

be placed on the credit side of their respective accounts in the ledger. The ledger would be as follows:

Those who are in the poultry or garden business, and others, who will give this system of bookkeeping a trial, will find it very serviceable.

Edward Island report the presence of sow thistle, and 12 per cent. of them report it becoming worse. The ox-eye daisy is reported as prevalent throughout portions of Quebec, 80 per cent. of the farmers reporting its presence, and 20 per cent. reporting it becoming worse.

WATER IN THE FARMHOUSES.

In the matter of water for house supply, only about 10 per cent. of the farmers have running water in the kitchens, most houses depending on wells at some distance. Dr. Robertson indicated that one of the great means of conserving the time, strength and pride in their houses, of the women of rural homes would be the provision of an adequate supply of pure, running water in the house. In most cases, including the cost of a windmill where that is the best power, the cost need not exceed \$125, including power, tank and piping. The drinking of impure water has the effect of depressing the vitality of the whole family, making them more liable to disease, and resulting in loss of efficiency. These are evils, in addition to the occasional cases of fever which come from drinking well water into which the seepage from house or stables has found its way.

CROPS MIGHT BE DOUBLED.

Dr. Robertson said that the survey of the Committee had brought out the fact that, if farmers, on the average, throughout Canada, would farm as well as the fifty best farmers whose farms have been surveyed, the result would be the doubling of the quantity of field crops from the land now occupied in Canada within a period of three years. Dr. Robertson asserted his belief that, by such means as may be taken, the quantity of field crops from the farms of Canada could be increased one hundred per cent. within twenty years, besides all the additions that would be made by the occupation of new lands and the inflow of new settlers. One of the best means towards bringing that result, or advancing towards it, would be for municipal authorities, Provincial Governments, and the Federal powers to join in recognizing these best farmers as illustration farmers, and in holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways, in order that others might follow their systems and methods.

Prefers Practical Work.

That present-day alumni of the Agricultural College have their eyes fixed on prospective farms of their own, even though they may temporarily accept some of the professional positions in agriculture that call loudly for trained men, is indicated by the reports every little while of young men resigning such positions to make their living direct from the land. The latest report is that J. B. Fairbairn, secretary to the president of the Ontario Agricultural College, resigns his position this spring to engage in fruit farming in the Niagara district. A 100-acre farm along Cherry Avenue, in Clinton Tp., near the Jordan Harbor Experiment Station, has been purchased by and partitioned among Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. G. C. Creelman, and another man, Dr. Creelman taking forty acres, without any planting or improvements, and the other two thirty each. Dr. Creelman intends to plant an apple orchard of Snows, McIntosh Reds and Baldwins. It is encouraging to find professional agriculturists thus identifying themselves commercially with the practical end of the business, and we wish them every success.

What One City Takes.

The following estimated statement from the New York Produce Review will afford the readers an idea of the increasing vastness of the food requirements of a city like New York:

	1910.	1909.
Butter	\$36,485,112	\$35,701,759
Cheese	4,674,267	4,466,715
Eggs	30,206,130	31,007,291
Dressed Poultry	29,716,600	28,873,485
Live Poultry	10,673,280	7,934,400
	\$111,755,389	\$107,983,650

The delegation of Quebec and Ontario Vegetable growers, which interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright on January 18th, asking for changes in the standard legal weights of vegetables, asked also, in their memorial, that, when the next census was taken, the number of employees and amount invested by the market gardeners of Canada be noted, and also the quantities grown under glass and outside.

Another seizure of canned eggs was made last week by the civic food inspection department of Montreal. This lot came from Russia. The de-spatches stated that an analysis was to be made, and if the eggs proved unfit for distribution, the whole consignment would be confiscated or ordered to be removed from the Province.

1910

(SELF) 1910

Dec.	31	To balance. (Present worth)			\$2200 00	Jan.	31	By sundries	J	1	\$1650 00
						Dec.	31	" cash	C	2	50 00
								" loss and gain			500 00
					\$2200 00	1911					\$2200 00
						Jan.	31	By balance			\$2200 00

EXPENSE

1910	Jan.	8	As per cash book	C	3	\$ 40 00	1910	Dec.	31	By loss and gain		\$680 00
Aug.	31	" C. B. totals	C			220 00						
Dec.	31	"	C			420 00						\$680 00
						\$680 00						

POULTRY

1910	Jan.	3	100 hens, @ 75c	J	1	\$ 75 00	1910	Jan.	8	Cash sales, eggs	C	2	\$ 9 00
Dec.	31	To feed and grain	J			30 00	Aug.	31	"	C		59 00	
"	31	To labor	J			15 00	Dec.	31	"	C		7 00	
"	31	To loss and gain	J			63 00	"	31	" chickens	C		45 00	
						\$183 00	"	31	By 90 hens, at 70c			63 00	
1911	Jan.	3	90 hens, @ 70c			\$ 63 00						\$183 00	

OAT FIELD, 15 ACRES

1910	April	30	Labor, cultivating, etc.	J		\$ 30 00	Dec.	31	By straw			\$ 25 00
"	30	Expense, seed	J			10 00	"	31	By grain			200 00
Aug.	31	Labor, harvesting	J			30 00						
"	31	" threshing	J			20 00						
Dec.	31	Use of land	J			30 00						
"	31	To loss and gain	J			105 00						
						\$225 00						\$225 00

LOSS AND GAIN

1910	Dec.	31	To expense		\$ 680 00	1910	Dec.	31	By poultry		\$ 63 00
			To self		500 00				By dairy		400 00
									By swine		500 00
									By oat field		105 00
									By wheat field		52 00
					\$1180 00						\$1180 00

A Bright Quebec Dairy Meeting.

The 39th annual convention of the Huntingdon (Que.) Dairymen's Association was held at Howick, Que., on January 20th. A splendid programme had been prepared by the secretary, W. H. Walker, M. L. A., of Huntingdon. The president, Robert Ness, Howick, presided. "Road-making" was discussed by Rev. M. Ballantyne, W. H. Walker, M. L. A.; Honore Mercier, M. L. A.; Wm. Greig, D. H. Brown, and W. F. Stephen. This discussion brought out the great need and value of good roadways to the dairy farmer, and that modern methods had been adopted in the municipalities of Godmanchester and Elgin, in the adjoining County of Huntingdon. The former municipality abolished the statute-labor system ten years ago, bought a rock-crushing plant, commenced to make permanent roads, and have now some 25 miles made, paid for, and have a balance on hand. Elgin commenced four years ago to make stone roads by contract, have bonded their town to the extent of \$80,000, and have now 20 miles of splendid permanent roadway. This is the first rural municipality in the Province of Quebec to issue debentures for making permanent roads.

The address of Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ont., on "The Good and Bad in Dairying," proved to be the most interesting feature of the convention. Her description of a dairy cow would shame many a dairyman. She defined the true type, as far as possible, from outward appearances, and illustrated her description with lantern slides of some of the best types of the four great dairy breeds. Her description of the secretion of milk in the udder was most clearly given. The slides illustrating bacteria in the milk opened up a new world to the farmer dairyman, which may lead him to be more careful in handling the milk supply. To the large audience, composed mostly of producers of milk for the Montreal market, and their families, she put up a strong plea to send only choice milk, as it was the food of so many innocent babies and invalids. In closing, she entreated the farmers to be kind to the cow, God's best gift to mankind, among our domestic animals. This is the first time Miss Rose has addressed meetings in Quebec Province, and her hearers hope it may be the forerunner of many more.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected, with Robert Ness as President, and W. H. Walker as Secretary.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Butter and Egg Exports and the Wright County Dairymen's and Butter-makers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., have passed resolutions in favor of removing the tariff from eggs and butter between Canada and the United States.

Notes on Dr. Robertson's Address Before Conservation Conference at Quebec.

Dr. Robertson said his work as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education had brought out much useful information bearing directly on the problems of the Commission of Conservation.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

For the Committee on Lands, last year a survey was made of 985 farms, or an average of rather more than 100 farms for each Province. From the survey, it was gathered that, taking the whole number, not more than 5 per cent. follow any intelligent and effective system of rotation of crops. Many farmers take rotation to mean any order of sequence for one crop to follow another. Instead of that, rotation of crops implies that, during each year, while its crop is growing, the best preparation is being made in the same field for the succeeding crop and for the preservation of the fertility of the soil and its freedom from weeds. In some localities, the percentage of farmers who follow a good rotation is as high as 25 per cent.; in other localities not a single farmer reports any systematic rotation of his crops. Lack of rotation in one large area in the Northwest, extending to about 500 square miles, is given as the reason for the destruction of the fibrous material in the soil which formerly held it in place. In that area, the farmers reported that, from want of root fibres in the soil, winds in the spring sometimes carry off the surface soil, including the seed, or leaving the seed bare. Dr. Robertson held that some Western cities might be a case of Nineveh over again, smothered into oblivion from want of care in protecting the soils. The two following statements are typical of others made by farmers themselves: "Farms are being worn out, and are not giving the returns they did." "Farmers had thoughtlessly allowed their farms to become more or less overrun with weeds, but now are thoughtful and alert and are combating the weed pest."

WEEDS.

With regard to weeds in the Western Provinces, wild oats are reported as the worst, all of the 100 farmers in Manitoba whose farms were surveyed reporting wild oats. 71 per cent. in Saskatchewan reported wild oats, and only 3 per cent. in Alberta. Evidently, the vicious weed is traveling and spreading westward. The Russian sow thistle, which is reported new in Manitoba within five years, is a dangerous weed which is increasing at an alarming rate throughout Canada. Sixty-three per cent. of the farmers visited in Quebec report the sow thistle as prevalent, and 50 per cent. of them report it becoming worse. 67 per cent. of the 100 farms visited in Prince