

MANITOBA AND WESTERN
OF THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME
FOUNDED AD. 1866. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED

EDITION

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY, 1890.

No. 7.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WM. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED
IN THE DOMINION.

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.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copies, 10c. each. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

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.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.

Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

Address—

THOMAS WELD,
Manager Manitoba and Western Edition,
Box 214, 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, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *What Shall we Substitute for our Natural Grasses for Hay*. Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of July.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *The Treatment and Care of Manure During the Feeding Season to Render it Available for Use the Coming Spring or Summer*. Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th day of August.

We want industrious, reliable, pushing men in every township in the Dominion, to canvass for us, and introduce our splendid Subscription Picture. Steady employment and good wages given to suitable men. Write for particulars.

Editorial Notes.

The Jersey Bulletin, of recent date, records the results of the tests of two Jersey cows, viz., Peart's Lemon 41646, owned by Louis Starache, Warsaw, Ill., and Thekla of Clever Nook 33445, the property of S. Warren, Spring Hill, Tenn. The former gave, in seven days, 320 lbs. of milk, from which 17 lbs. 5½ oz. of butter, salted 1 oz. to the pound. Her food was 3 lbs. of corn and oats ground together, and 1 lb. of oil cake meal, fed daily; while running on good pasture, a mixture of timothy and clover. The latter mentioned cow gave nearly 192 lbs. of milk in seven days, from which was made 15 lbs. 9 oz. of butter. Her food was grass alone. She is now being fed grain, and will again be tested to see what she will do under more favorable conditions. We would advise Canadian farmers to carefully test their cows from time to time. This is the only means of knowing whether they are kept at a loss or profit. Test them and report your tests to us; we will give them to the public. If you have anything good it will benefit you to let the public know it. If you have cows that are not paying, you should know it and dispose of them at once.

Prof. A. J. Cook's bulletin on insecticides, a portion of which we print in this issue, is a very valuable and practical article. Every one of our readers should carefully read it. The Professor seems to hold a higher opinion of London purple than many other practical men, many preferring Paris green, declaring it to be more reliable. He explains clearly how to make kerosene emulsion and how to best apply it. As well as a protector of plants, it is said to be useful to destroy lice on hogs. He tells how to destroy those wretched cabbage worms by the use of Buhach. Tobacco, he puts to a good use in destroying the striped flea beetle and the cucumber flea beetle, both of which are a great annoyance in our gardens. We would prefer to use almost any of the reliable tick destroyers before tobacco decoction for killing ticks on lambs or lice on cattle. Bisulphide of carbon will doubtless prove of value in destroying gophers. We would advise all our readers to carefully read and reread Prof. Cook's article. He is one of the cleverest and most practical of America's scientific agriculturists. All portions of this article may not be valuable to the farmers in Manitoba and the Territories, but our subscribers in British Columbia will appreciate those parts not valuable in Manitoba. His next article, which will appear in the August number, will be more interesting to the dwellers on the plains, inasmuch as he tells how to destroy gophers, &c., with bisulphide of carbon.

A butter inspector has been appointed by the merchants of Virden, who will grade all butter that is offered for sale, and after this has been done merchants are open to purchase it according to its value.

The Springfield Republican asks whether it is better to devote money to making a road good, or to expend it on perishable horses that require to be fed for use on roads so bad as to neutralize their strength. It is often and truly observed that the best measure of the culture and ability of a people is the condition of their highways—to which may be added their byways.

A few years ago the Jersey cow, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, astonished the dairy world by the phenomenal product of 36 lbs. 12½ oz. of butter in seven days. She was, at that time, in the herd of Vallancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont. At the Kellogg sales, about a year ago, she was bought by Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, of Makwah, New Jersey, for whom she is now, in her old age, doing regular work of 22 lbs. 10½ oz. per week, making a pound of butter from eleven and one-tenth pounds of milk.

The Holstein-Friesian Register is preaching the pure milk of the gospel after the manner in which the ADVOCATE has expounded for some time, when it says:—"The man who can and will run a private dairy properly, can make better butter than a creamery can, because he has control not only of the milk in all its stages, but he has control of the cow and her feed before the milk is drawn, but there are so many men who can't or won't run a private dairy properly that there is plenty of room for the creamery to do its work and be rated among the blessings of this 19th century."

Here is something for us all to consider and profit by. In a recent issue of the Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., occurs this paragraph:—"If Canadians desire to know what classes of animals will pay for export purposes, let them study this list of average quotations for the best horses at the Lincoln Fair of late date: Matched pairs of carriage horses, very scarce, from 200 gs. to 300 gs., and in a very few cases up to 400 gs.; high steppers, suitable for broughams, 100 gs. to 150 gs.; carriage horses, with good action, 100 gs. to 150 gs.; high-stepping saddle horses, 90 gs. to 140 gs.; horses suitable for cabs, omnibuses, etc., 15 gs. to 30 gs.; draught horses for town work, £65 to £90; good agricultural horses, £35 to £50 each. It is not necessary for us to make any remarks on this paragraph, as it speaks for itself. If you wish to produce the horses that bring the best prices you must breed from the best horses and breed in line, always with a certain object in view."