your work the work will drive you.

Soap-suds and all kitchen water are valuable fertilizers.

It is said that wheat is being adulterated in New York city.

If your hens have vermin put tobacco leaves in their nests.

The biggest not the best—Paint is cheaper than new timber.

Turnips fed immediately after milking will not taste the milk.

When to color butter and cheese—Before they leave the cow.

Poor pasture land is better adapted for cheese than for butter.

Bathe the horses' shoulders once a day with cold water; keep their collars and feet clean.

The cheapest way to mend the hole in your pocket—Study nobody's business but your own.

Farming for profit—Good drains are cheaper in the end than doctors, "vets" and nostrums.

Prevent fires.
Fix ajar gates.
Pigs need grass.
Go to the picnic.
Tailings—Bad farming.
Tyrants—Noxious weeds.
Improve your native stock.
An honest price for honest milk.
Feed the sown crop, not the weeds.
Improve the farmer; then the farm.
Don't keep a vicious cow for breeding.
Don't put a dairy cow to a beefing bull.
Learn from last year's mistakes.
A good farmer—Known by the papers he takes.

Don't be led astray by fanciful colors when breeding.

Now is the time to make calculations for next year's dairy.

Double pay—Soap suds fertilize plants and destroy insects.

Improve animals of mixed blood by using pure bred males.

Seek early maturity for a beeper, but length of use for a milker.

What you can't do—Change your diet or rotate your crops too much.

If you want to know what you are going to get, don't mix the breeds.

Give and take.—If you give your farm nothing, it will owe you nothing.

Caution to farmers—The biggest bonanzas in these days are in live stock booms.

If you want the race to deteriorate, breed before the animals are mature.

Put lumps of rock salt in the pasture where the stock can have free access to it.

First consider your sources of loss, and then begin to figure your sources of profit.

In Edmonton, N. W. T., the total value of buildings erected in 1883 was \$31,100.

It is better to buy a good animal with a poor pedigree, than a poor animal with a good pedigree.

Doing business backwards—Signing a document, leaving the reading of its contents for a rainy day.

A heifer which has been stunted in growth by poor food or bad management should never be kept for breeding.

If you want to raise fine steers for fattening, now is the time to make calculations before your cows are served.

The newest and most effectual way of suppressing contagious diseases in live stock is by cremation of the carcasses.