

How to Kill Weeds.

BY MR. E. D. TILLSON.

I find that with me there is no other way whereby the noxious weeds, such as the Canada thistles, rag-weeds and pigeon-weeds, can be so easily, cheaply and thoroughly eradicated as by growing fodder corn. In the first place, the extra amount of corn that you will get by thorough and constant cultivation, hoeing and stirring the land, will pay for all the extra labor. In order to completely subdue and kill all these weeds in one season, it is necessary that the cultivator and hoe should be kept going through the whole season until the corn is nearly full grown; and even after that, if I find any weeds have made their appearance, I have my men go through the rows with the hoe, and cut them out right up to the time of harvesting or taking off the corn. As soon as the corn is taken off I plough and sow the land to winter wheat, or if it is desired to use this land for spring crops for seeding down, I gang-plough and harrow it after taking off the corn, so that there is not a possible chance of the weeds getting a start, and one season cultivated in this way will kill out completely any kind of weeds. It is the cheapest way that it can be done, as you get pay for all the extra labor by getting extra heavy crops on account of the extra cultivation, and there is no other crop that will pay as well for the extra cultivation as the corn crop will.

I have found no way whereby Canada thistles can be completely subdued, and entirely killed out in one season, except by constant and thorough cultivation, and not letting them even see daylight during the whole season. Of course thorough summer-fallowing, frequently plowing and dragging the land all through the summer would do it, but in that way you would lose the use of your land one year, and that would not pay. I grow different kinds of crops in rotation, so as to have a corn crop come off every three or four years. By so doing I keep the weeds subdued, and in that way have got my land very clean. I find that it pays me much better on my sandy land to grow corn crops for this purpose than to grow root crops.

The Western Fair, London.

The lithographs and advertising matter of this great Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition are being posted up throughout the country, and Prize Lists have been mailed to intending exhibitors and those interested in the progress of the annual fair, which has held a leading position among the best on the continent since its establishment in 1868. The date of the Western Fair of 1894 is from September 13th to the 22nd, and the closing date for receiving entries, September 6th.

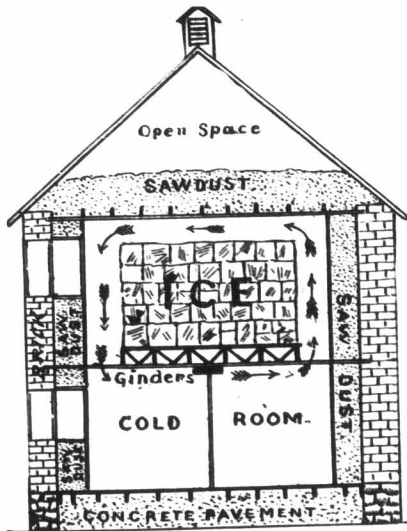
The Directorate never lose sight of the fact that alterations and additions in the prize list are necessary to keep up with the times, and have therefore made some very important changes in the Live Stock Departments. Coach Horse stallions have been given a section, for a beginning, and brood mares and yearlings have been added to the Agricultural and General Purpose classes. The Carriage and Roadster classes have each been divided into two parts for judging purposes—horses in harness, and horses on the line. This will enable the prize card to be attached to the winners earlier, and give the owners the benefit of their honors. In the Speeding Department five stake races are already filled and closed, comprising some of the very fastest ones; but of this very little can be said, as many of the horses will not be named until August 15th. The Cattle classes have been amended by making a section for cows 4 years old and upwards (instead of as heretofore, 3 years old and upwards), leaving the 3-year-old cows a section for themselves. This change applies to all the dairy and beef breeds. A section has been added to the Shorthorn class, for two animals, the offspring of one cow. As soon as the Association can see their way clear, a similar section should be added to all classes. The South-down and Shropshire Associations have again offered specials to their respective classes, as an encouragement to proper registration. The Swine classes remain the same, with the exception of the change suggested by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, that a section each for the best boar and best sow with four of their produce, all to be owned and the offspring to be bred by the exhibitor, be opened for each of the principal breeds. The Western Fair Directors have complied by giving one of their bronze medals for each section, and no doubt they will be handsomely rewarded by an increase in the number of animals shown. In the Poultry Department a radical change has been effected, turning it into a single bird show. This move was necessary to keep up with the present style of doing things, and will, the directors expect, be well received by the poultrymen, young and old, as they will be able to show many good birds that were debarred from showing heretofore, because they could not properly mate them. How many times it occurs that the cock bird may be "A1" and is beaten by an inferior on account of his mate, and vice versa. The Dairy Department has again received special attention, and this is but right; especially so in London, as this city is the centre of a great and growing dairy district, and one of the leading cheese markets of the Dominion. The judges selected by the Association, and we speak particularly of the Live Stock classes, are reliable and capable men, being in every case possible nominees of the Breeders' Associations; therefore, the exhibitors count on the awards being made accord-

ing to the merits of the animals, without regard to ownership. If any of our readers have not received a prize list and entry blank, it may be promptly obtained by sending your address to Mr. Thos. A. Browne, the Secretary. We bespeak for the Western Fair an increased entry and larger attendance than ever before. It will be remembered that stabling and space are allotted on receipt of entry, which means—first come, best served.

An Ice House.

BY W. N. REID.

In response to a request in the ADVOCATE, I submit herewith a plan of ice house, with cold chamber attached, which experience has proved to be a good one.



The building is 25 feet square, inside measurement, and 22 feet from the floor of the cold room to the ceiling over the ice. The outside wall is of brick, 13 inches thick. The walls should have solid stone foundation, and the floor of the ice house, which is over the cold room, must be well supported by solid posts in the cold room. To prevent drip into the cold room the ice is stored on tight, V-shaped troughs, which carry off the water. The floor of the cold room is best made of concrete. The doors must be double or triple, perfectly tight, and two of them must never be open at the same time. The cold room is 9 feet high, and the ice room 12 feet. The window in cold room has three sashes with air spaces between. Inside of the brick wall, and 16 or 18 inches from it, there is a board partition, and the space is filled with sawdust. The ice is cut square and packed solid in the ice room, leaving a space all around the ice. By this plan there is no sawdust in contact with the ice, and the air of the room circulates all around and over the ice. On the floor above the ice room there should be 2½ feet of well-packed sawdust.

Strawberry and Raspberry Culture.

Berry vines and canes grown this year produce fruit next year and die. The time will soon come when the strongest and most vigorous plants can be left while the old wood and vines should be removed and burned. The best care and cultivation should be given that which is to be depended on for next year's crop. The strawberry bed should be changed every two years. New plants should be set out every year, and thus secure better fruit and vigorous plants from the old grounds. Beds that have borne this year and are to be kept another year, should be mown closely with a scythe and burned as soon as dry. Many pests, both of insect and fungus, will thus be destroyed. Beds not to be used next year should be ploughed up at once. There will be time for a soiling crop of green manure or celery to be grown on the land this year. All plants showing disease should be dug out and burned as soon as observed. The plants in new beds should be allowed to run and take root to form matted rows, with clean paths between. Cultivating and hoeing should be continued. The Cultivator and Country Gentleman recommends protecting raspberries and blackberries from severe storms and other injuries. This is done by setting a post at the end of each row, and stringing No. 12 galvanized wire each side of the row, from post to post. Every twelve feet, between the posts, stakes should be driven for each wire, and in each stake a nail on which the wire should rest; the height of the nail to be changed from season to season, as required by the growth of the plants. This simple support will keep bushes in a uniform position and be convenient in cultivating and hoeing, mulching, trimming and picking fruit.

Mr. G. L. Burgess, in the Breeders' Gazette, recommends the following remedy for "milk fever": "1st.—Give one and one-half pounds of Epsom salts and one ounce of powdered ginger in one-half gallon of water. 2nd.—Mix together 10 ounces aromatic spirits of ammonia and twenty ounces of spirits of nitrous ether, and immediately after giving the first, give 3 ounces at a dose in a pint of cold water, and continue every half-hour until 5 doses are given; then give 3 ounces every hour until balance of medicine is used. Also, take one pound of ground mustard, mix with warm water, and rub in along the back; cover well to keep up the heat." This remedy is said to effect a cure in every case when taken in the very early stages of the disease.

DAIRY.**Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.**

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY.

Dairy Instructor Millar has completed the tour of instruction in early cheesemaking outlined for him at the beginning of the season. Twenty factories were selected, so as to cover the chief dairy districts of Western Ontario. Arrangements were made for him to spend from two to three days at each of these factories, and give practical instruction to the makers in the various districts who might visit these places.

The results of this work have been good, and amply justify the action of the Executive Committee in arranging for this definite plan of work. The total attendance of cheesemakers at these places was about eighty, while at a number of the factories a large number of the patrons came to get information about the Babcock Tester, and the testing of milk. During the latter part of his tour, the attendance of makers was comparatively small; in some places, no doubt, owing to their own factories having begun operations, which prevented them from getting away.

Special reference might be made just here to Mr. Millar's visit to the Harrow factory, on May 24th. The majority of the people in the neighborhood, instead of going off on some pleasure excursion, gathered at the cheese factory to get an insight into the dairy business. This unusual interest in the work is, no doubt, due to the good work done by the Association last winter in holding a local convention at Harrow. There are also three new factories in operation in this district as a result of the interest and enthusiasm aroused by this local meeting.

The results of the local conventions held in other places have been equally beneficial, as have been the various local dairy meetings held under the auspices of the Western Association. To many, work of this kind may seem to lack direct results. But if it is effectual in arousing enthusiasm and keener interest in successful dairy farming, and in imparting unto those who may come in contact with it, practical methods, and specific information as to the best ways of carrying on the business successfully, it has to a very large extent fulfilled its mission; and if some consider the results as of no avail, it is because they have failed to apply the methods advocated, and have not used the information received to the best advantage. However, we are glad to say that there are not many of this kind among our Ontario dairymen. The remarkable success which our dairymen have made of the cheese industry of this Province is, without doubt, due to their readiness to apply new and improved methods, and to utilize to the best advantage the latest information and thought on the best practice in modern dairying which are constantly being brought before them through the conventions and meetings held by the Dairymen's Association, and by that ever present medium, the press. So long as our dairymen are ready and willing to assimilate and put into practice all improved methods relating to their business, there will be no danger about our maintaining our present high position as regards the quality of our cheese, and of still further improving it, and developing to as great an extent the butter industry.

Mr. Millar has already begun his regular work of travelling instructor and inspector. Applications for his services in this line are coming in very fast. One of the good features of this work, so far, is that his services have been and are in greater demand for giving instruction in cheesemaking, rather than for milk inspection.

This is as it should be, and the sooner our factory men adopt the system of paying for milk by the Babcock test, and get rid of the inducements to tamper with milk, the sooner will they be in the very front rank of progressive dairying, and be free from those unpleasant and hard feelings which always accompany the prosecution of patrons of cheese factories for skimming or watering milk.

Parties desiring the services of the Inspector can secure them by applying to the Secretary of the Association, London. The charge for such services is \$7.50 for each visit; this amount to include all travelling expenses.

Letters asking for information and other reports indicate that there will be about twenty new cheese factories in operation in Western Ontario this season. A few of these are in sections where they are not needed, and where there is enough factory accommodation for the farmers. Most of them, however, are in new sections where dairying is comparatively undeveloped, and where they are needed and will do the most good. There is also a considerable increase in the number of factories paying by test this season. These are chiefly in the newer cheese districts, and in some of the smaller factories.

The Secretary will shortly issue a circular to the factory men in Western Ontario, asking for special information in regard to the working of the Babcock Tester, and paying for milk by the percentage of butterfat, and such other phases of dairying as may be profitable to the dairymen and to the trade to have definite information about. It is sincerely hoped that every factoryman who receives a copy will answer the questions as fully as possible, and return the answers, so that our knowledge of some of the newer features of dairy practice in Western Ontario may be as full and complete as possible.