

Hints to Dairymen—No. 6.*Written for the Farmer's Advocate by J. Seabury.*

The dairyman's harvest is now at its height. A number of dairymen with whom I have conversed say that their pastures never were finer, nor their cows milking better than they are doing this season. All with whom I have talked say that they are getting one-fifth to one-quarter more milk than last season this time.

One dairyman with whom I was conversing the other day told me that for the week ending the 10th of June, his herd of 19 cows averaged 33 lbs. per day. This is a remarkably good average for that number of cows, and bears out my remarks in a former article, viz., that whatever you feed extra during the winter (provided you have the right kind of cows), they will give back in the course of the summer with interest in the shape of milk. This man told me that he commenced feeding his cows chop-stuff on the first of January and kept it up until they went out on the grass. Another told me that he was feeding his cows about three quarts of bran per day, with a tablespoonful of salt for each cow, that it paid him, and that he would continue doing so through the summer.

Taking everything into consideration, I do not think that the dairyman will have any very serious grounds for complaint this season, even if cheese and butter should rule low. It is true many are complaining, but then there is a certain class who will complain, no matter what the prices or prospects are. These people are always looking about and finding fault with everybody but themselves. He who complains and thinks he has good ground for doing so, let him look carefully into his case and he will find that it is his own fault more than any one else. Let him study up his case and investigate it thoroughly, let him devise ways and means to increase the product of his farm and dairy. He will thereby be enhancing the value of his products. He who increases the products of his farm and dairy, lessens the cost of production and so in that proportion he increases the price. He who takes this matter in hand will not have much time for grumbling, nor yet to think about it.

When we compare the average price of dairy products for a number of years past with other farm products, we find that they have ruled higher than any other, and the entire farming community have much less reason to complain than any other. There is no class of men in the country that are in as good a position, financially, to-day, as the dairyman and farmer. Their products have maintained a better average than any other and have found a ready market, even if prices have been rather low. Look at the dry goods trade, for instance, which is nearly one-half what it was three years ago. The same is the case with all other lines of commercial business. Men who three years ago were wealthy, are now insolvent, from no other cause than the depreciation in value of their goods, stocks and real estate.

Now that the hot weather is upon us it will be necessary for the dairyman to use every precaution in the handling and care of his milk. If he is not provided with ice, he will now see and feel the necessity and want of it; and what dairyman is there that need be without ice? I shall not go into details on the ice question, for I think there are few who do not know the importance and usefulness of ice; but I would say to every dairyman, spare no pains in having your milk properly handled and kept so that it may arrive at the factory in first-class condition. The cheese-maker has quite enough to contend with without being driven to his wit's end in trying to manipulate badly cared for milk. Let him be ever so careful there will be

some get into the vat that should not. Besides, it is not fair and I do not think it is honest either. The patron who is careless and indifferent with his milk, is doing his neighbor who takes all possible pains with his a very great injustice.

Mr. C. B. Lambert, a cheese-maker, has invented a small, cheap arrangement for using charcoal in deodorizing the milk while cooling, which, he claims, will keep the milk sweet for a reasonable length of time. It consists of a floater for putting in the milk can, in which a quantity of charcoal is kept floating on the top of the milk. If this little invention has the merits claimed for it, it will be a great boon both to the dairyman and the cheese-maker, and especially to him who delivers his milk but once per day.

It is a great pity that dairymen would not display a little more taste in erecting their milk stand at the road side in front of their houses, which position they occupy in the majority of cases. Many of them have nice front yards, nicely kept, with a nice fence and gates (I only wish there were more such), but with a most unsightly milk stand. Now, why not put it up with some finish and taste. Any carpenter would put up a pretty one in a day or two at the least, and a little paint would make it in keeping with the rest of the premises. Another thing I often regret when driving through the country is that farmers and dairymen do not take more pride in planting trees and ornamenting their farms. What a treat it is to come upon a nice, neat, well kept farm. The impression is formed at once that that man is a good farmer and understands his business. I certainly think that if they would but consider that they would be adding very much to the value of their farms by so doing farmers would give more attention to such things.

I had intended giving the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a few remarks on the Editorial which appeared in the last number—"A Great Dairy Enterprise"—but want of time compels me to defer until next month, when I shall do so, and also on the subject of making cheese and butter in the same factory.

Crop Prospects.

Haying is now commenced, and a finer crop of grass we never have seen. Old, poor and worn-out meadows have not much on them. This is to be attributed to injudicious management, not the season. On well-farmed lands the crop is all that could be desired. Those that have not a good crop of hay this year should make up their minds to leave their farms to others or improve their management. The winter wheat has been killed out on undrained land, and will not be profitable to the poor, careless, backward farmer. The progressive farmer has a good paying crop. Spring crops of all kinds are looking remarkably well. There may be a few exceptions. All undrained lands worked unusually tough in the spring. There is a very great difference to be seen on ground that worked well and that which was saturated with wet when being cultivated. There is a little complaint about the wire worm from some localities, but, with the proper use of salt and the roller, the damage need not be great. Barley, peas and oats will give a bountiful return. Stock of all kinds are thriving well. The dairymen are having a fine time in regard to the quantity of milk, as the pastures were never better. The fruit prospect was never better, although we hear of a blight in some parts, still the crop bids fair to be the largest ever taken in Canada. A blight destroyed all the first crop of peach leaves in this locality, but fruit set, and a second crop of leaves appeared on the trees, which will be sufficient to mature some of the fruit. This crop will not be heavy. Root crops

are thriving, as well as possible. The curculio codling moth and potato bug are having a lively time of it where people leave them alone. The thrifty, wide-awake culturist does not allow his crop to be affected by them. From our own observation, after passing through several localities, and from reports received, we believe Canada is to be blessed with the best crop this year that has ever been produced in our country. The wheat crop in California is very heavy this year.

More Canadian Enterprise.

Just as we go to press, Mr. A. A. McArthur, of Lobo, called at our office and asked us to go with him to the station and examine his imported hogs, just from England and the States. He has brought 7 head, 5 sows and 2 boars. They are the best that we have ever seen brought into this country. He has ordered two more for which he is to pay \$75 each at six weeks old. He purchased them from T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Penn. Mr. Cooper is the largest importer of Berkshires in America. Mr. McArthur goes into this business with a determination to head the list of breeders in Canada. His stock cost him the price of a farm. He has not gone into the business hastily, but has for a long time been considering the feasibility of the step. We commend the spirit of progress, and feel satisfied that he will benefit himself and the country generally by his enterprise. We like to see a person aim at superiority. The best stock or seed will pay the best. Mr. McArthur's stock are descendants from Robin Hood, Sir Dorchester Cardiff and other fine animals. These pigs stand A 1 as the prize-taking stock in England. We give the following list of prices to show what was been paid for this class of hogs:—Sambo 10th, bred by Kepell Swanwick, of Chichester, England, was sold to N. C. Norton, of Allanville, Penn., for \$1,000. The celebrated boar Robin Hood was imported by T. S. Cooper, and \$1,400 was paid for him. Snipe the 5th, bred by Capt. Stewart, of Gloucestershire, Eng., was imported by T. S. Cooper—\$1,200 was paid for her. Mr. Norton paid \$4,000 for the four sows bred by Mr. Hever Humfrey. Many other higher prices have been paid.

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

A WORD TO OUR READERS IN THE EAST.

The striped bugs first appear, migrating the first season of their appearance from other places, and afterwards remaining with us, do what we can. They lay their yellow eggs on the under side of the leaves of the potato stalks, and sometimes on a blade of grass or anything green that is near them. The broods from these eggs soon appear in thousands, and it is those that devour the leaves. Paris green, properly applied, is the surest remedy. We first used it mixed with plaster, one part to thirty, and sprinkled dry on the leaves when moist. It is now generally used mixed in water and sprinkled on the potatoes with a watering pot, or even with a whisk and pail. The bugs, in eating the leaves, takes also the poison, and there is an end to them. Put a large spoonful of Paris green in a pail of water, and to make it adhere better to the leaves, add some wheat shorts, or middlings. One pound of Paris green will be enough for an acre of potatoes. If the work be properly done, no second application will be needed. As the Paris green is a strong poison, care must be taken in using.

STRAWBERRIES.—Dr. Francis, of Delaware, has placed on our table a basket of Col. Cheney strawberries. We have compared them with the strawberries offered for sale in the market and the imported fruit offered at the fruit stores, none of which are equal in size or quality to the fruit brought us by the Dr.

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