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and should be made payable to the Accountant of the Department of Agriculture.

All stock entered shall be trap-nested during the period of the official test, which in no case will exceed fifty-two consecutive weeks.

Records may commence from the date a bird lays her first egg in the trap-nest on or after September 1st, and on or before December 31st, providing the requirements of entry have been complied with (see Rule 3). In the event of a bird commencing to lay after January 1st, the record year of fifty-two consecutive weeks shall date from January 1st.

Only eggs actually found in trap-nests shall be counted and the entrant shall record or cause to be recorded each egg as laid and shall keep posted for the information of Inspectors and others a record of same.

Entrants shall use prescribed record forms which may be obtained upon request from the Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

The original of the weekly house record shall be mailed.

All flocks will be placed under systematic, unannounced inspection. Official visits will be at irregular intervals.

All equipment on inspected plants shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the event of any outbreak of disease upon a poultry plant, inspection may be discontinued.

The receipt by an entrant of written notice that official inspection is being discontinued shall constitute notice of the cancellation of entries in the Record of Performance.

The fullest information shall be given to official inspectors and any entrant who offers opposition renders his entry liable to cancellation.

At the end of the record period a statement of the complete record will be returned to the owner and the owner required to take an affidavit that the weekly statements sent in and thereby recorded in annual form is a true and correct statement of the actual number of eggs laid by the individual bird or birds referred to in the statement.

Breakage of Eggs in Transit.

A recent review of the egg situation by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa has the following to say:

"Home consumption is good. Production is declining. Very few are now going into the coolers. The quality of present arrivals is showing the effects of heat and the shrinkage in consequence is considerable. The damage from breakage in transit is reported very heavy. Rough handling by the employees of the Express and Railway Companies is said to be the chief cause, but in addition bad packing and poor packages is responsible for some of the damage. At the present high cost of eggs, this loss from breakage is a very serious matter. The United States express and railroad officials met the egg receivers recently in an effort to find some means whereby some of the breakage in transit might be eliminated. Several causes were found to contribute to the present unsatisfactory conditions, the chief being, carelessness among employees, the use of unsuitable containers, poor packing, and accumulation due to freight congestion."

FARM BULLETIN.

Crop Conditions in Central Ontario.

When the crops are ripening is an excellent time to take a trip through the country. The farms are looking their best, and it is an education to see the different crops growing on the different types of soil, and to note the probable yields. A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had occasion to motor through parts of Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo and Wellington Counties. One cannot say that there is any "best" county among this quartette, as crops were looking exceptionally good in all, although there were sections that appeared to be more favored than others. At time of writing, August 7, oat cutting had commenced in all four counties, although many of the fields were being cut on the green side. Several fields that were in stook did not show up just as well as one would have expected from seeing the field before it was cut. However, the prospects are for a heavy yield of good-weight oats. The barley crop also stood up well, but some of it was cut a little green. Both barley and oats are ripening very unevenly. It is unfortunate that sow thistle has such a hold in many districts. Some of the fields just outside of London were comparatively yellow with this weed, and anyone who has had anything to do with it knows that it generally decreases the crop yield. The unfortunate part is that the good farmer living alongside of the indifferent one, has difficulty in keeping his farm free from weeds which spread by seed, as does sow thistle. On many of the farms around Guelph this weed was particularly noticeable. Evidently more thorough and judicious cultivation is needed to suppress this pest. Some fields of fall wheat were still in stook, but the most of this crop had been garnered, and some of the fields which had not been seeded had already been gone over with the plow. The writer had never before seen as much sod plowed at this time of year, in preparation for wheat, as was seen on this trip. Many of the fields had been worked down and where in splendid tilth. The prospects are that in the section travelled the acreage of wheat will be increased rather than decreased, as the Hessian fly was not nearly so prevalent as it has been through southwestern Ontario. Some of the wheat threshed weighs well per measured

bushel, and fields of ten to twelve acres have gone around forty bushels to the acre. Parts of Wellington County were severely hit by a storm some two weeks ago, which laid the crops low. Many of the heavy fields of oats have not come up again and this is going to increase the difficulty of harvesting. On the College farm the oat and barley crops are particularly heavy. Quite a bit of it will have to be cut one way, and there is a considerable acreage which from present appearances will baffle the harvester from gathering, and the mower will have to be resorted to.

The corn and root crops in the districts traversed are particularly promising. Corn has picked up a good deal since warm weather set in and there should be a good deal of refilling of silos this fall. Some farmers have their corn crop particularly free from weeds, while in other fields weeds and grasses were competing with the corn for moisture and plant food. The scarcity of labor has made the hoeing of corn almost prohibitive this year. The turnip crop is doing well but many fields of mangels are somewhat patchy. The frequent rains have brought on the second growth of clover exceptionally well, with the result that there should be an abundance of pasture this fall. Some crops of second-growth alfalfa were in process of curing, and looked like a good yield. Apparently sweet clover is meeting with favor in the counties mentioned. Considerable of it is used for pasture and several fields along the road were left for seed production. The crops stood five or six feet high in these fields and gave promise of yielding a profitable amount of seed. Judging from the appearance of many of the herds, this summer has been favorable to stock raising, as, with few exceptions, the cattle were in fairly good condition. In Waterloo County, a couple of large herds of steers were seen contentedly grazing on blue grass sod. They would average over 1,200 pounds and were getting prime for the block. Prospects are for a bountiful harvest, but many farmers and their families will be obliged to double the eight-hour-day if the crops are to be harvested in seasonable time.

Plow the Unseeded Wheat Stubble Under.

Wheat growing is in jeopardy throughout a large portion of Ontario on account of the increasing seriousness of the Hessian fly infestation. If fall and spring wheat are to be profitable crops in Western Ontario and the lake counties, the fly must be combatted. We are not aware of any instance where natural agencies have combined to eradicate or control this pest; it is up to the growers absolutely, and upon their methods depends the future of wheat growing in Old Ontario.

There are two broods of the Hessian fly—a fall and spring brood. If the fall brood is starved out or trapped there can be no spring brood and no infestation next season. Where there has been moisture of late the flies are emerging from the small flaxseeds that were imbedded at the base of the wheat plants. These flies will begin at once to lay their eggs and start the fall brood on its onward course. The first thing to do is get the wheat stubble turned under about five or six inches deep and the land rolled. We have observed many farmers skimming the land; that is not sufficient. The fly will come up through two or three inches of loose soil, but it cannot come to the surface if the land is rolled and compact. Plowing, of course, is contingent on whether the land is seeded or not. Articles recently published in this paper strongly recommended plowing down the stubble, and some have inferred from the recommendations that the stubble should be turned under regardless of future crops. Such is not the case. The authors of the articles, H. F. Hudson and Prof. L. Caesar, did not have in mind the plowing under of a good clover stand. The price of seeds and the value of the hay crop would make that prohibitive.

The various changes of the Hessian fly are undergone in the presence of moisture, and the showers in some sections over the week-end and early this week will encourage the fly to emerge. Where the fields are not seeded the stubble should be plowed down five or six inches and rolled. Where the land has already been skimmed, it should also be firmly rolled down, for the fly finds it difficult to come up through a hard surface. Farmers would be well advised to take this precaution immediately. The next attack on the fly should be late seeding, but we shall have more to say regarding that in the next issue.

Wheat is one of the standard crops on many farms, and if the fly is allowed to gain in numbers and momentum it will mean the elimination of wheat for a few years until the pest is starved out. By proper cultural methods and co-operation among farmers in the various districts, the fly can be, at least, controlled and wheat growing continued as a farm enterprise.

The annual picnic and field day was held at Monteith on August 6, and about 2,000 persons were addressed by the Premier, Hon. E. C. Drury, and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Manning Doherty. The Premier said that the North had been over-governed in the past and declared that the great need of the North Country was "concentrated, solid settlements," such as featured the old Yonge-Street-Penetang Road. The Premier also urged citizens of the North to take advantage of the recent legislation authorizing the exemption from taxation of improvements. The Minister of Agriculture told the gathering that the Monteith Farm would be made a breeding ground for live stock suitable for the North Country; also, in connection with the Department of Education, it was intended to establish in connection with the farm a continuation agricultural school, and later a normal school.

Tariff Enquiry Begins September 15

According to an announcement made by the Federal Government at Ottawa, the long-looked-for tariff inquiry first promised by Sir Thomas White in his budget speech at the spring session in 1919 will be begun at Winnipeg on September 15. The inquiry will be conducted by the usual commission of cabinet ministers, the present one consisting of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. A. Calder, President of the Privy Council, and Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor. The last Government inquiry into the tariff was in 1907, and was conducted by the Laurier Government, and there has been an increasingly strong agitation for some years now for further consideration of custom duties, particularly from the Western provinces.

Sir Henry Drayton's announcement regarding the scope and work of the inquiry is in part as follows:

"The proposed itinerary of the commission is as follows: Winnipeg, September 15; Vancouver, Victoria, Vernon, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, Moncton, Sydney, Charlottetown, Halifax and Ottawa.

"The duty of the commission is to obtain to the fullest extent possible all relevant facts and circumstances affecting the necessities and requirements of production in all its varied forms, as well as the requirements and the necessities of labor. A statement of the principles which the various interested parties desire to be adopted ought to be made at the initial Winnipeg meeting in so far as possible. It is earnestly hoped that at subsequent meetings the exact facts supporting such principles be established, such facts to have special regard to the effect of present or suggested fiscal policies or customs rates on Canadian workers and Canadian production."

The policy of the Government, as announced by Sir Henry Drayton, during his budget speech, on May 19, called for a thorough revision of the tariff with a view to adopting any reasonable measures such as would (a) assist in providing adequate revenues; (b) stabilize legitimate industries and to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the proper economic development of the nation, to the end that a proper and ever-increasing field of useful and remunerative employment be available for the nation's workers; (c) develop to the fullest extent Canada's natural resources; (d) specially promote and increase trade with the mother country, the sister dominions and colonies and crown dependencies; (e) prevent the use of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer and (f) safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

During April, May and June of the present year, immigration to Canada showed an increase of 68 per cent. over the corresponding months in 1919, according to a statement made by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. The greatest increase was shown in June when immigration to Canada was 109 per cent. greater than in June, 1919. During the three months in question 49,242 immigrants entered Canada. Of these 28,487 were British; 16,367 were from the United States, and 4,358 from other countries. In the five years previous to the war the total immigration to Canada was 1,661,425, of which 37 per cent. were British, 36 per cent. from the United States, and 27 per cent. from other countries. During the war period, immigration from Britain fell off. The total from all countries was 405,476, of which 18 per cent. were British, and 67 per cent. from the United States. During the first year after the war, 51 per cent. of the immigrants were British and 42 per cent. from the United States. Immigration to Canada from all sources during the fiscal year, 1918-19, totalled 57,702 persons; during the fiscal year 1919-20 the total rose to 117,336 persons, and during April, May and June of the present year 49,242 immigrants have been passed into Canada.

Country Full of Fraudulent Subscription Agents.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is in possession of conclusive proof that fraudulent subscription agents are continuing their nefarious practices in the country, and we cannot too emphatically warn farmers to be on the look out for these unscrupulous crooks. Do not give your subscription to an agent, unless he has in his possession a letter from "The Farmer's Advocate" with the official stamp and signed by the Manager, authorizing him to accept subscriptions to this paper. Farmers sons and neighbors, known in the community do not, of course, require these credentials. It is strangers, jumping from one district to another with all sorts of stories to tell, who are robbing farmers of thousands of dollars. If an agent (or agents) is attempting to solicit subscriptions in your neighborhood without the proper credentials, will you kindly inform The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, who will gladly compensate you for the favor? Please give the name and full description of the party thus engaged.