

Pennsylvania, the clergyman requested the men to appear in shirt-waists and the women without hats during the hot weather.

Lightning struck and injured ten people in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The French and German representatives have agreed upon plans for a conference on the Moroccan question.

Auditor-General McDougall has resigned. A request for increased superannuation accompanied his resignation.

The rebel ship Kniaz Potemkine, which has been dodging Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron in the Black Sea for the past fortnight, has been captured, and the mutiny is probably over.

A Toledo, Ohio, inventor, A. R. Knabegshue, sailed three miles through the air in 25 minutes in his airship recently. The trip is said to be the most remarkable yet made, and Mr. Knabegshire says he has solved the problem of aerial navigation.

The Japanese have landed troops on the island of Sakhalin, the first exclusively Russian territory invaded by them. No battle was fought in invading it, but the movement is looked upon as very important, inasmuch as it proclaims Japan's intention to claim possession of it as one of the peace conditions to be discussed at Washington. The island is about 600 miles long, and from 20 to 150 miles broad, and is very valuable because of its coal mines and pine and spruce forests. Its population is about 20,000 of mixed Japanese and Siberians, with but few Russians.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Peach and grape prospects in the Niagara district are particularly good. The apple crop does not promise very favorably.

Niagara district farmers are taking steps to enforce the new Provincial law in regard to reckless automobiling, and prosecution of offenders will be vigorously carried forward until the nuisance is stopped.

A despatch from Santa Rosa, Cal., says that Luther Burbank has, by crossing, produced a tree, a species of walnut, which makes the fastest growth of any tree known.

"I notice in one of the newspapers a glowing announcement that a fast service for Old Country mail is being developed by the P. O. Department at Ottawa. That is all right I expect, but what we want is a swifter mail service in the country, so that farmers will have a daily delivery of their mail at local post offices, and also that these be more conveniently located, as has been suggested in the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

READER.

Prince Edward Island.

After a somewhat cold spring we are now having delightful weather. As a result of abundant rains crops are looking exceedingly well. A good hay crop is now assured, and grain crops never looked better. The root crops are doing finely, and the cutworm that did so much damage last year is not much in evidence. We look forward to a bumper crop in all lines. This, with the promise of a good supply of milk and good prices for cheese and butter, will enable the farmer to recover from the effects of last year's exceedingly poor crops. Though it is the off year here, there is promise of a fair crop of apples.

The property, factory and plant of the Dominion Packing Company was sold under mortgage in Charlottetown on the 20th day of June, and bid in by the bondholders at the price of \$55,000. There is a probability that this factory may be run again in the near future. Its failure last fall demoralized our hog trade to a great extent, and we hope when it again resumes business under new and better management that it will be one of our most useful institutions. The bacon business can hardly be made pay here without a slaughtering-house.

Just now a Montreal firm are trying the experiment of shipping live hogs from here to Montreal. A fairly large shipment goes forward to-day. If this shipment turns out satisfactory others will be made during the hot weather. Considerable of our pork went in carcasses to Montreal and Hull last fall. It would seem with such prospects for markets opening up that a stimulus will be given to the raising of bacon hogs again, which suffered severely from the mismanagement and failure of our only slaughtering-house.

An Institute campaign is in progress here, led by Duncan Anderson, of Ontario, and W. F. Stephen, of Quebec, assisted by local men. The principal feature of the meetings is education along dairy lines. The afternoon meetings are devoted to demonstrations of judging dairy cattle, score cards being distributed among the farmers present. The evening meetings are devoted to discussions of breeding, feeding, and keeping records of milk. This ought to have the effect of reviving our dairy industry, which has been waning of late years. Good horses—drivers and draft—are in

strong demand. Beef is a good price, and is being shipped to Sydney in quarters, by express, which enables it to get there in 24 hours. Eggs are a little lower, selling now at 14c. W. S. July 3rd.

Disgusted with Fall Fairs.

Clover is an abundant crop this year with the majority of farmers, and the poultry should be provided for now. A good way is for a certain very choice piece to be selected. Let this be harvested in the best style, and laid away where it will be available next winter when the fowl complain because the good old summer time is no longer here. Clover is rich in many of the food properties that the best poultrymen regard as essential to the hen's welfare, and this is the time of the year to secure a stock of it that is neither too rank nor too ripe, but which is cured as nearly perfectly as wind and sun and thrift render it possible.

These are the days when the directors of our fall shows are meeting to prepare for the coming fall agricultural exhibitions. At such meetings policies are discussed, and a word in season may be well received. Cannot something be done to make these shows a greater help to the farmer? One has but to look over the list of prizewinners at the fall fairs to see that the names of many of our best practical farmers are conspicuous by their absence. The prizewinner, say in wheat, is not in many cases the man who is the best wheat-grower in the community. Rather, he is the man who is best skilled in the use of screens, and who is willing to take time to go over his show products handful by handful, if not grain by grain. This he does because he has his mind made up to visit all the shows within reach, not with the intention of promoting the good of agriculture, but of securing prizes for his own advantage. Comparing his wheat product acre for acre with his neighbor, his product may be found to be vastly inferior. His methods of culture may be the crudest and least worthy of imitation, but he is a prizewinner.

Again, at a recent fall fair a prize was given for the best farmer's turnout. The prize was captured by a competitor who had borrowed nearly everything but the horse and the wife. Stolen apples take the prizes in too many cases. Instances need not be multiplied, but it is high time for a move in the direction of honesty and decency in these matters. Scores of our most desirable farmers pass by the fall shows with no attempt at concealing their contempt for such organizations. They declare that our shows are of no use in the community, and that they do not a little to encourage knavery and every kind of sharp practice, while their influence in the way of promoting the interest of practical agriculture amounts to very little or nothing.

Part of the remedy is in appointing to the office an able class of men for directors. Directors require backbone, alertness, enthusiasm for the welfare of the farmer, a nose that will scent a "ringer" or any of his pestilential brood afar off, and a stout shoe to keep such faker-nuisances on the outside of the show grounds. Another remedy is for the directors to study the agricultural industries of the community, and to so adjust the prize-lists that the leading agricultural interests of the community may receive due encouragement.

Mr. W. E. Stock is the banner man in this community for early potatoes. His patch was planted on May 3rd, and the first sale was made on the market on June 23rd. The patch lay well to the sun; the soil is a sandy loam. The potatoes offered were a fine marketable size, and the yield per vine surprisingly abundant. Good drainage, good seed, judicious planting and cultivation are the secrets. Mr. Stock has the lead of this vicinity by about ten days. J. M. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Toronto Horse Parade.

The third annual open-air horse parade, conducted by the Open-air Horse Parade Association of Toronto, came off in that city very successfully on July 1st, the entries totalling over 500, and the number of horses in the procession being over 700. The horses were assembled on the driveways in Queen's Park, where they were classified and judged, gold, silver and bronze medals being awarded as prizes for the best three in each class, and rosettes and ribbons as commendations for others; a uniform money prize of one dollar being given to the grooms in many divisions. All classes of horses were represented—saddle, carriage, single drivers and teams, of two, tandem, and four-in-hand, heavy-draft teams, single cart horses, grocers' and butchers' delivery horses, and ponies and old horses, all being out in considerable force, handsomely harnessed, carefully groomed, and in some cases beautifully decorated. After a two-mile parade through principal streets of the city, all returned to the Park, where the medals and ribbons were presented by officials of the association, amid applause from the immense gathering of people assembled to witness the show. Toronto may well be proud of its horses, and the Parade Association, which owes its origin largely to the efforts of Mr. H. G. Wade, now of Ottawa, is deserving of high commendation for its work, which is evidently creating a spirit of pride in the quality and care of the horses of the city, and will have a reflex influence upon the breeding and handling of high-class horses throughout the country. Other cities and towns might well copy the example of Toronto in organizing for an annual horse parade.

Papers and Discussions at the C. S. G. A. Convention.

Below are some of the papers delivered at the Canadian Seed-growers' Association convention, held in Ottawa, June 27th, 28th and 29th, an account of the proceedings of which appeared last issue. The extent and representative character of this body may be gauged from the membership figures given by the retiring secretary-treasurer, G. H. Clark, in his annual address, according to which there are in the Maritime district (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island) 54 seed plots, operated by 47 members; in Quebec, 51 plots, by 47 members; in Ontario, 99 plots, by 94 members, and in the Western district (Manitoba, N. W. T., and B. C.), 42 plots, by 41 members. The members have been augmented, too, since the collation of his report.

"METHODS OF GIVING PUBLICITY TO THE PROCEEDINGS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION."

Wm. Thompson.—Upon a recent occasion objection was raised in the Canadian Senate that the newspaper press was not paying sufficient attention to the deliberations of that body. One of the leading journals of the country retorted that in proportion as the sayings and doings of the Senate were of vital interest to the people, would the journalists on Parliament Hill be found gravitating for news to the Red Chamber. At the exhibitions we invariably find people thronging where something is being done. The bee instinctively turns to those plants in which nectar is distilled. From these homely illustrations may we not fairly draw the moral that primarily and fundamentally this association, as an educational organization, must make its transactions of vital value to the farmer, and then facilitate its relations with the agricultural journalism of the country. In proportion as its sayings and doings are useful to agriculture will the press be attracted to its deliberations.

As laid down in the constitution, its avowed purpose is the production and general use of improved seed for farm crops. Toward that end meetings like the present are held, in order to accumulate and diffuse the results of the experience of successful grain-growers and seedsmen, and of the investigations of those eminent men who have made plant improvement their life-work. Of such gatherings the alert officers of the association will:

1st.—Keep the press well advised in advance, and specifically invited to be present in order to record and publish the proceedings.

2nd.—Provision should be made for the issue, as promptly and attractively as may be, of an annual report, giving in extenso the papers and discussions and such other data of this and other association meetings as will be of service, and which should be officially preserved for the benefit of members and others.

3rd.—From time to time during the year information of an emergent, educational character may be issued through the press and otherwise, relating to seed selection, the treatment of seed or crops for insect and fungoid pests, or the eradication of weeds.

4th.—The seedsmen of the country might very well be requested to make use of some of the facts in connection with seed improvement in their announcements or advertisements when offering for sale improved or "pedigreed" seed grown by members of the association.

5th.—More general attention might be paid to seed fairs, and by making displays of improved seed grown by members of the association, at the regular exhibitions, by offering special prizes for instructively-labelled exhibits and descriptions of the process of improved seed-growing, and by competitions in seed-grain judging for farmers' sons.

6th.—Members of this association, wherever farmers' institutes exist, should see that seed improvement is kept to the front by local speakers, and that the superintendents of institutes provide on their delegations speakers who can specialize on these subjects.

7th.—As growers begin to produce improved seed, the valuable qualities of which become recognized and fixed in type, and in sufficient quantities to warrant them in so doing, it will naturally be advertised in the press, and in some cases on placards at the main entrance to the farms, the cleanness and general appearance of which will serve as a guarantee of the excellence of the particular seed which may there be obtained. Whether disposed of direct to individual farmers or on the co-operative plan now under trial in several localities, or through some of the well-established and reputable seed houses of the country, as the good judgment and experience of those directly concerned may indicate, in any case promptness in the acknowledgment of enquiries and of cash, and in filling orders exactly as per representation made, and in accordance with the provisions of the new Seed Bill, will all facilitate the building up of a permanent and satisfactory business. The seed should, of course, be disposed of at such prices as will yield the grower a fair profit for his intelligent effort and enterprise.

"SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION."

Mr. G. H. Clark.—The rapid strides that have been made during the last quarter century in acquiring a knowledge of plant life and how it may be made to better serve the purposes of man, have not been closely followed by the great body of people who make their living primarily from the cultivation of plants in the form of field, garden and orchard crops on over thirty