

they are sometimes entirely cut off. Dusting the plants at their first appearance with bone-flour, and repeating the operation after each shower, will keep off the attacks of the insects. Another remedy—a very effectual one—is to steep tobacco stems, say ten pounds, in a tub of water and when the plants appear sprinkle the beds with the tobacco; water and sprinkle lightly with air-slaked lime. This should be done when the dew is on the plants.

The land for early cabbages may be of various qualities, the only essential points being through drainage and sufficient consistency to withstand drought well. Lime is believed to be very useful, and is often used when conveniently obtained, as a dressing on land naturally deficient in lime.

Much of the success in early cabbage growing depends on good seed, which is not easily raised, and still less easily purchased. To raise seed, a special growing of seed is made in July, and the best heads selected in Fall to be wintered over and set out in Spring for seed-growing.

The land for cabbages is worked fine by plowing twice and harrowing and rolling; it is then ridged with a small plow, making the ridges three feet apart, and these ridges are raked down smooth and the wheel marker run along the middle of the ridge with pegs set to mark ten inches. A boy follows with two baskets, one filled with lettuce plants, the other with cabbage, and drops one of each, alternately, against the marks; a man follows and sets the plants by hand. The cabbages should be cultivated and hoed once a week until they are too large to admit a plow or hoe among them.

There are several insects, as well as the disease called club-root, which infest the cabbage family. Of these the cabbage maggot is, perhaps, the most common and troublesome. It is the larva of a fly which resembles the house-fly in appearance; the fly deposits its eggs upon the stalk of the plants early in May near the surface of the ground; they soon hatch and the young maggots work downwards, feeding on the tender bark till they reach the fibrous roots, which they rapidly devour, and if numerous, cause the cabbage to wilt and die. If not numerous the plant will outgrow them, and come to maturity. The best way to kill them is to wipe off the maggots by hand when they first hatch out and before they get far below the surface. By going over the field three or four times nearly all of them can be destroyed. It is no uncommon thing for whole fields to be nearly destroyed by this pest.

Another troublesome insect is the green worm of the white cabbage butterfly. They may be destroyed by hand or by pouring water nearly boiling hot over them, which will not hurt the cabbage unless hotter than it is easy to apply it; or petroleum mixed with water, a spoonful to the gallon, sprinkled over them, will lay them out.

Club-root is apt to be disastrous only when cabbages are planted on the same land. For this reason it is customary to plant cabbages only once in three or four years upon the same land, or after turnips or cauliflowers, which are subject to the same disease. It is said by some writers that a heavy dressing of air-slaked lime applied in the drill will prevent club-root, and those who live in limestone countries say that this disease is unknown on such lands.

Contagious Diseases.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

The farm stock of this Dominion is more exempt from contagious diseases of any kind than that of any other British colony or any nation in the world. Our duty is to keep it so. We have only seen two cases, and we travel about the country and among stock as much as any one. One was the Foot and Mouth Disease; this was some years ago; it was in the Township of Westminster. The other was Hog Cholera; this was in the Township of London. The first-mentioned disease we believe has died out, as we have not heard of it spreading. The last-mentioned may also disappear in the same way. Both of these diseases have been imported from the States to our country. Very little injury has been done, and very little

care will prevent the possibility of any more being done. We hope to hear no more of either.

Should any of our subscribers hear of any case of a contagious character, we trust they will perform their duty by reporting to this office about it immediately. Cleanliness and a little care and prohibition will enable us to maintain our name for healthy stock. This will give us millions annually and save us from millions of annual loss.

We regret to notice that the Hon. D. Christie is endeavoring to establish a Cordon or power to act in regard to diseases in stock, to be composed of three Americans and three Canadians. We fear this is another of his steps to sacrifice Canadian interests to the United States people. We want nothing to do with the American stock; Canada has men in it capable of looking after our interests better than Americans can. We do not consider that gentleman acted judiciously in his selection of the site of the School of Agriculture, nor in the selection of officers, nor in the sale or purchase of stock, nor in the stock disease scare; and in many other things in regard to the agricultural interests of this Dominion. He has held a very high position and has ruled the Board of Agriculture rather too long. We have lost all the confidence we had in him, if ever we had any. We fear that there is too strong an interest leading eagle-ward to expect good for Canada from a Canadian and American union. We want no such policy.

Trip to Stratford.

We took a short flight to Stratford on the 29th of April. This town is situated on the G. T. R. 32 miles from London, and bids fair to be a stronger rival to London than any of the cities. It has railway connection with all points, and has sprung up rapidly. The Grand Trunk workshops are located there; the land thereabouts is of a richer quality than is generally to be found in the immediate vicinity of our towns and cities. The river Avon runs through the town. This place is a grand agricultural and business centre; the principal agricultural works of the Messrs. Sharman are there, which firm manufacture the Little Giant Thresher as their leading implement. Mr. Thos. Yeandle makes the plows that are celebrated as prize-winners at plowing-matches. A woolen-mill and large tannery are in operation. A large establishment for the construction of large threshing machines is also established there.

But the machinery in which our readers will be most interested are the extensive and commodious works of

THE THOMSON AND WILLIAMS MFG. CO.

One hundred and fifty men are busy as bees working in the different departments. The larger number is principally employed at the present time in constructing the Johnston Wrought-iron Reaper. The demand for this machine last year was in excess of the supply. This year their first batch of 1,000 is well under way. It is quite interesting to see the molten iron poured into the sand, and the wrought-iron going through a process of manipulation at the hands of skilled workmen, then the parts adjusted and the machine run rapidly while being tested before packing in boxes ready for shipment. These machines have gained such honors during the past year that no other manufacturers can show such a record. In the great trial near Paris, France, last year, at which the leading manufacturers of the world exhibited, the Wrought-iron Harvester gained the only prize that was awarded. There were 35 competitors. In the County of Elgin (Ont.), where a trial of implements took place, this machine did work that no other machine could do. The list of first prizes and medals obtained by this machine would weary our readers to peruse. The demand for these implements after this trial was unprece-

dented in that county. The offer made by the manufacturers to send a Harvester to any station in Ontario at their own expense, and to guarantee satisfaction in every case, is deserving your consideration. Messrs. Thomson & Williams have a good stake in Canada, and a guarantee is worth something from such responsible men. There are thousands of agents traveling who will guarantee anything, but what good is the guarantee of a flea to a farmer. Messrs. Thomson & Williams have the sole right to make these machines in Canada.

Many farmers are desirous of dealing without the interference of agents; they now have the opportunity of doing so and procuring the best implements direct from the manufacturers by referring to the advertising pages of this journal. Remember it is an agent's business to make money, to purchase the cheapest and sell that on which the greatest profit is obtainable. Do not depend on any statement such as this: "This is just as good as any. Be sure you are right; have the best; the best is cheapest in the end." Reliable manufacturers are never afraid of making their statements openly to the public. Some may and do have lots of agents to talk their machine into the ears of persuadable farmers.

The Thomson & Williams Mfg. Co. make the nicest working steam engine we have seen in Canada; it is called "Brown's" Automatic Cut-off Steam Engine. It is after the principle of the Corliss engine exhibited at Philadelphia; and it is a great economizer of steam. Three machines were being constructed when we were there, an engine, 150 horse-power, for the Windsor Paper Mills, near Montreal; also one of sixty horse-power for a gristmill in Woodstock, the other 120-horse power, for the Napanee Paper Co. This firm has an order for 1,000 plows for Manitoba. They also make agricultural engines and boilers; also mill gear and mill stones. We are highly pleased to report about such enterprising establishments.

Bow Park Sale.

The sale of Shorthorns at Bow Park was well attended, despite a wet day, which, no doubt, prevented many from attending. The stock was in good condition, and realized fair prices. At all sales there are some animals better than others. We have heard of a representative of an agricultural society purchasing a bull because it was what he thought cheap, the result was he gave dissatisfaction to nearly every owner of a pure-bred Shorthorn cow in the society. It is only a mockery to send a parsimonious person to get a good animal. The requirements of owners of good cattle should be consulted. The best is often the cheapest. The bull we allude to was not purchased at this sale, but we quote this fact to show that parsimony in the purchase of a really good animal is false economy.

New Horse Disease.

In Eastern Ontario there exists a disease among animals known by the name of "grease." It is sometimes only an aggravated form of chapped heels, and is often preceded by them. At other times the appearance of the disease is ushered in by constitutional symptoms, such as feverishness, tumor of the limbs and hidebound. The first local symptom is a slight swelling of the skin of the heels and adjacent parts, which soon crack, and from the fissures there exudes an offensive discharge, which looks greasy but is really watery. Being of a serous nature it inflames every part it touches, and has a tendency to cause a spread of the eruption in all directions. The legs go on swelling to a frightful extent, and are thereby rendered stiff and sore, producing great lameness. If this stage is neglected, the whole surface ulcerates, and the discharge becomes purulent and has a nasty, foul smell, and the leg can with difficulty be bent at all, the animal evincing great pain.