The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

As appears by the official announcement in another column, the Hon. Forbes George Vernon has resigned his position as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Mr. George Bohun Martin has been appointed in his stead. The writ for the election of a member for the North Riding of Yale was issued yesterday. The election will, we understand, take place with as little delay as possible. Should the Opposition contest the seat Mr. Martin's election is a foregone conclusion. The Government has made a good selection. Mr. Martin is a man of much more than ordinary ability. He has had a long parliamentary experience, having been a member of the Provincial Legislature continuously since 1882. He was returned for Yale at four general elections by good majorities. He is an Englishman by birth, being the son of the late Capt. G. B. Martin, C. B., Royal Navy. Since his arrival in this country Mr. Martin has been engaged in farming and cattle raising. Few men are better acquainted than he with the condition of the country and the wants of its inhabitants. This of itself is an excellent qualification for the office to which he has been appointed. Mr. Martin will no doubt make an excellent administrative officer.

MR. VERNON'S RESIGNATION.

The Hon. Mr. Vernon's resignation of the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works closed a long period of faithful public service. He is admitted to be on all hands a man of the strictest integrity and an able administrator. Those who have had an opportunity of observing him closely know that in the performance of his official duties the public good was his only object. Mr. Vernon has made very few political enemies. He was moderate in the expression of his views, and when the debate became acrimonious he often with conspicuous success threw oil upon the troubled waters. Though by no means what is called a showy man, Mr. Vernon's judgment is sound, and we believe he will be greatly missed, both in the Executive Council and in the Legislative Chambers. The people have reason to regret Mr. Vernon's withdrawal from public life. It is not often that they can obtain the services of so capable and so reliable a man as the Hon. Forbes George Vernon.

ENSILAGES.

A very large proportion of the grain crop of the farmers of the Fraser River valley whose land was flooded this spring will not ripen. As the rainy season has set in, it will be impossible to save this grain for fodder in the usual way. Consequently some of the farmers talk of turning their cattle into the fields of growing grain so that they may get some good of the crop while it is fit to eat. But the stock will need fodder in the winter, and if the grain is trampled under foot now, the poor beasts, if they are not killed early, will have to starve in the winter months. But there is no necessity for this. There is a way of utilizing the green crop, even when there is no sunshine to dry it after it is cut, and the fodder thus saved is more nutritious than hay dried in the sun.

If the farmers of the Fraser River valley adopt the ensilage system they will save their crop and be able to use it to the best advantage. We find in the report of the Department of Agriculture, in the statements from the different settlements, the words "ensilage not tried" very frequently. We infer from this that the majority of the settlers are not convinced of the advantages of this mode of preserving feed for their cattle. We find, however, that Chilliwack is one of the rare exceptions. Mr. Horatio Webb wrote to the Department last year:

"There are two silos in use; I have one, and it has given good satisfaction. I did not get the corn as ripe as I should have liked to, but it is coming out good and the cattle are doing well on it. I put in, besides cut corn, cut green oats, green peas, barley, and some cabbage. Cattle were very fond of all of them. I do not think the time is far distant when there will be a silo on every farm of any size."

Mr. Webb would no doubt be glad to give his neighbors information as to how this ensilage which the cattle liked so well is prepared. If the settlers who are talking of turning their cattle into their fields of unripe grain were told how they could convert it into wholesome feed for their cattle, they and their stock would be very greatly benefited. We were under the impression that ensilage could not be prepared unless the farmer had either pits or buildings made expressly for the purpose, but we are informed that these are not absolutely necessary. If the green grain is properly stacked and pressed with logs or stones it can be preserved without any greater loss than a few inches of the outside that has been exposed to the weather. Any settler, therefore, can save his green oats, barley, millet, &c., without being put to extra expense. The fodder may be saved in wet weather. A gentleman who has given attention to the subject informed the writer that the grain may be dripping wet without being in danger of being spoiled in the process.

We would deem it a favor if gentlemen who have a practical knowledge of the preparation of ensilage would give the public the benefit of their experience through the columns of the COLONIST. The subject is just at this moment one of considerable importance, for if there is any process by which the farmers who have suffered by the flood can save their growing crop for winter use, to put them in the way of applying it would be doing them a very great service.

A TRADITIONAL ANTIPATHY.

It is very evident that the Koreans have no love for their self-constituted protectors and dictators the Japanese. There are many indications that their predilections are in favor of China. They do all in their power to aid the Chinese army, but they will not voluntarily perform the least service for the Japanese. Their hatred of the Japanese is traditional. It is a deeply-seated national prejudice. It is said to be three hundred years old. There seems to be a better cause for it than there is for most national antipathies. Three centuries ago, so the story goes, the Japanese wantonly invaded Korea. They devastated the country and almost depopulated it. The triumphant invaders were marching on to China when they were met by a Chinese army and routed. They retreated through Korea, and the remnant that escaped took refuge in Fusan. But Korea never recovered from the effects of that invasion. Two-thirds of the population were destroyed, the industries of the country were annihilated, nothing was left of its commerce and the survivors were in misery. The remembrance of that invasion is still fresh in the minds of the people of Korea, and the hatred that it engendered is still alive and active. It is said by those who claim to know the people of Korea that they will never submit to the rule of Japan. They may not attempt any active resistance, but they will not be content until the Japanese are again driven out of their country by the Chinese, whom they regard as their deliverers.

This may be very true, but if all accounts are anything like correct the people of Korea could not possibly be in a worse condition than they are at present. If Japan or any other civilized or partially civilized power gets possession of the country it cannot help improving the condition of the people. Their own Government robs them and keeps them in the deepest poverty. Rulers that are at all enlightened would, for their own sake and in their own interest, do what they could to make the resources of the country available. In doing this they would necessarily lift the people out of the misery in which they have been living so long. But it is more than probable that the Koreans would not be thankful for the improvement. It seems that they are too degraded and too miserable to realize that they are degraded and miserable. They seem quite willing to continue to live as they have been living.

A IMPORTANT REPORT.

We have received the Third Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of British Columbia, 1893. This report makes quite a handsome volume, and it contains much information of great value to both the farmers now in the Province and to those who propose to settle in it with the view of cultivating the soil. The nature of the report may be inferred from the following extract from an address by Mr. James A. Anderson, the indefatigable and highly intelligent Statistician of the Department:

The objects sought to be attained by the creation of the Department are manifold, and may be stated briefly as follows: To ascertain the needs, wishes and difficulties of the farming population; to serve as guides in any remedial measures which may be contemplated; to be a medium of advice in all matters appertaining to the welfare of agriculturists; a Department always at their disposal for consultations and advice, and where they can always find the attention which their cases demand; to acquire information as to the quality of the lands of the different parts of the Province, the quantity owned, the quantity cultivated, the quantity capable of cultivation, means and facilities of irrigation and drainage, value of the property of the agriculturists of the Province in order that a just estimate can be formed of the importance of the agricultural interests; to ascertain what crops, fruits and live stock are most suitable for the different parts of the country; to ascertain what diseases and pests are prevalent or are being introduced, and liable to become dangerous, so that remedies may be suggested and means devised to counteract them; to ascertain the climatic conditions of all parts of the Provinces, a matter of much importance to agriculturists; to furnish such data of our importations of agricultural productions as will give the agriculturist an idea of the products that are most likely to prove remunerative; to ascertain the actual production of the country and by comparison, year by year, to note what progress the Province is making, and by the means outlined to furnish such information to intending immigrants as may be considered reliable, and without that pernicious gloss so often given to statements of unreliable reports; to ascertain by analysis the component parts of the soils from the different sections of the country so that the tillers of the soil may be able to judge what crops are best suited to their particular locality, and the fertilizers most needed to bring the soil up to the required standard.

The Report follows the above outline closely from observations made by farmers residing largely in the different settlements. There is, therefore, hardly a subject on which the settler himself or the intending immigrant requires information that is not fully noticed in the Report. Even a cursory examination of it will show the enquirer in what parts of the Province grain can be grown well, what parts are suited to the cultivation of fruit, and where the best grazing districts are situated. He will also find a faithful account of the enemies which the farmer, the gardener, and the grazier will have to encounter in the different sections, and he is told of the best means hitherto discovered for subduing them. The statistical tables of the Report are evidently compiled with great care, and no doubt from reliable data. The reader of the Report will learn from it what parts of the country are dry and in what parts the rainfall is the greatest, and also the summer and winter temperature of the different districts. The quantity of grain, hay, roots, etc., raised to the acre, and the prices for which they can be sold are duly recorded in this agricultural report.

The reader can see from this imperfect account that to the person who wishes to get detailed and reliable information relative to the agricultural resources and capabilities of the Province, the Report of the Department of Agriculture is invaluable. We may say here, too, that information contained in the Report can be readily found, for it has, as all such reports should have, a copious and carefully arranged index.

HERBERT SPENCER'S VIEW.

Some time ago the single tax men claimed that Herbert Spencer was on their side so far as the nationalization of land went. When they were told that Mr. Spencer had in later years withdrawn what he had written in favor of the nationalization of land, many of the single tax controversialists boldly affirmed that he had done nothing of the kind. As it was not easy to find Mr. Spencer's exact words, the single taxers gained an apparent victory. But the time came when it was impossible to cite the great English thinker as an authority in favor of Henry George's theory, and then George himself wrote a book bearing the title "A Perplexed Philosopher," in which he admitted the change in Mr. Spencer's views on the Land Question, but attributed it to his desire to please the aristocracy of England. This was not either an honest or a philosophical way of accounting for Mr. Spencer's change of opinion. It was impossible for Henry George or anyone else to tell what Mr. Spencer's motive was. Nothing is more common than for men, as they grow older, to change their opinions on many subjects. It would have been, therefore, both fairer and more sensible for Mr. George to have either not attempted to find a motive for Mr. Spencer or to have given him credit for speaking according to his convictions, formed without undue or improper influence from any quarter.

Herbert Spencer did not condescend to reply to Henry George's imputations, but Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, exposes the unfairness and the injustice of Mr. George's charge. He pointed out that "Mr. Spencer has never sought social honors nor any kind of distinction in social life. He has never gone or sought to go into what is called society. He has been a literary recluse all his life and almost an invalid, meeting only a few intimate friends, most of whom were men and women of his own intellectual rank. The charge that such a man, whose seclusion has been so well known, would be guilty of renouncing his convictions to get into society or to win the favor of the landed aristocracy," Mr. Smalley justly says, "could only be made by one capable of the baseness that he imputes to another."

It should not be forgotten that the kind of land nationalization which Mr. Spencer favored was very different indeed from that advocated by Henry George. One of the conditions of the land nationalization which Mr. Spencer at one time believed would be advantageous to the nation was the compensation of land owners. Henry George laughs at the idea of compensation. Land owners are to be treated under his system as if they were the receivers of stolen goods. The state is by taxation to make their proprietary interest absolutely valueless. The short and the long of it is, the George system is one of wholesale robbery. The community is to take the land without any regard to the condition or the titles of those who claim to be its owners. The widow, the orphan and the hard-working mechanic are to be treated in exactly the same way as the owner of a great estate which he has inherited from a long line of ancestors. They are to be robbed indiscriminately and mercilessly. The man who has bought land with the savings of years of toil, with the sanction of the laws of the land, is placed on exactly the same footing as the speculator who has purchased thousands of acres in anticipation of a rise in the value of the land caused by the energy, the industry and the enterprise of the community. This feature of the single tax system the majority of the Georgeites keep carefully out of sight. Some of them have even the hardihood to deny that it is an essential part of George's theory and roundly abuse the opponent who asserts that it is. It can easily be understood that a man of Herbert Spencer's integrity would not think of countenancing a system which had the confiscation of land without compensating its owners for its foundation.

Mr. Spencer, however, has given his reason for his change of opinion. After stating that he once thought that the community would be benefited by becoming the sole proprietor of the land after compensating its owners, he goes on to say: "I have since concluded that the transaction would be a losing one for the community, and now I think there would be no balance of gain to the community, but a balance of loss."

The idea of appropriating the land without giving its owners a single cent in the way of compensation never seems to have entered Mr. Spencer's mind. But take confiscation, which in plain English is robbery, out of Henry George's system and it falls to the ground.

MEAN AND UNBUSINESSLIKE.

Some of the newspaper men of the East speak of Mr. Huddart's offer to provide a fast Atlantic service for a subsidy of $750,000 a year, as if it were an attempt to impose upon the people of this Dominion. Mr. Huddart is condemned as an adventurer and his propositions are spoken of in terms the reverse of complimentary.

This, besides being discourteous to Mr. Huddart, is senseless and unfair. Mr. Huddart is a business man who makes a business proposal in a business-like way. The Dominion Government has for some considerable time considered a fast Atlantic service desirable, and expressed itself willing to do what it could in reason to encourage its establishment. It negotiated with the Allans and several other capitalists regarding it, but for one reason or another no agreement was arrived at. Sir Andrew Allan, for instance, offered to establish a 20-knot service for a subsidy of £5,000 a voyage. "Reckoning 52 voyages a year, this would mean a subsidy of $1,211,600 a year." This offer was promptly declined. Messrs. Bellamy & Isaacs proposed to give an 18-knot service for a subsidy of £292,800 a year. This proposal was not accepted. Messrs. Cameron & Bruce's offer was an 18-knot service for $750,000 a year, but the negotiations with these gentlemen fell through, chiefly, as it appears, through their own dilatoriness. Then Mr. Huddart came and offered to give the Dominion a 20-knot service for $750,000 a year.

Now, why should he be called an adventurer? His proposal was made in good faith and the Government concluded, since his was in every way the best offer that had been made, to give him a chance. If he succeeded in establishing a steamship line which could do the work, well and good. If he should fail no harm would be done to anyone but himself. It seems to us mean and unbusiness-like for any Canadian journalist to attempt to spoil his chances of floating a company. Those who are opposed to the establishment of a 20-knot service, or those who think Mr. Huddart's offer too high, have a perfect right in all honest and open ways to express their opinions and to oppose the project. But we contend they have no right to misrepresent its nature or to say one single word in disparagement of Mr. Huddart, who has already done the Dominion and this province particularly good service in establishing steam communication between the Pacific Coast of the Dominion and Australia.

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE?

What about women smoking? Have they not as good a right to smoke as men? If there is any enjoyment in the use of tobacco why should it be denied to women? There is no real impropriety in a woman's smoking tobacco, neither is there in her chewing tobacco and in doing a good many other things which it is now considered unseemly for a woman to do. There are very few men who would like to see their own wives, daughters or sisters smoking and it is natural to conclude that their respect and admiration for other men's wives, daughters or sisters would not be increased if they saw them smoking. This may be prejudice but it is prejudice, we submit, that leans very decidedly to virtue's side.

Besides, women are very charming as they are and it is not likely that the practice of smoking even the most delicate of cigarettes will increase their attractiveness. As to the enjoyment, we hardly think that they lose much when they refrain from tobacco. The use of tobacco, it seems to us, creates an artificial appetite that must be satisfied. It is to appease this appetite, more than from any actual enjoyment that men get out of a cigar or pipe, that compels them to continue the practice. We would not be at all surprised to find that, if it were possible to strike the balance of enjoyment, the non-smoker gets quite as much out of life as the smoker, and perhaps more.

The quotation which Mrs. Frederic Harrison places at the head of her article "Smoke," in the Nineteenth Century: "I have renounced smoking,' said Egremont, 'tobacco is the tomb of love,'" we take it, means something, perhaps a good deal. Why should women contract a habit which is not in any respect seemly, and which may be injurious to their health? Fashion is tyrant enough for them. Why should they make for themselves another quite as exacting and not less harmful?

ART AT THE EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In looking over the prize list of the art department I notice that the judges have failed to make any award in several classes mentioned in the "Agricultural Society's" catalogue. Now, from personal inspection, I know that specimens from each class were represented. The gentlemen in question may be acting strictly within their functions, but is it either wise or fair to exhibitors to have their work ignored simply because there happens to be no other specimen of the same class in competition? In my experience of similar shows in different parts of the world, where I have frequently acted as judge in the art department, I have never noticed such niggardly actions on the part of the judges, which can only have but one effect, viz., thoroughly disgusting those few that care to compete for the very meagre prizes offered in the art department of the Association.

SUBSCRIBER.

ELECTRIC POWER AT THE FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Kindly allow me space to correct an erroneous impression likely to be created to the disadvantage of innocent parties. In your reference in Friday morning's issue to the delays caused by the insufficiency of light at the exhibition pavilion on Thursday evening your report attributes the delay to a break down in the dynamo. This statement is incorrect. The difficulty was lack of steam, which on account of the boiler tubes being choked could not be generated in sufficient quantities to produce the necessary power to drive the dynamo. The electric plant, though at a serious disadvantage, and operating more lights than its capacity, has by careful treatment been ready for service every moment it was required during the exhibition.

R. B. MCMICKING.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Suez Canal Company has applied to the French government for protection of its property in Egypt, where trouble has arisen on account of a strike. The commander of the French cruiser Eroude, at Port Said, has prepared to disembark marines and blue jackets to protect the property.

SWING, THE HERETIC.

Something of the Career of the Recently Deceased Presbyterian Nonconformist.

A Few of the Points on Which He Drew the Line—A Most Dramatic Trial.

Prof. David Swing, who died in Chicago on Tuesday night of acute blood poisoning, brought on by an attack of jaundice, was born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830. He was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., in 1852, and soon began the study of theology, but before a year elapsed he was made professor of languages at Miami, where he remained twelve years, preaching occasionally in addition to his regular duties. In 1866 he accepted a call to become pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago. In the great fire of 1871 his church edifice and the houses of most of his parishioners were swept away, but arrangements were at once made for him to preach in Standard hall and McVicker's theatre till a new building could be erected for his congregation. The fire which burned up his church, all his old sermons and most of his shirts, seemed to ignite his genius, and speedily he became the pulpit star of Chicago and the West. He became known as a man of liberal and progressive ideas. He accepted the Presbyterian confession of faith as to its theology, but rejected its mental philosophy, and utterly refused to put his ideas into old forms and expressions. He declared himself to be out of sympathy with the persecuting and retaliatory spirit of portions of the Old Testament scriptures. The 109th psalm he set down as repealed by the command to love and pray for those who persecute and despitefully use us. Mutterings against him soon began to be heard, but it was not until a learned and zealous young Presbyterian clergyman named Francis Patton, now president of Princeton college, came on the scene that the troubles really began. Swing was arraigned before the Chicago presbytery on the charge of heresy. The charge contained thirty-nine specifications and Patton was the chief prosecutor. The specifications closed with a most damaging personal allegation against Swing's private character. This was to the effect that he had said to Dr. Robert Laird Collyer, a prominent Unitarian clergyman, that he (Swing) was a Unitarian, and remained under cover in the Presbyterian church in order to prosecute his proselytizing enterprises with greater success. This was the root of bitterness in the case. The trial lasted fourteen days, and was the ecclesiastical sensation of the year 1874, second only in popular interest to the Beecher trial in Brooklyn. The session of Swing's church and all the ministers who were put upon the stand by either side testified to Swing's soundness on the points in which he was assailed.

The prosecutor, Dr. Francis Patton, occupied two days and a half in his argument. It was a splendid and daring effort. Then came the defence. Swing's counsel was a lawyer named Noyes. He opened for the defence, but had spoken about an hour when he broke down from physical exhaustion. Then came one of the most sensational incidents of the trial. Swing had not intended to take any part in it, but he was compelled now to come forward in his own behalf. This he did in a characteristic way. He came out on a platform before the presbytery and compared himself to the Roman Clearcus, who, when his baggage vans were mired, threw off his gold-embroidered robes and applied his shoulder to the muddy wheels. His speech was worthy of the occasion, logic, wit, invective and then a smashing blow, lit up with the genius of a genuine orator. On the conclusion of his speech he left the city for his old home in Ohio. His counsel went on with the argument, and when at last a vote was reached forty-seven voted for unqualified acquittal, thirteen for unqualified conviction and two for conviction in part. Dr. Patton appealed the case to the synod, and when the verdict and appeal were telegraphed to Swing he replied: "I cannot endure this controversy. I withdraw from the Presbyterian church." All efforts to change his purpose failed. He withdrew and his church withdrew with him, and maintained an independent existence to this day. Swing's heretic trial was most dramatic. Striking testimony to the progress of theological thought may be found in the acknowledged fact that the charges on which Prof. Swing was tried if made today would hardly be entertained in any Presbyterian court as sufficient for an accusation of heresy. McVicker's theatre proving too small for the heretic congregation, Central Music hall, one of the largest in the city, was built in 1878.

HEBREW CEREMONIES.

On Monday last the festival of Rosh Hashono, or the New Year, was celebrated in Hebrew communities the world over. It was the first day of the Hebrew month Tishri—the first ecclesiastical month of the Jewish calendar, and according to Jewish computation the five thousand six hundred and fifty-fifth year of the creation of the world. The festival was ushered in on the previous evening by service in all synagogues. The synagogues were decked entirely in white. A mantle of white satin ornamented the ark of the covenant wherein rest the manuscript scrolls of the law. The pulpit and reading desk, where chants the chazan or cantor, were also covered, and ministers of orthodox congregations were robed in white.

Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, will be celebrated on Wednesday. This day is observed by all, regardless of differences of opinion on matters communal, as a day of fasting and prayer. The fast begins at sunset on October 9, and till sunset of the 10th no Jew will partake of food in any shape or form. The evening of Yom Kippur is called Kol Nidre from the two opening words of the prayers used on the occasion. Four services, named respectively Schachrit, Musaph, Mincha and Neilah, will be held continuously on the Day of Atonement. Sermons will be preached either before Musaph or before Neilah.

On October 15 will be celebrated "The Feast of Booths" or "Succoth." With this festival are revived many quaint and ancient ceremonies to commemorate the fact that while the Hebrews were wanderers in the wilderness their only places of abode were booths or tents. It is from this that the festival derives its name. The good Jew will erect a temporary structure of wood, roofed with boughs of evergreen, called a "Succoth," and will take his meals in this frail tent for seven days. In the synagogue the orthodox Jews will form processions, carrying in their hands lulovim or palm branches and esrogim or citrons. While walking round the synagogue with these they will chant the hallel or "Hymns of Praise."

On the seventh day of Succoth, called Hoshana Rabba, "The Great Hosanna," the succoth will be used for the last time prior to its demolition. All visitors to the synagogues of the orthodox on that day will be presented with a handful of willow boughs. With these the floor of the synagogue will be strewn in imitation of the priests of the ancient Hebrews. With the observance of Shemini Azeret, "The Feast of the Eighth Day," and Simchat Torah, "The Rejoicing of the Law," the festivals will come to a close. On the former of these days will be offered the "Geshem," or prayer for rain, in pursuance of a custom which holds in the Holy Land to this day.

"Simchat Torah" derives its name from the fact that among conservative Jewish congregations the fifty-two weekly portions into which the Pentateuch is divided are completed, and the first chapter of Genesis is immediately recommenced on this day. The process of finishing and recommencing has continued uninterruptedly for many centuries.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

ENSILAGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having had considerable experience in making silage in the Southern States, I will be pleased if you will insert this in your valuable paper should you think it of any utility. I presume that as the year is so far advanced, dispatch in making the ensilage will be the first desideratum, and, therefore, I will not take up space in describing expensive pits but will only say that the better the appliances are so much better will the ensilage be, supposing the same care is taken in both cases. A very fair sample of ensilage can be made in a pit made in the following manner: Dig a hole in the ground (round preferred owing to the silage being more easily pressed) of the required size. The size wanted can be calculated by assuming that 50 cubic feet of ensilage (pressed) will weigh one ton. This hole will be the ensilage pit, and by putting some two-inch or three-inch planks round the edge of the hole the earth thrown out can be made to increase the depth of the silo without digging to so great a depth. This hole must be free from water in every way, and where liable to the influx of water a pit of this kind will be of no use unless bricked or cemented. A rough roof over the top to keep the rain out will be all that is required. If the fodder to be put in is very coarse it will be found better to chaff it up. Grass or clover need not be chaffed, neither need rye, oats or even wheat unless they have been allowed to stand until they are coarse and sticky. The smoother the walls of the pit are the better the ensilage will be, as the silage will be pressed much firmer and with less weight.

Fill the pit with the fodder as evenly as possible, spreading it and keep it trampled, particularly round the edges, while putting it in. After the fodder has all been put in, a layer of dry straw or some such substance should be put on the top. Then lay a few planks on this, and then put on the weights. The weight applied should not be less than 150 lbs. to the squre foot, and may consist of bags of sand, cordwood, rocks, or indeed anything that is handy. It should be remembered that it is by no means necessary to cause the covering over the ensilage to be air tight, as the effect of the weights on the ensilage is to drive out all the air. Be careful to have plenty of weight round the edges—this is by far the most important thing of the whole operation. A silo can be filled at intervals, and slowly, so as to allow the ensilage to settle down, and in this way more of the space will be utilized. This ensilage can be used at any time after a couple of months. In using it be careful to only throw off enough weight to allow the ensilage to be got at. Cut the ensilage from top to bottom and then throw off more weight as the contents are wanted.

Should the above description of pit not be of any use owing to dry ground not being available, an old barn or hay mow may be utilized by simply stopping all the cracks in its four sides thus securing an ensilage pit above ground. This last form of ensilage pit is an excellent one, the only expense being a little extra bracing of the building together and a little work in stopping up all crevices and holes. It is well to have here as in the other form of pit plenty of weighting material on the top. In the earth pit a space of six or seven inches of the ensilage round the edges and next to the earth may be found spoilt, but the amount will be found small if the pit be dry and the weights heavy.

If an old barn with a rough floor is handy and not in use the ensilage pit may be dug in it. It will not affect the barn for future use, as when the ensilage is taken out a rough floor can at any time be put over it and a barn with a double purpose will be the result.

W. H. H.

Oct. 6th, 1894.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Farmer,
Markham, Ont.

Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

The situation of affairs at Delagoa Bay grows worse. Great hopes were raised in regard to the services which would be rendered by Sheriff Maputa's men, who offered to aid the Portuguese against the Kaffirs. The chief's men were given arms from the Portuguese arsenal, but left, taking their arms with them.