

the pit is filled and frame and sash on, the manure will heat rapidly, often to 100 degrees. When this heat subsides to about 85 degrees, soil may be put on to the required depth. If it is desired to sow the seed directly in the soil and allow the plants to grow until planting out, the depth of soil should be six inches.

If the seeds are to be sown in boxes, the soil need not be over two inches deep, just sufficient to keep the boxes from the manure and to hold the moisture. The latter method of using a hotbed has many good points, as one is able to sow the seeds in boxes in the house, is also able to have each kind of seed entirely separate and can sow at different times. By using boxes it is also possible to transplant a lot of seedlings from the bed to the field without danger of the seedlings wilting. It is generally safer to wait for a few days after placing on the soil before sowing the seed, allowing the rank steam from the manure to escape. After the seed is sown, care must be taken to keep the soil moist and the bed well ventilated during sunny days. This is best done by raising the sash at the back a few inches, closing tightly at the approach of cool evenings. If the bed is made above the surface, the manure should be at least three feet in height and extend beyond the size of the frame at least two feet.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The Insurance Commission's report on State Insurance is adverse.

Premier Tweedie will be New Brunswick's Governor.

An action for one million dollars has been entered against the Christian Science church at Concord, N. H.

A British rifle team will shoot at the D. R. A. matches this fall.

Chas. Thomas of Hartney, one of the largest wheat farmers of Manitoba, was selected by the Grain Growers of Manitoba to represent them before the Lumber Commission at Ottawa.

The old Taggart farm at Elgin, Man., has been sold by the owner, Wm. McCulloch, to Mrs. Dr. Watson, better known as Annie S. Swan, the authoress. Alex. Swan, a brother, lately farming at Souris, will occupy it.

The Brackman Ker Co., Calgary, Alta., have ordered a plant for the purpose of making cereal breakfast food. It will be made out of barley which will be grown on the irrigated section of the C. P. R. lands where the best results can be produced. They will also manufacture pot and pearl barley.

At a meeting of the farmers of the Qu'Appelle district, a cow testing association was formed, the object of which is to ascertain the revenue that each cow in the herd is returning to her owner. Samples of each cow's milk will be taken and preserved for monthly tests, and records of the individual milk production kept. By this means the value of the herd in general and the individual cow in particular can be closely figured and a course of selection in the breeding of cattle adopted whereby the heifer calves from only the most profitable cows will be raised and the cows that are not paying for their board discarded. The Department of Agriculture Regina, through the superintendent of dairying, will provide blank forms for recording the weight of milk, will do the testing once a month, and complete the reports.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Premier Tweedie has been made Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Attorney-General Pugsley succeeds him as Premier.

The Carnegie library, the municipal buildings and fire hall at the Canadian "Soo" were completely destroyed by fire.

Alberta provincial public accounts show a total of \$1,893,311, of which \$412,398 is surplus.

New regulations have been made by the Ottawa Government to prevent the absolute disposal of mineral lands still under its control in Western Canada. Hereafter leases not exceeding twenty-one years will be granted to private individuals in return for an annual rental.

Premier Rutherford's bill to tax all corporations in Alberta has passed all preliminary readings before the House. Street railways, telegraph, telephone, lighting and express companies will have to pay tribute, as well as private banks, trust and loan and insurance companies.

As a result of the provincial election on March 7th, the Conservative party retain the power in Manitoba. The Government carried twenty-six out of thirty-nine seats. Winnipeg returned three Conservatives and one Liberal.

Owen McCourt of Cornwall, Ont., was killed in a hockey match played at Cornwall between the home team and Ottawa. The blow, which proved fatal, was dealt by Charles Masson of the visiting team. The latter has been arrested.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, head of the Independent Order of Foresters, died on March 3rd at Savannah, Georgia. He was a full-blooded Indian of the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nation Indians, was born in 1841 on the Brantford, Ont., reservation. Unsatisfied with the education received at the reserve school he became a student at Wesleyan Academy in Massachusetts, earning the money for his course by work after school hours. He taught them among his own people and attended Toronto University when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, visited Canada. Oronhyatekha was selected to present his people's address. So favorable was the impression he made that he was invited to continue his studies at Oxford. On his return to Canada he practiced medicine for a time, then joined the Foresters and became Supreme Chief Ranger, displaying in the twenty-five years of his high position a wonderful genius for organization and administration.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Miss Ada L. Howard, first president of Wellesley College, Mass., is dead at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Cortelyou, formerly Postmaster-General of the United States, has been made Secretary of the Treasury. George Meyer takes his place. James R. Garfield has been sworn in as Secretary of the Interior.

Disorderly demonstrations, but no great violence marked the crowd which gathered to watch the formal opening of the Russian Duma.

The women suffragists of England have announced their intention of forcing the authorities to keep them in prison by committing breaches of the peace at every opportunity.

Meat and Canned Goods Inspection.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has introduced two important bills at the present session of Parliament. One is for a system of bonuses to cold storage warehouses. This was outlined in our Christmas number. The other bill is one providing for a system of meat and canned goods inspection.

The proposed act provides that the Minister may order the inspection of all animals intended for slaughter in any establishment. No animal is to be allowed to enter a slaughter-house unless it has undergone inspection and been found healthy and fit for food. Every animal affected or suspected of being affected with contagious or other diseases is to be slaughtered under supervision and disposed of as provided by the regulations. Provision is made for the inspection of carcasses of all animals intended for export wherever slaughtered. Slaughtering by farmers and retail butchers on their own premises is not subject to inspection unless otherwise directed by the minister. Healthy carcasses are to be marked by the inspector, but their disposal is subject to further supervision. The following clauses are of special interest: "All articles prepared for food in any establishment and packed in cans or similar receptacles, or in any package whatever, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing, and all such packages shall be marked or labelled in such a manner as the minister directs; provided that no such packages, except packages of meat products, shall be marked by the inspector, and that no package of meat product shall be so marked unless the inspector be satisfied that all the requirements of this act in reference thereto have been complied with.

"The inspector may at any time re-inspect a carcass or any portion or product thereof in order to ascertain whether, subsequently to the first inspection thereof, it has undergone decomposition, or has otherwise deteriorated, or has been tampered with or adulterated by the use of preservatives or otherwise.

"Every carcass or portion or product thereof sent out of an establishment and returned thereto for any purpose shall not be again sent out therefrom without reinspection.

"Every carcass or portion or product thereof found upon inspection or reinspection to be unhealthy or unfit for food, or which contains such ingredients or preservatives as may render it unfit for food, shall be marked by the inspector in such manner as the minister directs, and shall thereupon be deemed to be condemned as unfit for food, and shall be disposed

of as provided by the regulations. Any person slaughtering animals and selling or offering for sale or transportation or for export a carcass or any portion or product thereof which he knows to be unhealthy or unfit for food, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment. Every one who is convicted of this offence after a previous conviction for the same crime shall be liable to two years' imprisonment. All fish, fruit or vegetables used by any establishment where these articles are prepared for export shall be sound, wholesome and fit for food and any such articles or products thereof found in the said establishment unsound or unwholesome shall be confiscated and destroyed as provided by the regulations."

An inspection and close supervision of the sanitary conditions of any establishment may be ordered, and where such conditions are not up to requirements the inspection or marking of articles shall be refused. Non-compliance with the provisions of the act or with any regulations, or with the lawful instruction of an inspector, may lead to the closing or an establishment. The acceptance for export or export of articles subject to inspection is prohibited unless the requirements of the act have been complied with, and clearances to a vessel carrying carcasses will depend upon the production of an inspector's certificate. Notwithstanding these provisions, the minister, whenever necessary or advisable to do so, may authorize export of articles without inspection. No article subject to inspection is to be offered or sold for export or exported under a deceptive title. Tampering with the marks on any article is made punishable by fine. An inspector appointed under the act is empowered to enter any place or premises, or any steamship, vessel or boat, or any carriage, car, truck, horsebox or other vehicle used for the carriage of articles, subject to the provisions of the act, but if required is to state in writing his grounds for so doing.

What We Mostly Need.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was contemplating to drop the ADVOCATE because I did not feel that the farmer's interest was paramount in it, but reading the article, "Our Plan of Campaign for the Coming Year," in your issue for the 26th Dec. has engendered in me a hope that its future contents will convince me to the contrary.

You do not evince much love towards the labor unions. I cannot see that anything that would be detrimental to the interest of the working men in general could be really (though it might be apparently) beneficial to the farmers. On the contrary, I believe that in order for the one and the other class to reach their ideal or just status in society, each may be of vast assistance to the other. No doubt the conduct of the unions is not perfect, and their deficiency injures nobody more than it does themselves, but who can condemn their object of protecting their members from some of the injustice and hardship, which is no less injustice and hardship though differing in kind from the injustice and hardship which society of necessity hurls at us all. One of the greatest boons that could be conferred on farmers would be the necessary spur to create effectual co-operation between them and all laborers for their mutual advantage. I say co-operation between them and laborers advisedly, because they are the two principal classes of society, and because they are the two classes between whom the least obstacles are in the way of co-operation, their interests being fundamentally identical, and because co-operation between them would be the most far reaching in its beneficent effect on society in general. Not that their co-operation involves any antagonism to the best well-being of others. A cardinal mistake made by many reformers is to embosom and disseminate the infernal idea that the best interest of laborers and that of capitalists are antagonistic. The sooner we all realize that this world is capable of being vastly improved for us all the better. Why not show to the capitalists that even they do not have the best possible? By so doing we should better advance the good cause, avoid unnecessary bitterness, and be nearer the truth. He who does not know the troubles of wealth not only lacks that commodity, but something else more precious still.

Co-operation with labor and among themselves are the two most essential needs of the farmers, but this letter being already long, the examination of the latter had better be deferred.

Dubuc.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

[Our quarrel with labor unions is not a personal one. We simply deplore that tendency of the unions to disparage and discourage individual effort because it is not paid immediately in dollars in proportion to its productive capacity. The idea of farmers and laborers uniting to protect their interests and advance their cause is beautiful, but unless such a scheme has for its sole basis and standard of conduct the dollar, it will never be accepted by the unions.—Ed.]

Bowden, not Brandon.

In our report of the Olds, Alta. Seed Fair in our February 13th issue, the address of T. H. Lee, who won first in the class for Alberta Red, was given as Brandon, Man., instead of Bowden, Alta. We can certainly assure our Alberta farmers that this error was not intentional.