

shoddy, but also on all shoddy goods. I firmly believe that this would be a universal benefit to the wool-grower, manufacturer and consumer.

The Commissioners' report on the Canadian wool states that it is the worst-handled wool in the world. Notice that it does not say a single word that is derogatory at all to the quality of the wool, but to the carelessness in the handling.

Now, it is high time that we Canadians should wake up and remove this stigma which rests upon this, one of our most profitable, but, sad to say, most neglected natural products. Like the Canadian apple, it will assert its rights and command its just dues, provided the wool-grower will give it half a chance.

ALEX. HORN.
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Live Stock Pedigree Act.

Based on the existing Pedigree Act, which was passed by the Federal Government in 1900, a new bill, respecting the incorporation of Live-stock Record Associations, has been introduced in the Dominion House of Commons by Hon. Martin Burrel, Minister of Agriculture, and has passed its third reading. This new bill introduces certain new features which have been thought necessary from twelve years' experience gained during the operation of the bill which is now in force. It is hoped the present measure will greatly simplify and improve the relations existing between the Record Associations and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The Act provides that the Minister of Agriculture, or such other member of the King's Privy Council for Canada as is named for that purpose by order-in-council, upon the application of any number of persons, not less than 5, 21 years of age or over, who desire to form an association for the purpose of keeping a record of pure-bred animals of a distinct breed, or several records each of a distinct breed of the same species of animals, may approve of the application and grant certificates.

The application shall be in duplicate, signed by each of the applicants, verified by the affidavit of a subscribing witness. Two copies of the proposed constitution, by-laws, and rules for the regulation of the affairs of the association must accompany the application. Upon the approval by the Minister, one of the duplicates shall be registered in the Department of Agriculture, the other to be returned to the applicants. From the date of certificate of same, the association is incorporated. Associations are limited to one for each distinct breed.

The constitution, by-laws or rules required under the Act provide for the name and objects of the association, membership fees, etc., the location of the head office and of the branch offices, officers' elections and duties, meetings and audits. The registration of pedigrees is left within the powers of the association, the rule to set forth clearly what animals are eligible for registration. An annual report must be made, and the secretary must keep a book at the head office of the association, and one must also be kept at each branch office, the book to contain the constitution and by-laws of the association, and be open to its members. The constitution may provide for the exercise of any of the powers or functions of the association through a common officer or officers appointed under the constitution and rules of the National Live-stock Record Board.

No amendment or repeal of any constitution, by-law or rule shall have any force until approved by the Minister and registered in the Department. The constitution and by-laws are binding on each member, and the liability of each member is limited to the amount due for his membership and registration fees.

The association may handle property necessary for the carrying on of the business; also notes and bills of exchange, and can use the funds of the association for any purpose calculated to benefit the particular breed or species of animals, including grants to exhibitions. It is thought that the powers thus conferred will ultimately lead to really constructive work being undertaken by the various associations incorporated under the Act.

If provided by the constitution, or on request of an association, the Minister may, under the hand of an officer of his department, approve of or authorize the certificates of registration issued by an association.

Every person who wilfully signs or presents or causes or procures to be signed or presented to the recording officer of an association or to the accountant or other person in charge of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, a declaration or application for registration of any animal by any association, containing a false or fraudulent statement regarding the age, color, breeding or pedigree of such animal, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, upon conviction, upon information laid within two years of the commission of the offence, incur a penalty of not less than \$100, and not exceeding \$500. In the former Act, provision was made for the imposition of a penalty, but nothing definite was stated as to the manner

of enforcement. The new act provides all the necessary machinery for its enforcement.

A copy of the annual report of each association must be sent to the Minister of Agriculture by mail within twenty days after the annual meeting.

If an association ceases to do business for twelve consecutive months, the Minister may wind up the business of the association.

This bill, if enforced, should place breed associations on a solid basis, and should insure breeders and dealers in pure-bred live stock against loss resulting from unscrupulous members making registrations of non-eligible stock, or otherwise falsifying pedigrees.

Top Notchers Pay.

It pays to produce the top notch of quality, and, at the prices which this quality commands on the market, it pays to produce beef. Beef cattle are scarce, and why is this so? One reason has been given time and again, and that is the increase in the dairy industry, at the expense of beef-raising. Beef cattle have not been high enough in price. Perhaps not, but have we been producing the kind of cattle which would bring a high price in any large market? There is always a demand for superior goods. On Montreal market, recently, a steer quoted in the daily market reports as "extra choice" sold for twelve cents per pound, live weight. This steer weighed, according to the report, 1,905 pounds, and at the price quoted netted the seller \$228.60. Is there money in the high-class article? This would indicate that there is. On the same market, the same day, choice steers sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt., with a few at \$8.00 to \$8.25 per cwt., and lower grades down to \$5.00. There was a difference of \$3.75 per cwt. between the price of the market-topper and the next highest price for extra-choice cattle, and there was yet a difference of \$3.25 between the choice and the common classes of steers.

It is significant that there was only one steer able to command the top price. There seems to be a marked scarcity of the class of stock for the high-class trade. If there is any money in feeding the lighter and poorer class of stock—and many make a living at it—there must be a profit in the cattle which class with this single steer referred to.

There is also a point in this for the breeder, as well as the feeder. This steer had weight. In breeding for the block, if the highest market price is to be obtained, size is essential. To secure this, use nothing but a big, even bull of one of the beef breeds, and feed the calf well from the time it is dropped. By using the big, beef-type bulls on cows which combine the dairy and beef types, and following a systematic method of feeding, the status of our beef industry might be greatly improved; and, for the fancy trade, the use of animals of beef type on both ancestral sides would best fill the bill.

What a vast difference there is in the price of something out of the ordinary run of things. It matters not what line of goods is being disposed of, caterers to the trade make fortunes out of unusual styles or goods. Why cannot more breeders and feeders cater to a high-class meat trade and swell their annual incomes? Seven dollars per hundred between the common class of beef and the best quality on the market, should be some inducement to feeders to strive for the best. No doubt this very steer could be excelled. No animal is perfect. There is always room at the top, and the effort required to get there is doubly repaid by the satisfaction and increased money returns.

THE FARM.

Tamp Posts with Sawdust.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice, in your issue of March 21st, received by the Women's Institute, Q. No. 5, page 558, "Is there any way to prevent fence posts from heaving in the spring?" As your answer is not very encouraging in reply, permit me to state that in this section of Ontario we have very stiff clay, hard-pan, to contend with, and after an experience of from three to ten years, we find our posts do not heave in the heaviest clay if tamped with sawdust. Use an auger slightly larger than the post, and thoroughly tamp the sawdust with a crowbar. I would advise a three-foot hole, although I have posts in holes 2½ feet for three years, and no sign of heaving, notwithstanding that we have had 44 degrees of frost. Posts close by, not so placed, heaved ten inches.

JAY S. TRIPPEN
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Experimenting with Fertilizers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In commenting on my letter re fertilizers, in your issue of March 21st, you remarked that the Experimental Union plan of experiments has been criticised. It was on account of this, and at the suggestion of Mr. Emslie, that I added the series, Nos. 11 to 14, a complete fertilizer, consisting of full quantity of each ingredient, and three plots where one was omitted and the other two sown in same quantity. In my case, this simply served to emphasize and confirm the conclusions already arrived at through the Union series. But, while admitting that, from some points of view, improvements might be made, I have always thought that they were eminently suited to the purpose that they were, I believe, intended to serve, i.e., as an introduction to the use of fertilizers. It must be remembered that the farmers of Ontario have hardly commenced the use of artificial manures; the vast majority know nothing whatever about them, so that we have to begin at the A. B. C., as it were. Our predecessors prospered and accumulated a competence more through not spending money than by making a profit out of their business, and the idea of spending good dollars in fertilizers, other than barnyard manure, in the hope of having them returned with interest at harvest time, is something that is decidedly foreign to the average mind, even to-day. On this account, I have always considered that it was a politic move to keep down the per-acre cost, and I submit that the experiments, as issued by the Union, are as good as they could be made for the limited sum proposed to be expended to the acre. Had we been recommended to spend \$12 to \$20 per acre in fertilizing materials, very few of us would have given the subject any consideration whatever. We may come to that eventually, but I fear the cost of living will have to mount still higher before we spend that amount on ordinary farm crops. However, the experiments are varied for the different crops, and last year I had the pleasure of trying a series on mangels, adding an extra plot or two of my own. The results were very satisfactory, and, I believe, will be found interesting and perhaps also useful. In all, I staked out 12 plots of 1-80 acre each. Seed was sown May 13th, and roots were pulled and weighed Sept. 28th. There were three check plots; the materials sown on the other nine, and the yields per acre for the twelve, were as follows:

Fertilizer.	Yield per acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.
No. 1—None	23	1,120
No. 2—100 lbs. nitrate soda.....	25	1,120
No. 3—160 lbs. nitrate soda.....	25	1,120
No. 4—200 lbs. nitrate soda.....	25	1,120
No. 5—None	24	1,120
No. 6—100 lbs. nitrate soda	24	400
No. 7—160 lbs. nitrate soda	25	1,120
No. 8—200 lbs. nitrate soda	25	1,040
No. 9—200 lbs. common salt	29	800
No. 10—400 lbs. common salt.....	28	1,920
No. 11—None	24	1,920
No. 12—160 lbs. acid phosphate...	26	1,200
— 80 lbs. muriate potash..	26	1,200

Fertilizer sown on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 when plants were 3 inches tall.

Fertilizer applied on Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 before seed was sown.

The land on which these plots were situated was one-half of it under corn the previous season; the other half was strawberries, plowed under when fruit was over, and sown with rape; this made a rank growth, and just before winter set in the whole was coated with barnyard manure at the rate of 15 loads per acre, and ground plowed. In spring, as soon as dry enough, the land was harrowed to break crust and prevent evaporation. Later it was plowed lightly, worked down fine, plots staked out (each plot running clear across both corn and strawberry land), fertilizers sown, except as noted, ground thrown up in drills, and seed sown in usual way with a turnip drill. A heavy roller was then used to compact the soil thoroughly. A good, fair stand of plants was obtained, and as soon as the rows could be seen they were gone over with a wheel-hoe, breaking the crust on either side of the young plants, and utterly destroying all small weeds almost before they could be seen. We found this a great help when we came to the thinning, and it is also of great benefit to the young mangels.

Taking the average of the three check plots, 21 tons 720 pounds, as the yield without any special application, it will be seen that the common salt increased the yield just about 5 tons, at a cost of \$1. Four hundred pounds applied gave no better results than 200 pounds. Two hundred and forty pounds of mineral fertilizer, worth just about \$4, only gave an increase of a little over two tons. Nitrate of soda, applied when plants were up, appeared to give slightly the best results, as compared to the application when seed was sown, but none of these increases