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MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

OF THE

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payments of arrears are made as required by law.

All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

### Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
- 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
- 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
- 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.
- 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
- 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "The Breeding, Care and Feeding of Hogs for Profit". Essay to be in this office by December 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method of cultivation that has given the best results as to yield, early maturity, quality, etc. in writer's experience in 1892 and previous years, growing wheat, oats and barley respectively. Essays to be in this office by January 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method by which the Manitoba and Northwest farmer may better his condition and home life. Essays to be in this office by February 15th.

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### The Past and Future.

This issue closes the 3rd volume of the Manitoba and Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and the 27th volume of the Ontario and Eastern Edition, which for over a quarter of a century has been doing battle in the interests of the farmer. From a small, unpretentious beginning it has yearly grown in strength and influence, until to day it has no superior among the agricultural papers of America. Its growth in popularity has not been of a spasmodic character, but steady and progressive. This is attributable to the fearless and independent course it has always maintained in all matters pertaining to the interests of agriculture. It has ever had an eye to the advancement of farm industry, which is of more importance than all others, and the farmers of Canada speak of it with pride as "our paper". Many of the advantages farmers now enjoy are directly traceable to its influence. By the many kind expressions which we are constantly receiving from all parts of America and Europe, we feel gratified and assured that our unceasing labor and heavy expenditure are being appreciated.

Great as have been the achievements of the past, we are determined more than ever to keep in the front rank of agricultural journalism, and 1893 will witness greater progressive strides than ever before made in the history of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

After the 1st of January it will be issued on the 5th and 20th of each month. It will be printed from particularly handsome new type, made expressly for it in Scotland. It will also be more handsomely illustrated than ever, and many new and original features introduced, and the paper correspondingly improved in every respect. As heretofore, it will treat upon all subjects pertaining to the farm. Our editors are all practical farmers, and we have also made arrangements with a large number of specialists to write on subjects relating to the various departments of the farm in which they are practically engaged, and who have made a success of their specific work.

Each number will bristle with such valuable hints and profitable information to its readers, as will directly result in putting money in their pockets. Farming has ceased to be looked upon as a plodding industry; some of the most eminent men on the continent are engaged in it, and what they have to say is that as an educator the ADVOCATE has no superior. We are already assured that our list of subscribers for 1893 will be many thousands larger than it has ever been, but we are sure there are hundreds of farmers in each municipality who would be benefited and pleased to receive the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the sum of \$1.00 per annum, but it is impossible for us to reach these men by personal canvass, and we want the help of all our friends to assist us at once in doubling the circulation of your organ. Speaking favorably of the ADVOCATE among your neighbors may often be the means of inducing them to subscribe, and this will not only benefit them personally, but will assist us to promote the agricultural interest at large. We thank our subscribers for the generous support accorded us in the past, and solicit respectfully the same in the future.

As this number is the last issue for the year, we wish our many friends the compliments of the incoming season.

### Restricting Canadian Cattle.

The repeated clamorings of the British agriculturists for protection of their cattle-breeding interests have at length obtained their desired end, and Canadian cattle are placed upon a scheduled list, and henceforth are likely to be on the same footing as those of other countries where disease in every contagious form has been known to exist for generations. The British authorities have long been hunting around for a pretext for this movement, which every man who has read the English papers can very readily understand. The fact of the case is, that no administration of affairs in England has been able to relieve the British agriculturist from the burden with which he is loaded down, and some show of assistance had to be brought about. In this case Canada is the land that has to be sacrificed in order to appease the hunger of the agriculturists of England. The pretence that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is lurking among Canadian herds is as unfounded as the present restrictions are odious. The fact that Canada led the way in framing an Act that contained all the provisions for compensating stockmen for animals slaughtered whenever suspicion of disease exists, has thus far kept her skirts clean from the contaminating influence of foreign disease that might have been so easily brought in from the different countries of Europe, known to be reeking with infection and contagion in its worst form.

Just once, and that as far back as 1886, did Canada have a taste of what might have proved a serious outbreak, but the strong and thoroughly equipped Act was quickly put in force, and no influence could be brought to bear that would relieve one jot or tittle until assured immunity from disease allowed possibly tainted herds to move freely. At that time large importations from England were weekly arriving; many individuals suffered and suffered seriously. Cattle that had been released shortly before from quarantine were quarantined at home, and no stone was left unturned in order to free us again from the slightest breath of contagion, and since that date this disease has never been heard of throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and never has it existed outside the quarantine ground at Point Levi. But as hinted before, it is not contagion England is alarmed at, it is competition that from its first inception was odious to the British farmer. They have been told we have resources, yet undeveloped, that would furnish supplies up to the extent of her needs, and they fear the rivalry that has sprung up through the enterprise displayed by Canadians in importing the best blood that could be obtained to improve their herds. For in this particular Canadians have been no niggards, and no country has continued to purchase as freely year after year the number of pure-bred animals that have been brought to Canadian ports, and British breeders have enjoyed the benefit of this trade. Many of our shippers and cattle breeders claim that the loss will not seriously affect Canadian cattle interests, arguing that British breeders were getting the benefit by purchasing and finishing our best stockers, by which means they were enabled to sustain the reputation won long ago, while the Canadian feeder had to be content with second-rate feeding beasts, and thereby lost