

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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LONDON, CANADA.

the vicinity of Locust Hill. In both cases the charge was that water had been added to the milk. Sufficient evidence was furnished to warrant heavy fines being imposed.

It is regrettable that such means have to be adopted to prevent roguery in the producing end of the dairy industry. One consolation is that only a trifling percentage are guilty of such practices. It is not necessary to have instructors and inspectors acting as spies. Their duties are to point out defects where such exist, and suggest a practical remedy. Where intentional fraud is evident, however, stringent measures are demanded. Prosecutions are objectionable to all concerned, but they, at least, have some influence in insuring honest milk for consumer and manufacturer.

The Hired-help Problem.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About this time o' year a gude mony o' oor farmers will be thinkin' o' takin' on some hired help for the simmer, seein' the days are lang, an' the chances are gude for gettin' the worth o' their money oot o' any mon they can get hauld o'. Sae, wi' yer permission I wad just be sayin' a word or twa on the "Labor Problem," as it relates tae oor interest as tillers o' the soil.

The first difficulty that confronts the maist o' us is tae induce any mon tae wark on the farm at a'. The next tribble is tae keep him, gin he happens tae be a guid one.

Noo, it's a fac' pretty weel kened, that the lang hours o' wark on the average farm hae a guid deal to dae wi' drivin' men an' women awa' tae the city, an' wha can blame them? The farm hand, as a rule, disna' ken when his day's wark will be ended, an' maist o' the time he quits when he canna' see tae dae anything mair. This system willna' wark vera much langer, if a system ye can ca' it. The great trouble wi' a lot o' oor farmers is that they dinna ken what system means. They will be aye jumpin' frae ae' thing tae anither, an' leavin' a job half dune tae gang tae anither, which they will leave in the same condection, an' when their day o' saxteen oors is ended they hae about as muckle accomplished as a hen that tries tae hatch oot twa settins' o' eggs at the same time.

A guid rule for gettin' wark dune is: finish

what ye hae on hand afore ye gang tae anything else. That is the first step in systematic farming, an' when ye hae learned tae tak' that yin, ye'll find the rest comin' natural eneuch. An' ane o' these after steps will be the gettin' o' yer day's wark doon tae a specified number o' hours. That is the first thing that is gaein' tae help us wi' this labor question that we hae under discussion. For the above rules there may be exceptions ye ken, noo an' again, but gin the hired mon has an idea that he willna' be called frae ane job tae anither, wi'oot rhyme or reason, an' that the days wark will be ended by, say, sax o'clock, I'll warrant ye that, wi' the added interest he wull tak' in his wark, along wi' his ability to dae mair, ye will be no' muckle behind on the experiment. An' gin he is a mon o' any sense he will na' be leavin' ye juist at the time ye are maist in need o' him, as sae mony o' them will be daein' the noo. When we ken eneuch tae gie oor hired help the same treatment that they get in the city factories that are takin' them awa' frae us, then I'm thinkin' oor troubles, gin they are no' ended, will be considerably less than they are at present.

Another feature o' this same subject is that latin' tae the children we get frae the Auld Country. The maist o' us hae conseederable o' a prejudice agin these "Home Children," as we ca' them, an' gin we are forced by necessity to tak' ane o' them intae oor hame we are apt tae be unco' suspicious o' them, an' let them ken that we dinna expect anything vera guid frae them at the best. Gin a person does this they willna' generally be disappointed. Treat a boy like a rascal an' it's a rascal he'll become. Why will ye no' gie him the same chance ye wad one o' yer ain bairns, an' think the best o' him, until ye find oot different onyway? The tribble wi' us is that we set up twa standards o' richt an' wrang, one for oor ain lads an' lassies, an' anither for the bairns that come tae us frae across the water. Gin we find them oot in ony wrang doing we canna' forgie' them or mak' ony allowance for the bad start sae mony o' them

gin they dae, I wull juist hae to say that I maun gie it up. There seems tae be na' ither way o' gettin' a young wumman tae wark on the farm but tae marry her, an' while oor Government willna' permit us men tae follow the example o' the Mormons, I doot the hoosewark will hae tae be dune wi'oot any extra help. Gin I didna' ken better I micht start preachin' the religion o' "system" for the wark in the hoose as weel as the wark on the farm, but we a' ken hoo systematic the ladies are the noo, so I willna' be wastin' ony mair o' yer valuable space.

SANDY FRASER.

HORSES.

The King's Plate Race.

Hon. J. S. Hendrie's four-year-old Thoroughbred mare, Shimonee, by Martimas, dam Lyddite, Gilbert up, won the King's Plate race, 1½ miles, at the Woodbine, Toronto, on May 22nd, by four or five lengths over the second horse, Jos. E. Seagram's Tollendal, in a field of eight starters; time, 2.10 1-5, a record for the distance, cutting 3-5 from the fast time made by Mr. Seagram's Seismic last year, which was 2.11. The estimated value of the King's Plate (the gift of His Majesty) is 50 guineas (\$250), with \$4,000 added by the Club. The prize was formerly known as the Queen's Plate, and this is the eighth race for the King's Plate, and the fiftieth, or Golden Jubilee, race for the prize, the first being run in 1860, and won by James White's Don Juan. The distance was 1½ miles up to 1886, and in 1887 was reduced to 1½.

Working Brood Mares.

The ideal method of management of the brood mare and her foal is to let them run together in the pasture field, where both may enjoy to the full the advantages of liberty and the diet which promotes a plentiful flow of milk, which the youngster may take at its will, indulging often, and taking a little at a time, which is the natural way, and the best for its digestive organs. But, preferable as this plan is, it is not always feasible to adopt it, as the mare often is required for work on the farm, and, by judicious management, she may do a considerable amount of work without serious detriment to either herself or her foal. It is not well to put the mare to work earlier than a month after foaling, as the effects of parturition are exhausting, and she should be given reasonable time to recuperate before being worked, and heavy or heating work should be avoided as much as possible, as over-exertion tends to reduce the milk flow and deprive the foal of its necessary supply of nourishment.

It is important that the mare should not be kept away from the foal too long at one time, as the latter is liable to get excessively hungry and take too much milk, which may lead to digestive troubles. A foal's digestion is of a delicate nature, and may be easily upset. Moreover, when a foal is kept separated from its dam for an undue length of time, it will fret, which militates against a thriving condition. The younger the foal is, the oftener does it require to suck, and, in the case of very young foals, their dams should not be kept away from them more than three hours, but, as the foals get older, the periods of separation may be extended to five or six hours. An important caution to be observed is not to allow a foal to suck when its dam is in a heated state from working, as her milk is then apt to disagree with it, and cause scouring. If the mare comes in hot, she should be allowed to cool off before letting the foal with her.

When the mare is taken out to work, the foal should be carefully shut up in a secure place, where it cannot get its feet into holes in the floor or the door, or get its head out between boards



Countess Clio (16974).

Hackney mare, five years old, chestnut. Winner of first in class and reserve champion, London Hackney Show, 1909. Sire Rosador.

must hae had on the streets o' some city in the Auld Country, but we aye pack them back tae the "Home" wi'oot an effort tae mak' them better, or gie them the second chance that we a' must hae, an' that we are gey willin' tae gie tae oor ain children, gin we found them oot in a like fault.

I'm no' advisin' ony parent tae be takin' these "Home" children intae their families, mind ye, gin they hae bairns o' their ain, but for the hoose that isna' blessed in this way, there can be na' objection to helpin' some lad or lassie tae get a start in the new land, that needs a' the guid citizens we can gie it.

Oor hired help are men an' women wi' the same feelin' as the rest o' humanity, an' gin we dinna respect their feelins' a wee, we canna' expect anything better frae them than some o' oor farmers get. A word o' appreciation or encouragement disna' cost onything, an' might mak' a muckle difference in the relations that exist atween us an' oor hired men.

I dinna ken, Mr. Editor, whether or no yer lady readers will be expectin' me to say a word in regaird tae the domestic servant puzzle, but