

cause the weather is dry and no blight present. A late attack of blight may result in heavy loss from rot. As a rule those who spray most obtain the largest net profit."

Cultivate the Orchard

One is struck, when travelling through the country, by the number of orchards kept in sod. The sod-culture method has its advantages, but orchards cultivated during the early part of the summer make better growth than those in sod, and all young orchards should certainly be cultivated. The greatest danger in cultivating an orchard is, provided care is taken not to injure the trees or their root systems during the operation, that of a very hard winter, with unusually severe frosts injuring tender growth. This danger may be effectually overcome by a system of cover-cropping, and few are the orchards that would not be benefited by being broken up and cultivated for a few years. Common cover crops are red clover, peas, rye, buckwheat, cow peas, common vetch and hairy vetch. Clover makes a good crop, as it adds nitrogen to the soil for future growth. Cow peas make one of the best crops for this purpose, where they are grown well, and vetches are quite satisfactory. Hairy vetches are somewhat expensive, and for this reason are not extensively used. They live over winter, and should be plowed down early in the spring. Rye and buckwheat are quite extensively used and serve alright to ripen up the wood, but, of course, do not add nitrogen to the soil, as in the case of legumes. Many are the orchards which could be revived by proper cultivation, and, of course, with this should go spraying and fertilizing.

FARM BULLETIN.

Legislation in Prince Edward Island -- 1913.

Amid the booming of guns, and with the usual interesting ceremonial and impressive military display, the second session of the thirty-seventh general assembly of Prince Edward Island was prorogued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on April 24th., after having been in session for one month and twelve days, during which eighty-three bills were passed and received the Royal assent, and five failed to reach the third reading. Of these, thirty-seven were bills incorporating fox companies, two oyster companies, and eleven industrial concerns, twenty-two were public measures and eleven miscellaneous.

The thirty-seven fox companies represent a capitalization of \$2,760,000; the two oyster companies of \$95,000, and the eleven industrial companies \$250,000; making a total of \$3,105,000. This is not intended to represent the capitalization of all the companies that have been incorporated in this Province during the year. Others were incorporated by letters patent, representing a total capital of \$2,150,000.

Of the eleven industrial concerns, two are worthy of notice. One incorporating the Bedford Farmers' Co-operative Company, and the other the Charlottetown Summer Resorts, Limited. The former is for the purpose of buying and selling farm produce of all kinds, live stock of all kinds, coal, fertilizers, dressed meat, fish of all kinds, lumber, and conducting a general business in merchandise, and is co-operative to the fullest degree. It had its origin in the Farmers' Institute, which for the last few years has been buying supplies for its members and selling their produce. The business has, however, out-grown an Institute, and an incorporated company is the result.

The latter is, as its name indicates, a summer resorts company. They have purchased a large tract of land across the harbor from Charlottetown and intend to erect summer cottages, hotels, etc., etc., and to make suitable provision for the entertainment of tourists.

Of the miscellaneous bills the one incorporating the Charles Dalton Sanatorium merits consideration. During the last ten years the Hon. Charles Dalton, of Tignish, Prince Edward Island, accumulated a fortune in ranching black foxes, and, in acknowledgment to the "Bountiful Giver of all good," he wished "to erect, furnish and equip a sanatorium for this Province in which the inhabitants thereof afflicted with incipient tuberculosis without regard to class, creed or nationality, may be treated by the most recent and up-to-date methods." It is particularly intended for the treatment of those patients who have no means of payment, and to this end, Mr. Dalton has promised to contribute \$1,000 per year for ten years, and at the end of that time, if further provision is needed, it will be forthcoming.

Of the public bills, the one amending the Prohibition Act will be considered by the temperance workers as of most importance. The chief

amendments are that drinking intoxicating liquors or treating is prohibited in public places and in public conveyances or at public gatherings of any description; that vendors convicted of violating the Prohibition Act shall lose their licence, and shall not again be eligible for appointment; and that druggists shall file the certificates on which liquors are sold monthly in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

The school teachers would perhaps say that the amendments to the School Act are the most important. By one of them all teachers shall receive in addition to what they are now getting, \$1 per pupil in average daily attendance for each half year, not to exceed \$50 per annum.

There is a great variation in opinion in regard to the bill repealing the Motor Vehicle Act. At the present time no motor vehicles are allowed to run on the public roads of the Province. By the new act the Governor in Council may allow them to run on certain roads three days of the week, under stringent restrictions. This was the only bill of the session that caused a division. Several attempts were made to prevent its passage, and there were divisions on both the second and third readings.

To many, the new Election Act, will make a strong appeal. Up to the present time open voting has prevailed at Provincial elections. From the present time voting will be by ballot.

The estimates of the Department of Agriculture for 1913 as compared with 1912 are as follows:

THE ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1913 AS COMPARED WITH 1912 ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

	1912.	1913.
Salary, Professor of Agriculture.....	\$1400.00	\$1400.00
Travelling expenses, Commissioner.....	850.00	850.00
Farmers' Institutes and Educational work.....	1900.00	1900.00
Farmers' Institutes.....	\$1600.00	\$1600.00
Lecturers' expenses.....	800.00	800.00
Encouragement of field crops.....	1850.00	1950.00
Seed fairs.....	750.00	875.00
Standing grain competition.....	630.00	700.00
Good farm competition.....	120.00	75.00
Judging above.....	800.00	250.00
Judging classes.....	50.00	50.00
Encouragement of Horticulture.....	404.00	400.00
Fruit Growers' Association.....	144.00	125.00
Co-operative Co.....	110.00	110.00
Orchard work.....	150.00	165.00
Encouragement of Dairying.....	486.00	475.00
Encouragement of poultry raising.....	50.00	110.00
Exhibitions and live stock judging.....	6908.72	6960.00
Exhibitions.....	6848.72	6900.00
Judging, prizes.....	60.00	60.00
Scholarships to Agricultural Colleges.....	890.00	870.00
Vital statistics.....	505.00	650.00
Printing and stationery.....	795.00	800.00
Printing.....	70.00	400.00
Stationery.....	225.00	400.00
Departmental expenses and contingencies.....	1575.00	1575.00
Horse hire.....	50.00	50.00
Stamps.....	800.00	800.00
Miscellaneous.....	875.00	875.00
Office assistance.....	850.00	850.00

In the Department of Agriculture the salary of the Commissioner, who is at the same time Provincial Treasurer, was formerly charged to the Treasury; this year one-half is to be charged to Agriculture. Other appropriations remain practically the same. It is expected that the grant from the Federal Department will be sufficient to carry on the new work that will be undertaken.

In the Public Works Department the Commissioner receives an additional salary of \$300 and \$100 additional for expenses. The salary of the secretary has also been increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Small increases have been made in other departments.

The features of the session were: the amount of business transacted, the large number of companies incorporated, the fees derived from the same, which amounted to, this year \$2,500, or five times as much as in any previous year, and the small number of divisions, which was only surpassed by last year when no divisions were taken.

Sharp May Frosts.

An extraordinary burst of early spring growth was followed in Ontario last week, by a reversion to April temperatures with cold north winds and sharp frosts on Friday and Saturday nights; thermometers on Friday night dropping from four to five degrees and more below the freezing point. The effect, however, was tempered by cool weather before and very gradually moderating temperatures afterwards, so that comparatively little injury appears to have been done in most localities, except to early strawberries and tender tree fruits. However, the full effect upon fruit blossoms is not known as we go to press. Barley, timothy and clover, show little signs of

damage at London, while, in a number of gardens, such tender crops as beans appear to have been unscathed.

Immigrant Agencies Licensed.

With the object of preventing unscrupulous employment agents imposing upon immigrants seeking work, the Dominion Government has passed an order-in-council requiring that every person, firm or company, engaged in the business of an intelligence office or employment or labor agency and having business dealings with immigrants shall first obtain a license for this purpose (issued without a fee,) from the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa. The license will be non-transferable and shall remain in force for the calendar year unless cancelled for cause. Intelligence offices and labor agencies are forbidden to make false representations as to opportunities or conditions of employment. Licensees are required to book records of the immigrants with whom they have dealings.

The Mail & Empire recently contained a short editorial commenting upon the formation of a central selling agency for the co-operative marketing of fruit, which the Okanagan, B. C., growers have formed. This central agency is to have full control of the selling of the fruit from all the various local associations. This move should enable the home grower to meet the competition from American fruit on a better basis.

Shareholders' Audit Still.

After considering the Bank Act Revision Bill for nearly two months and hearing some sixteen witnesses, of whom a majority, and all the later ones, were bankers, the Banking and Commerce Committee has reported the bill back to the Commons in substantially its original form. Of the scores of amendments offered only some half dozen have been accepted, and none of these are of a very radical nature. The chief one was proposed by the Minister of Finance himself, who now proposes that the bank shareholders be required to select auditors from a list of forty chosen by the Bankers' Association, and approved by the Minister of Finance. If one-third of the shareholders are opposed to the auditor selected they may appeal to the Minister for the appointment of another, and the Minister may appoint any outside auditor he pleases for a special report on any bank. Another amendment requires the registration of liens upon a farmer's or rancher's grain or cattle.

One of the most prominent and highly-respected seed merchants in Canada has passed away in the person of William Ewing, head of the Montreal firm which bears his name. The late Mr. Ewing was widely known as a liberal-hearted, staunch supporter of agriculture in many lines, and the seed house of William Ewing & Co., has borne a particularly good reputation among farmers and businessmen, not only for the quality of its seeds but for the upright manner in which it has been conducted. Personally and in business Mr. Ewing was a stalwart who can ill be spared.

The United States Crop Report for May 1st, gave the area of winter wheat to be harvested in that country as 80,938,000 acres or 4.5% less than the area sown last autumn.