

Do not neglect securing early copies of agricultural fair prize lists, and lay plans for making successful exhibits this season.

See that the rush of harvest work does not interfere with the supplementary feeding of cows in case of drought, and with milking at regular hours.

London (Eng.) Live Stock Journal:—"The import trade in cattle from the United States and from Canada will henceforth be conducted under the same regulations, viz., slaughter at the ports of landing."

The office of road inquiry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is issuing for the use of the press of the country a series of articles on road improvement, describing and comparing methods tried in various sections.

By mulching and by stirring the surface, much can be done to retain soil moisture. Some men say they cannot see how water will run up hill, but if capillary attraction is not broken by one or other of the above methods, very much surface evaporation will take place during July and August, leaving the soil far too dry.

Mr. R. Raleigh, of North Carolina, announces in the "Progressive South" the presence of a new potato pest. Thousands of them have suddenly appeared. They do not eat the leaves, but puncture the growing tip, causing the plant to wither and die. This insect has formerly fed on thistles, but has lately attacked potatoes. It has been found in Florida.

Prof. E. H. Farrington, Agricultural Chemist of the Illinois Experimental Station, Champaign, has been elected to the chair of Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Henry and Dr. Babcock, who have previously divided this work between them, will now be relieved of this work, and Dr. Babcock will resume his chosen work—dairy chemistry. Professor Farrington has for some time been associated with many of the late improvements in dairy science, having introduced the use of the alkaline tablets for measuring the acidity of cream to ascertain the proper ripeness for churning. Professor Farrington has also had charge of several State fair dairy tests, and was chemist of the Columbian dairy test.

Summer and Fall Fairs of 1894.

Portage la Prairie, Man., July 19 and 20.
Winnipeg Industrial, July 23 to 28.
Meadow Lea, Oct. 2.
Pilot Mound, Man., Oct. 2 and 3.
Springfield, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
Souris, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
Killarney, Oct. 4 and 5.
Gartmore, Man., Oct. 4.
Manitou, Man., Oct. 4 and 5.
Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 5.
Virden, Oct. 5 and 6.
Baldur, Oct. 5 and 6.
Wapella, Oct. 9.
Neepawa, Oct. 10 and 11.
Regina, Oct. 9 and 10.
Russell, Oct. 10.
Oak Lake, Oct. 11 and 12.
Austin, Man., Oct. 3.
Red Deer, Alta., Oct. 11.
Belmont, Oct. 1 and 2.
Austin, Oct. 3.
Saskatoon, Oct. 3 and 4.
Melita, Oct. 3 and 4.
Red Deer, Alta., Oct. 11.
Deloraine, Oct. 2 and 3.
Clearwater, Oct. 11 and 12.
Secretaries are requested to send in dates of fairs to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Another Gold Medal Won.

Mr. Jas. Anderson, of York County, Ontario, has returned from the California Mid-winter Fair. Mr. Anderson closed the Canadian exhibit before leaving and shipped the exhibits East. He has been in charge of the Canadian section since last December, and he thinks the eyes of the people of California have been opened by what was shown in the way of grasses and grains from Manitoba and the Northwest. The exhibits were made up from the crops of the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, together with grain in straw selected from Souris, Calgary, Edmonton and other points, together with over 200 bottles of grain from all over Manitoba and the Northwest. This so impressed many farmers that a party of fifty left in June for the Edmonton district, and another party leaves on July 19. Farming in California is in bad shape, and in the fruit raising districts the crops will not pay the cost of cultivating and picking the fruit. The Canadian exhibit of grain was awarded the gold medal as being the finest at the Fair. A great deal of literature on Northwestern Canada was given away at the Fair.

The Agricultural Elector and His Representative.

The relation of a legislator to his constituents is one that has received less consideration than its importance warrants. With one Provincial election recently over, and a Federal election looming up in the distance, a few words on this topic will certainly be timely. Periodically, the complaint is made that the parliamentary candidate makes his appearance on a hand-shaking tour immediately prior to an election, manifesting great interest in the affairs of the people; but the campaign over, very little more is seen of him until four or five years roll around, and the votes of the electors are again wanted. That the defeated candidate should subside is only natural, but it is the successful individual that we have in mind just now. Some noteworthy exceptions there are to this rule, but unfortunately they are only exceptions. Too many members of legislative bodies act as though they represented only the party, the local party machine or themselves, instead of the constituency at large. One case recurs to mind where a legislator endeavored to justify certain votes, for which he had been taken to task in his constituency, by saying that he had been sent down to support the leader of his party, and that support was given through thick and thin. What a humiliating spectacle! Here was an individual with intelligence and knowledge transformed into a mere jumping jack, bobbing up whenever the party string was pulled. That political partyism is to disappear we do not expect, though if the history of the past teaches anything, it teaches that some great reforms have originated outside of existing parties, the policies of which have been modified or transformed through the influence of new organizations arising from time to time and public discussion. It has been insinuated that the mere "voting machine" attitude above referred to is due to the fear that the chances for fat offices for themselves or their friends would be spoiled by getting over party traces in a spirit of independence; but we credit our public men as a class, or those who aspire to public life, with better principle than that. We also believe that the good sense of Canadians will approve a spirit of manly independence on the part of parliamentary representatives, who ought to keep in constant touch with the people they represent, and whose interests they are specially authorized to promote. Instead of appearing on the party platform once in four or five years, they should, at least every year, when the party spirit is not aroused, consult with the people, irrespective of their political views, and in public meetings fairly and fully present the questions of the day. The educational effect, both on the member and upon his constituents, would be most wholesome. It has been shown in the past also that the members who stand by the true interests of their constituents will be sustained when the time for a renewal of confidence comes round, even though they have trod on party corns in the interval. By thus developing a spirit of frankness and fairness, and promoting a more dispassionate and intelligent consideration of various questions affecting the public weal, we are satisfied that the tax-paying elector, and the country generally, would reap great gain, while much of the bad odor that now attaches the word "politics" would be removed.

The Russian Wheat Fields.

Recent advices received from Russia indicate that the burning question of the day there is: "What are we to do with the coming plentiful harvest?" Should the crop be reaped and garnered in, or would it not be wiser to turn sheep and cattle into the grain fields and thus lessen the quantity of the produce? It seems well-nigh incredible that a people who two years ago were in the throes of a famine, and who publicly offered up prayers to Heaven for an abundant harvest, should be now concerting measures for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the wished-for abundance. But it is none the less true; and stranger still, the agricultural press, in reply to the question: "Should the corn be reaped?" have deliberately given it as their opinion that for numerous districts it would be advisable to say "No." One landlord, who owns a large estate near Odessa, foreseeing the fall of prices, purchased 1,000 sheep and turned them into his fields of wheat, with satisfactory results.

The Odessa Norosti, an agricultural paper, has had published in Great Britain a series of articles to show that to gather in the harvest this year would be throwing good money after bad, for it can only be done at a heavy loss to the farmers. A "pood" of barley (36 lbs.), when it reaches the port, costs the producer 36½ coppers, whereas the market price is at present 31 coppers, or about 27 cents per 36 lbs., and is bound to become less as soon as the abundance of this year's harvest is generally known.

Canada at the "Royal."

In its report of the recent 55th annual exhibition at Cambridge, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Mark Lane Express has the following:—

An interesting exhibit is that made by the High Commissioner for Canada on behalf of the Dominion Government, at stand No. 4. The exhibit includes specimens of grain, in the straw and in bulk, in great variety, part of them being from the experimental farms established by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at different points between Quebec and British Columbia, and a fine collection has also been sent by the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario from the Government Farm at Guelph. The districts to which so much attention has been drawn during the past few years, and more especially through the agency of the reports of the British tenant farmers' delegates in 1890 and 1893, namely, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, are strongly represented by magnificent specimens of grains and grasses. The photographs at this stand are numerous and striking, views being given of farm scenes, homesteads and ranches, and there are also some remarkable views of mountain and forest scenery. A unique collection of minerals, sent over by the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. M. Daly, is very suggestive of the wealth of the country in this department. The specimens of elk, deer and buffalo heads, and the stuffed salmon, trout and lake white fish will attract the attention of sportsmen. There are many other things of special and general interest to agriculturists and to business men, and to all concerned in the progress of the Empire, of which this colony forms an important part.

What Can be Kept on 100 Acres.

BY D. B., MANOTICK.

In reply to the letter of T. M., in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I might say that I have had considerable experience in mixed farming. I think his stock is entirely too small for 100 acres of land. He keeps from six to ten milch cows, and as many young cattle. I keep from 25 to 30 milch cows, and as many young cattle, on 100 acres, which I feed principally with soiling crops and roots. I have my cows coming in about 1st March, and raise twenty calves, giving them new milk for one month, then skim milk and middlings to the 1st of May. Next, feed them middlings to 1st September, and then let them run on grass until it becomes cold enough to house them. They are then worth \$8.00 each, being \$160 for all. During the month that I feed the calves skim milk, I make butter, the herd yielding about 21 pounds per day, which I sell at 20 cents per pound, being \$126 for the month. I then send milk to the cheese factory for six months, which brings me in \$34.47 per cow, being for all \$1,034.10. I then make butter to the middle of January, making on an average of fourteen pounds per day, being 1,064 pounds, which I sell at 23 cents per pound, amounting to \$244.72, giving me a grand total for calves, butter and cheese, of \$1,564.82. Any person on as small a farm as 100 acres should not keep sheep. I did for a while, but found that they were too hard on the pasture, and did not do well on silage. If one or two pigs will eat all T. M.'s coarse grain, he does not raise much. I keep twelve brood sows which farrow in April; they generally average seven, which I sell at six months old; they then dress 155 pounds, which I sold for \$6.50 per 100 pounds, being \$846.30. I have the old ones fit for the market in August; they average 325 pounds each, which is generally worth \$6.00 per hundred, live weight, which is \$234 for old pigs.

As for poultry, I never reckoned what they made, but I keep 40 hens and it takes them all for home use. I farmed some time ago like T. M., with small stock, and sold grain, but by reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I found it was better to feed stock and enrich the farm instead of selling grain and impoverishing the land. I think if T. M. would read the F. A. thoroughly, he would be able to live, improve the farm, and have a handsome profit to lay by every year.

[NOTE.—We would be pleased to hear from the actual experience of others what they have been able to accomplish on their farms, no matter in what particular line of farming. Our correspondent, D. B., appears to have been getting a very good price for his hogs.—ED.]

It is a great mistake to allow grain crops to over-ripen before cutting. Wheat loses weight, shells, and is bad to handle. Oats suffer the same losses as well as losing feeding value in the straw. Barley becomes crinkled down and discolored.

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.