



Fig. 6.—Limbs and hoofs in profile: a, side view of foot with foot-axis broken backward as a result of too long a toe. The amount of horn to be removed from the toe in order to straighten the foot-axis is denoted by a dotted line; b, side view of properly balanced foot, with a straight foot-axis of desirable slant; c, side view of stump foot, with foot-axis broken forward as a result of overgrowth of the quarters. The amount of horn to be removed in order to straighten the foot-axis is shown by a dotted line.

makes the shoe lighter in proportion to its width, and, by making the ground surface somewhat rough, tends to prevent slipping.

Nail holes.—The shoe must be so "punched" that the nail holes will fall directly on the white line. They should be confined to the fore half of front shoes, but may occupy the anterior two-thirds of hind shoes. For a medium-weight shoe three nail holes in each branch are sufficient, but for heavier shoes, especially those provided with long calks, eight holes are about right,

though three on the inside and four on the outside may do.

Clips.—These are half-circular ears drawn up from the outer edge of the shoe either at the toe or opposite the side wall. The height of a clip should equal the thickness of a shoe, though they should be even higher on hind shoes and when a leather sole is interposed between shoe and hoof. Clips secure the shoe against shifting. A side clip should always be drawn up on that branch of the shoe that first meets the ground in locomotion.

In the Maritime Provinces

A New Brunswick Farmers' Meeting

The midsummer meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association was held at Gagetown, N.B., on June 27th and 28th. The attendance was fairly good, being made up mostly of local farmers. The program and excursion arrangements were well planned and successfully carried out, a large portion of the time being given up to witnessing demonstrations in the use of modern field implements, in orchard work, grafting, budding, pruning, etc. The visiting speakers were F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; G. H. Vroom, Fruit Inspector, Middleton, N.S.; and Harvey Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent, Sussex, N.B.

Field tests were made with a two-furrow plow, a slant-tooth harrow and a couple of cultivators. The advantage to the farmer of utilizing modern implements was well put by Mr. Hodson, in describing the two-furrow plow, when he stated that though it took double the power it would effect the saving of a man's wages, for farmers must increase the efficiency of the man who is necessary, and can better afford to pay one intelligent man forty dollars to use labor-saving implements than to pay two men twenty dollars each to potter away in the old-fashioned style.

After the field tests, Mr. Hodson gave a practical talk on soil cultivation. He recommended a three-course rotation, clover for first year, plowed in the fall when the aftermath has made a good growth, manured, and followed with corn and roots. The third year sow a mixed grain crop and seed heavily with a mixture of ten pounds red clover, five or six of timothy, and two or three of alsike clover per acre. With this rotation followed carefully by little commercial manure is necessary. He had applied this rotation to his own farm at Myrtle, where everything grown is fed on the farm and some milk fed to purchased hogs. The products are cream and hogs, \$1,000 worth of produce being sold last year from the hundred acre farm.

In a second address Mr. Hodson illustrated with lantern slides a variety of modern farm implements.

Mr. Vroom's talks were on spraying, pruning, grafting, and orchard care supplemented with actual illustrations.

Dr. Fletcher took up the subject of injurious insects, using line-light views to illustrate some of the worst insects in the different stages of their life history. For biting insects, Paris green or some of the numerous proprietary preparations, such as Bug Death, may be used to poison their food supply. For the sucking insects something must be used that will come in contact with the insects and kill by closing their breathing pores. The most effective means of coping with the cut worm, which is very bad this year, is a mixture of bran and Paris green. Mix an ounce of Paris green with some water and make a paste with ten pounds of bran, mix thoroughly and scatter about the plants where the cut worms are at work. From insects, Dr. Fletcher turned to weeds, giving information as to the eradication of these pests.

Mr. Mitchell dealt with the essentials to success in dairy farming. After some practical demonstrations on grafting and pruning, by Mr. Vroom, a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

MACADAM.

Prince Edward Island

Beautiful growing weather. Gentle, refreshing showers come just when they are needed, and the grain, hay and vegetable crops, are stretching out remarkably well. Our farmers or the majority of them, will commence haying between the 15th and 20th of July. The milk supply is smaller than last year, although pastures are better. The horn flies are becoming very numerous.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef gr. per lb., 6 to 9c, small, 8 to 14c; pork, 5½ to 5¼c; lamb per gr., 60 to 70c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c; little pigs, 4½ per lb.; butter, fresh, per lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, 14 to 15 per doz.; flour per cwt., \$2.50; oatmeal per lb., 2½ to 3c; potatoes, 25c. per bus.

hay, 68 to 70c. per cwt., pressed, \$12 to \$13 per ton; straw per cwt. 35c., pressed, \$6 to \$7 per ton; oats, 30 to 38c. per bus.; chickens, 65 to 75c. per pt.; strawberries, 25c. per qt.; rhubarb 2c. per lb.; codfish, fresh, 10 to 20c. each.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Barley, 40 to 45c. per bus.; beef carcasses per lb., 5½c.; buckwheat, 40c. per bus.; butter, 16 to 17c. per lb.; calf skins 4c. per lb.; eggs per doz., 12c.; hay per ton, \$10 to \$10.50; hides per lb. 5½c.; flour per cwt., \$4.50 to \$4.60; oats per bus., 35c.; wheat 75 to 80c.; pork, 5½ to 6c.; potatoes per bus., 20c.

This year several new vegetable gardens were started near the city. Wild strawberries are very plentiful. The first that were brought to market sold readily at 10 cents a tumbler. Few cultivated strawberries were imported this summer, as they do not sell very readily. The majority of our citizens prefer to wait until our Island product is ripe for they can obtain them, then, nice and fresh, many days from the dealers at reasonable prices, as long as they last.

Mr. A. McNeill, Senior Inspector of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Birke, have been travelling through Queen's county. Mr. McNeill says that he is confident that we have a great fruit growing country. Nearly all the orchards are young ones, and the rolling surface of our land is the very best for the production of fruit, apples particularly. The returns from an acre of orchard will be at least \$100. A ton of fruit from what will be \$25. He would like to see every farmer have a small orchard.

A. R.

Restoring Swamp Soils

In June 13th issue we noted some tests that are being conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College with swamp soils, the object being to find out what is lacking in order that these soils may be productive. In a press bulletin, just issued, outlining this work, Prof. Harcourt says:

"In all cases these surface accumulations are rich in nitrogenous substances, but they contain no more mineral matter than the materials from which they were formed. They are, therefore, very likely to be deficient in potash, phosphoric acid and lime, necessary for the full development of our cultivated plants, especially those producing seed."

"During the last twenty-five years a large number of these swamps have been cleared and drained. Where the vegetable matter is well decayed and not too deep, good crops of cereals, etc., may be matured after the soil has been cultivated for two or three years. The best results are obtained where the subsoil is clay and some of it has gradually become mixed with the top soil; but where the vegetable mould is deep, or the subsoil sand or gravel, the results are usually not satisfactory. Crops, such as hay and roots, which are not matured before harvesting, very often do well, while wheat and oats will fail to produce seed. There are still other soils which fail to produce crops of any kind. The rank growth common on swamp soils is doubtless due to the excessive amount of nitrogen which is derived from the decaying vegetable matter, and the poor seed production is probably caused by the small amount of mineral matter present. In most cases, where a drained swamp soil dries out too much in the summer, the organic matter is not sufficiently decayed to form a close soil."