

that some spots of stubble burn easier than others, but cannot account for it. Ashes from burnt stubble make a valuable fertilizer, also help to draw heat in spring. From tests he found that wheat sprouted earlier in spring on burnt stubble land; noticed that men who are most interested in machine are those that have given the subject some attention. As to capabilities of machine for destroying noxious weeds, would not care to give definite opinion. If weeds are only sprouted they are easily killed by machine, but after weeds make some growth will take four times more heat. First machine he had made proved a failure, largely on account of having to burn oil; present machine is great improvement on old one; no oil is used; it is hitched behind a wagon, the wagon to be loaded with straw, which is fed to front of machine; where fire is burning it is not necessary to cover surface entirely, a strip can be missed; fire from side of machine will spread and burn strip missed. The supposed cost of machine is \$65, eight feet wide; it is light draft for one team; one load of straw is sufficient to burn from three to five acres; no danger of fire spreading from machine if ordinary care is taken.

A Word to Delinquents.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Farmers who held their wheat over for a higher price are somewhat disgusted with the present situation. Many of them have paid interest on several hundred dollars for four months, and must now sell for less than the market price of last fall. This is bad enough for them, but it is infinitely worse for business men who are still waiting for them to settle bills contracted last summer and expanding ever since. Others borrowed money on their wheat and paid their debts. They lost on the deal, but the loss is all their own; nor is it any greater because it is their own. The money they borrowed has played its part in many transactions since then, and to that extent has promoted trade. Still others had no debts to pay, and are in a position to hold their grain till the price does rise.

We congratulate the latter and hope to profit by the experience of the former, but to the first-mentioned we beg to be excused. They have done their best to cripple the merchants and others who have helped them through. Blacksmiths and machinists are alike trusting and waiting and hoping to goodness that their tardy customers will pay their bills before they have to ruin next year's trade by placing them in the hands of a solicitor.

It would not be correct to say that all who can pay don't pay, but there is no denying the fact that some who can pay won't pay, so long as they can get out of it. We have in mind one instance of a man looking long at his money before he passed it over, expressing the wish that he could have left it in the bank two or three months longer, as he hated to lose the interest!

Those who "owe no man anything," and they only, have a perfect right to sell their grain when it suits them, and even they should remember that, one year with another, the price is higher early in the fall than ever again till next summer, and holding grain over involves considerable loss of weight as well as of interest.

ROTARY.

A Correction.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see the barn plan I sent you in your issue of March 6th. There are some mistakes in it, which should be corrected, as they give a somewhat wrong impression. A number of posts appear in the loose feeding stable that should not be there. One would think that half of the granary was not intended to be floored over. It is intended that it should all be floored over except the space back of the water tank. This is left for feed put down off top of granary. There should only be one trapdoor leading down from this space. The place for dropping feed down into stable behind silo should be marked "chute," not trap. Behind the horses the passage is seven feet wide, full length of stable. One window is omitted in the stable in front of horses, and also a door between horse and cow stable.

With regard to the editorial comment, you seem to think that the granary is large enough to hold all the grain that will be grown on the farm. I am a very small farmer, but I have grain, twice as much as would fill this granary in a single season. I most decidedly favor the granary built in an isolated place to hold the principal grain crop—which is wheat. This granary is intended mostly for feed grain, to be handy for crushing, etc. I still contend there is plenty of light, and as for convenience in feeding, there may be better arrangements, but I have not seen them.

W. SAUNDERSON.

Ash and Elm for Permanent Planting.

The soft maple and cottonwood are declining in popularity as lawn and grove trees, and the ash and elm are beginning to receive the attention that they deserved long ago. When with the Institute we saw fine groves of the latter varieties on the same soil where cottonwood had nearly all died out. The mushroom trees are all right for temporary wind-breaks, but should always be set with a view to replacing them with good varieties in the near future.

—Clarence Wedge, in St. Paul Farmer.

Changes in the Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

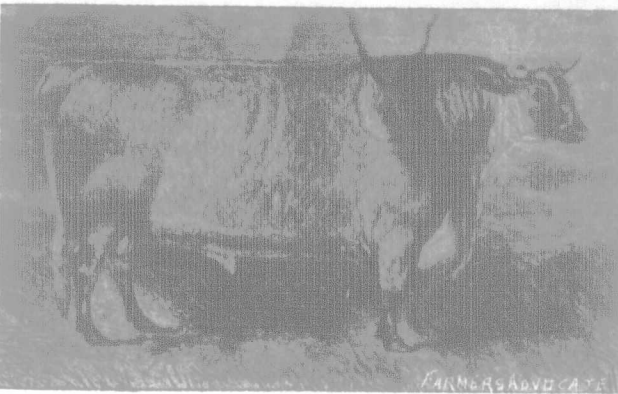
Among the important changes made in the Winnipeg prize list we note the following: In the horse classes, brood mares must have foals by their side. Horses shown in a team may also compete in the sections for single horses. Several sections have been added to the general purpose class: two for brood mares—one under 1,350 pounds and another over 1,350. There are also sections added for "team, under and over 2,700 pounds." Second prizes are given throughout the classes for "stallion and three of his get," and the Horse Breeders' Association have donated five gold medals for "stallion four years old and over" in Clydesdale or Shire, and also in the Standard-bred, Hackney, Thoroughbred and Carriage classes.

In the Shorthorn class the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have donated \$500, which makes a magnificent prize list. One hundred dollars is given for same specials as the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders offered last year, and in addition to these the Industrial prizes in the open sections are in almost all instances duplicated. The Exhibition Association have added sections for "bull and heifer calves" of the calendar year, so that there will be ample opportunity for calves under six months winning a share of the prize money. These sections have been added throughout the cattle classes. In the dairy breeds a change is made from "bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories," to "three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba and the N.-W. T." The donation of \$100 from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association is added to the swine classes, divided into \$7 prizes for the best boar and best sow respectively in each pure-bred class.

One of the most important additions to the list is the additional money offered in the interprovincial competition open to agricultural societies for the best collection of grains and grass seeds. There are three prizes now offered—\$75, \$50, and \$25, the conditions being as follows:

"All samples must have been grown in the district represented by the agricultural society making the exhibit.

"Each variety of grain must be properly named,



COMET (155).

BORN IN 1894. DIED IN 1815. BRED BY CHAS. COLLING. SOLD AT THE KETTON SALE, 1810, FOR 1,000 GUINEAS. GOT BY FAVOURITE (252); DAM BY FAVOURITE (252), OUT OF THE DAM OF FAVOURITE (252).

and the name of the grower, and the section, township and range of the farm upon which it was grown, stated on the entry form.

"The exhibit will be judged on the following points, the figures set after each giving the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100: Red Fyfe, 20; white Fyfe, 10; white oats, 15; two-rowed barley, 10;—two bushels of each. Flax, 5; rye, 5; timothy, 5; Bromus grass (Bromus inermis), 5; native rye grass (A. tenerum), 5;—one bushel each.

"No first prize will be paid unless 80 points be scored; no second prize will be paid unless seventy points be scored; no third prize will be paid unless 60 points be scored.

"The exhibit taking first prize shall become the property of the Exhibition Association, to be used for immigration advertising purposes."

Of course, last year was not a favorable year for procuring good samples of grains or grass seeds, but we feel satisfied that if the agricultural societies would pay a little attention to making collective exhibits in this class it would present one of the most interesting features of the Industrial, as well as doing a great deal to advertise the locality represented by the agricultural societies participating.

FREIGHT RATES ON EXHIBITS.

For a number of years the Canadian Pacific and other Manitoba railways have shown in a very tangible way the interest they felt in the success and development of Western Canada's great Industrial Exhibition by carrying exhibits free to and from the Fair. With the immense distances and sparse settlement of this country, it would have been impossible to have made the Industrial the great holiday carnival of the West, as well as the important immigration agency that it has become, without this privilege of free transportation of exhibits. The C. P. R. have, however, decided that this privilege can no longer be continued, as every other fair in the country wanted like concessions, so they have fixed the rate for this year at 20 per

cent. of one-way fare. The exhibitor will deposit his one-way freight when shipping, and upon his return with the same exhibits as he started with, the freight, less 20 per cent., will be refunded him. This is not a very heavy tax, but will be felt especially by those at a distance from Winnipeg. It will have, however, a tendency to keep back exhibits of an inferior quality, and should therefore tend toward the general improvement of the quality of exhibits.

Pigs for Profit.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For spring litters I prefer the sows to farrow the end of March or the first week in April, then you can get the young pigs ready for market before the cold weather comes; for fall litters, the end of September, then you have good strong pigs to start the winter and take the place of the spring pigs. I always try and get two litters a year from each sow.

Before farrowing, I feed the sows any rough grain and the slops from the kitchen. Let them have plenty of exercise and not get too fat. After farrowing, I feed bran or shorts and chopped oats, with any skim milk or buttermilk there is to spare. Keep a watch on the little ones, as they will soon tell you if you are feeding the sows right.

I generally wean from six weeks to two months. When the little pigs are two or three weeks old they will begin to eat. Place a small trough outside the pen and give them a little warm skim milk three times a day. After they are weaned, put them in a good large pen with a sheltered place for them to lie in. Feed skim milk, buttermilk, and the slops from the kitchen, with a little shorts. Do not feed too heavy, just enough to keep them growing all the time. Never give them more than they can eat up clean. As they grow older, I add barley chop with the shorts. I always try and grow a patch of corn and mangels near the hog pen, and feed them this as soon as it is fit to cut. The last month or six weeks I feed them all the chopped barley they can clean up three times a day.

I generally sell alive and at the age of seven months. They weigh from 200 to 230 lbs. I have had good results from a Berkshire-Tamworth cross.

E. HODDINOTT.

St. Paul's Municipality, Man.

The Weeders a Success.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the case of old land that has to be spring-plowed for wheat, I would harrow every day that I plow. Firm the land well to retain moisture. Keep the seed drill well up to the plow. Select good Fyfe wheat, bluestone thoroughly, run the drill north and south. I would not harrow after drill until the grain is up, then harrow north and south. More weeds will be killed this way than by Mr. Bedford's early summer-fallow. The newly-introduced weeders are going to be a success in cultivating our grain, killing weeds, conserving moisture, etc. With virgin prairie, would break as light as possible, backsetting a little deeper, throwing up a couple of inches of fresh loam. In starting a new farm, I would fence as soon as possible, making out to have a good-sized pasture. Sow wheat two years, oats one year, and then summer-fallow, sowing barley or some kind of grain on the fallow and having the stock pasture this all fall, which would make it good and solid, and if the succeeding crop is not a good one it will not be your fault. After pasturing a field a few years, would break it up, and expect it to grow great crops of wheat. Would sow Bromus grass and keep the farm in regular rotation.

JOHN AIKENHEAD.

Cameron Municipality, Man.

A Ventilator.

In my piggery, which is 20x32 feet, I have a ventilator shaft 2 feet wide by 6 inches deep, made by ceiling over two of the upper floor joists, leaving a 6-inch board out over the center passage, and removing sheeting boards from the outer wall at both ends of the shaft, so that there is constantly a current of air passing through this shaft. It has worked all right; never filled with frost; seems to carry away all foul air, but does not take off the steam from the building, as in cold weather the inside walls become frosted over.

The piggery is divided into four pens, two on each side of the building, 8x16, with four-foot passage in the center. I have wintered twenty-seven September pigs, divided into three lots of nine each, in this piggery; one pen is kept for the stock hog. The pigs have all done well; have had no trouble with them going off their feet. I do not give much bedding at a time; always clean out old bed before putting in fresh. Only feed twice a day, except when finishing. I use a self-feeder.

Montcalm Municipality, Man.

W. A. SCOTT.

An Agricultural Laborers' Union.

A laborers' union has been organized at Brandon under the name of "The Manitoba Agricultural Laborers' Union." The objects, as stated, are the bringing together of the farm laborers of the Province and to secure for them a fair average day's work of ten hours per day, payment for overtime, and no unnecessary Sunday labor. To provide legal assistance to members, and to secure their just rights in payment of wages, etc.