

Let there be none of those measures—too well known as penny wise and pound foolish. There is true economy in the judicious outlay of money that will in due season bring in a return many fold.

P. S.—“Is immigration overdone?” To this query our reply must be in the negative; it may be injudiciously done, but overdone, certainly not. It cannot be that the Dominion, having as great an area of fertile land as the United States and only one-tenth of their population, is so exhausted of resources that there is no longer a home within her borders, or food to be won from her soil for the laborers from the over-crowded districts of Europe. There is a difficulty, betimes, in finding employment for newly arriving immigrants, though it was authoritatively stated a few days since that of 300 agricultural laborers just arrived, nearly all were employed at once.

There has, it is true, been for some time a great stagnation of business, an almost total cessation from industrial pursuits, such as gave employment to very many of the emigrants on their arrival; and not a few of the emigrants were not such as were best suited to the wants of the country. But this temporary paralysis is not of Canadian origin, and will be forgotten.

To raise the Dominion to that position that she should occupy among the nations, every industrial pursuit should be encouraged and her vast resources developed under the fostering care of Government. Were this done, none would ask is immigration to her shores overdone, even were her population increased ten-fold. In no one element necessary to national wealth is the Dominion wanting.

The English journals received by the last steamers contain much information concerning the conflict between the agricultural laborers and the farmers in the eastern counties of England. Both parties in the struggle were resolute. The laborers were in no want of funds, for the resources of their union still held out, and those resources were daily replenished by contributions from the trades-unions and from philanthropic politicians. The Canadian Government has sent authority to the officers of the Agricultural Laborers' Union to ship 100 married laborers with their families, and 100 single laborers each week to Canada until further notice, and at this rate the surplus laborers can soon be sent away.

Editorial Notes.

BET ROOT SUGAR is to be cultivated on a large scale in the Province of Quebec by M. Tache, an eminent agriculturist from France. The soil and climate of Canada are very well suited to the culture of the beet, and we hope the day is not far distant when the Dominion will not be dependent on other countries for sugar, now one of the necessary articles of our food.

THE MARYLAND PEACHES, the *Western Rural* tells us, will be almost an entire failure. A correspondent from Somerset county says: “The last hope of the peach-growers is gone, and in Kent county the peach buds are not only destroyed by the frost, but every other variety of fruit is also seriously injured.”

THE SCARCITY OF FODDER has been the cause of serious loss to the farmers in the vicinity of Harrison and through the township of Maryboro, a great number of cattle having died in consequence. The same state of things has existed at Seaford and many other parts of the country. We hope farmers will be more provident for the future.—If there be at any time anticipations of a dearth of fodder, the farmer can, with a little timely forethought and trouble, provide a substitute in an additional crop of roots, and in Hungarian Grass and corn fodder.

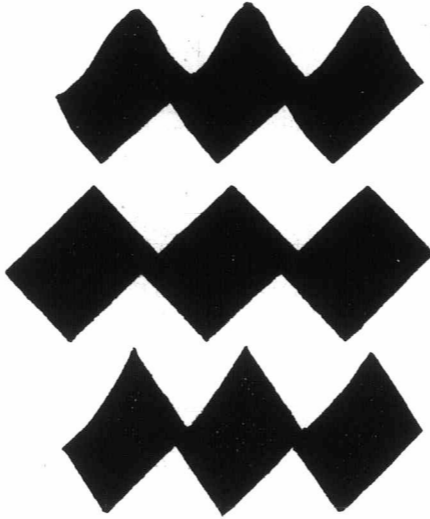
EARTH WORMS IN POTS.—A writer in *Vick's Floral Guide* says: “My house plants have suffered very much from earth worms. I tried many things, and they only became more numerous. At last I put ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water and poured that on the earth in the pots, and it acted like a charm. It killed all the worms, and the plants began to improve at once. It has been three weeks since it has been applied, and they are all in a nice growing condition, and I think that is time enough to show what it will do.”

Implements.

During the past month we have had two calls from persons desirous of introducing their wares. We devote what time and attention we can spare to the examination of such implements as appear to deserve attention. We had them taken to fields in the neighborhood to see the actual work done by them.

The first brought to us was a patent revolving harrow. The harrow was put on a piece of sod land that had been recently plowed; it did its work very well, pulverizing the ground and levelling it better than any harrow we have seen work. It would revolve to the right or left, at the option of the operator. It would level uneven surfaces, or close up or open a dead furrow better than other harrows; it does not cover near as much space as ordinary harrows.

We do not advise any farmer to invest his money in any patent right affair.—Manufacturers are better able to judge about the profit or loss on such a thing than farmers. In looking over an English agricultural work we see an illustration of a very similar harrow.



Mr. W. S. Arnold, of the firm of McGarvin & Arnold, of Chatham, brought a plow for our inspection. This implement we also had put into operation. The plow is peculiarly constructed, having a hollow or low part made in the shear mold-board and land side, and having a curved coulter. It is called the O. G. Plow from the curved form of its construction. Mr. McGarvin is one of the best farmers in the county of Kent. His boys pride themselves in plowing.

They have had this plow made, altered and perfected for their own use, and now they believe they have the plow that will surpass any plow for doing first-class work, and for doing work that will carry off the prize at the plowing matches; also that the land plowed by it will yield better crops, because there is in reality more land thrown up for the harrow to take effect on.

We were well pleased with the work it did, although the land on which it was tried was an unsuitable piece as could well be found; still it did its work well. The plow was first brought before the notice of the public at the Provincial Plowing Match, held near Chatham last autumn. Three of these plows were put in use in the different classes. A large number of manufacturers had their plows at work, but the work done by the O. G. plow gained two first prizes and one third prize.

We have no doubt but it will be at the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto; those interested could then examine it.

We give in the illustration a representation of the appearance of the furrows as turned by the different kinds of plows. The top cut represents the work done by the O. G. Plow; the second as done by our common plows; the third showing the work done at the plowing matches.

The great advantage of this plow is the larger quantity of earth thrown up by it, so that the harrow can affect it more easily.

THE CROPS IN WEST MIDDLESEX.

Contrary to the expectations of even the most experienced farmers, the Fall Wheat has made such extraordinary progress during the few days of very hot weather, that even more than an average crop is the expectation now. Mr. Grierson has as fine a crop of Fall Wheat as is usually to be met with at this season of the year. All the spring grains are rushing up with marvellous speed. Rain has at last come, too, in gentle showers. The plum trees and cherries are in full blossom, and the apple blossom is nearly full blown, and before this is printed, the peach will lend its pink blossom to decorate and adorn the gardens around Sylvan.—*Gazette*.

Patrons of Husbandry.

This Order is gradually increasing in numbers in our Dominion. Although of American origin we have connected ourselves with it; our reason for so doing is because we believe the organization will be of much advantage to our farmers.—We have labored for years to unite the farmers together for the purpose of advancing our agricultural interests.

We believe the organization will become influential and of great advantage, not only to farmers but to the welfare of the country generally. Many abuses will be checked, information will be spread, and profit will result to the farmers.—Farmers will have more influence and power. Some persons are opposed to the progress of the organization for various reasons. Some paid persons attack it in various ways, and an organization we hear is formed to check its progress, these opposing steps will be of no avail.

The Granges now established in Canada are sufficient to entitle us to our Charter. We can now form our Dominion or Provincial Grange or Order, under whatever name we may choose to call it.

We shall have no necessity for sending our funds to the States, or any portion of them, unless we wish. We believe it will be better for the organization to affiliate with the States organization, but to be a Canadian and independent order. We now have their constitution, by-laws and modes of working; they are well and ably prepared, and will suit us, with but slight alterations. We even imagine that some very important and beneficial additions can be added.

We consider there is no great necessity for forming more Granges at the present, as this is now the busy season for farmers. The Granges now formed can work to their best advantage by uniting.

We suggest holding a preliminary assembly soon. Those who meet can draw up a constitution and by-laws, and appoint officers *pro tem.* to our Canadian or Dominion Grange, so that we may go to work immediately organizing subordinate Granges, without the necessity of sending any more money to the United States. Copies of the constitution they adopt can be printed and sent to each Grange in the Dominion for their examination and discussion, and a meeting of the Canadian Dominion Grange called for Wednesday of Provincial Exhibition week, at Toronto, when all Granges could be represented either by their Masters or some one elected for that purpose, and when the constitution and by-laws would be adopted or amended, and regular officers appointed for the ensuing year.

New Granges.

LONDON TOWNSHIP GRANGE, NO. 11.
1ST MAY.

MASTER.—Capt. Jas. Burgess, London P.O.
SECRETARY.—W. L. Brown, Hyde Park P.O.

FOREST CITY GRANGE, NO. 12.

9TH MAY.

MASTER.—Harry Bruce, London P.O.
SECRETARY.—Thos. W. Dyas, London P.O.

The reports from the other newly organized Granges have not yet come in. We wish Secretaries would report to us immediately when a Grange is formed, or when any new matter comes before them.

Dairy Hints for June.

BY HON. X. A. WILLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Written for the *Farmers' Advocate*.

June is generally considered one of the best months for dairying. The herds then usually yield the largest quantity of milk. The grass is sweet and tender, and if good milk is not produced the fault is in the cows, or their management, or in the handling of the milk. We are supposing now that the cows are feeding upon good grass, and are not permitted to consume wild onions or other weeds that give a taint to the milk. Why is it then that so much bad cheese and poor butter are made in June? 2nd.—Who is responsible for the inferior product—the factory manager or the farmer? Occasionally the fault perhaps may be traced to the factoryman, but generally it lays wholly with the farmer. We shall enumerate some of the most common faults for bad milk, and if the dairy readers of the *ADVOCATE* do not recognize in one list of short comings, something applicable to their case, we shall be very much mistaken. A good deal of bad milk results in the first place, by allowing cows to drink from mud holes, pools of filthy water, in swales and low grounds where much vegetable or animal matter is in rapid process of decomposition. Sometimes the weather comes off very warm in June, and the water in these places becomes offensive to the smell, especially when stirred, but the herd is often permitted to tramp through these watering places, to drop their excrement, which increases the nastiness of the water. Is it reasonable to suppose that good flavored milk can be obtained from cows slacking their thirst from these foul pools. Every dairyman should see to it that his herd is provided with clean, sweet water, for this is imperatively demanded, if a good flavor ed, healthy milk is to be made. Bad water is a fruitful source of bad milk and the sooner our Canadian friends take pains to provide their herds with an abundance of good water, the better will their dairy products meet the requirements of the markets, and higher prices be obtained.

In regard to the treatment of cows in June there is one suggestion which we deem important. Cows in milk, at no time should be driven from the pasture to be milked faster than a slow walk; but in June, when their udders are extended to the utmost capacity, fast driving is very hurtful, not infrequently doing serious injury to the udder by bruising; and by overheating the blood, by straining and bruising the milk glands, the milk becomes affected, and in many instances is rendered unfit for human consumption. We have seen bloody milk the result of fast driving, as the strain upon the udder causes some of its parts to give way, hence more or less inflammation follows, causing bad milk, mingled with that which is good, soon affects the whole mass, giving trouble to the cheese maker, who will not be able to make from it a first class product. Dairymen should be careful to have cows thoroughly milked; the udder should be carefully emptied for if any milk be left back it is the richest portion. Thus the dairyman is not only robbed for the time being, but by not milking clean, the cow commences to yield less and less milk from day to day, and will “dry up” earlier than she should. The milking in June should be done carefully and thoroughly. Carefully, because any rough handling of the disturbed udder causes pain to the animal, and makes her nervous, all of which will affect the yield and injure the usefulness of the cow. There is nothing more important in dairy management than the proper manner of milking; some milkers will do more injury to the herd, and cause more loss than the value of their wages, and if dairymen look for success in their business, this matter of milking must be strictly attended to by the owner himself, or by some trustworthy person who will see that every animal is properly milked. In June we are fast approaching hot weather, all milk as soon as drawn should be

aerated and before it starts be set in a tin sweet atmosphere by dipping a can. There is air through the milk and enables longer, than w

The Bussey cheap, and good consists in a surface above the tin reservoir can when it milk when drawn into the strain in a spray u and thus is bo

The aeration order to free benefit to its finer flavored than from milk point which C understand in product.

We urge, the readers of the first printer and cheese improvement in the most surely re

Who sent r Falls, April 7th

SIR,—Please CATE: I have ta be without it, think we could

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Wainfleet, A

po the ADVOCATE tion as to whe made as a Pot if so, where m work well? Lucknow, A [We have se named purpose are giving satis tried either of who has, Can not. We shou one of our subs F. A.]

SIR,—In th able paper yo producers:—

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