

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired. In case of a letter, the name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—[The Telegraph.]

## MR. FLEMING'S WAY OF FIGURING

To the Editor of the Telegraph.  
Sir.—The writer begs to call your special attention to the Standard's lengthy and statements of misrepresentation that appeared in the editorial column of the issue of December 30.  
After paying their compliments to Mr. Fleming, one of the ablest of representatives of the province, has been compelled to a conclusion of figures compiled by the Hazen government's auditor and highly paid partisan aid. The editor, however, the previous day, in a full and complete following, will show that they refer to an overstatement of \$197,000, and not details of what the work was, even appeared in the prior report of the public accounts of 1907 appears the over-expenditure of 1905 is included in the total. Intelligent people know that that statement is false, for on page 17 of the public accounts of 1907 appears complete and full statement of the expenditure, and on the following pages the details are set out in full, and by reference to these pages it can be seen that the money was honestly expended on many important bridges throughout the province. Diving to the limited number of deposits of the late government's over-draft was made by authority of the government, not by three members of a treasury board as is done at the present time.

## EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

To the Editor of the Telegraph.  
Sir.—The auditor-general's reports for the last six years prove conclusively that the present government has devoted a large percentage of the revenue to the important service of education as did their predecessors. A comparison of the last three years' revenue with the grants with the three annual grants of the present administration will establish this fact beyond question.  
The total revenue for 1905 amounted to \$265,537, while the grant to education was \$215,442, or 25 per cent of the revenue.  
The total revenue for 1906 amounted to \$287,201.  
Educational grant for the same year was \$218,923, or 25 per cent of the revenue.  
The total revenue for 1907 amounted to \$299,489.  
Educational grant 1907, \$220,750, or 23 per cent of the revenue.  
Thus for 1905 and 1906 the old government gave to education twenty-five per cent of its whole revenue, while for 1907 it gave twenty-three per cent of its annual revenue. That is the record of the present government for its last three years. How does it compare with the record of the present ministry for its last three years?  
For 1908 the total revenue was \$1,086,738, while the grant to education was \$238,741, or 22 per cent of the revenue for that year.  
For 1909 the revenue was \$1,259,826.  
Educational grant for the same year, \$248,077, or 19 per cent of the total revenue.  
The revenue for 1910 was \$1,324,440, while the grant for that year was \$266,892, or 20 per cent of the whole revenue.  
Therefore, while the old government gave in their last three years 25 per cent, 25 per cent, and 23 per cent respectively, of the whole revenue, the present government has given 22 per cent, 19 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of their whole revenue.

During their last three years the old government gave to education \$635,115, or 24 per cent, or something more, of its total revenue in that period.  
During the three years for which the present government has reported they have given to this service \$751,312, or 21 per cent of its total revenue in that time.  
Now if this government had devoted in proportion to their revenue as much as their predecessors did in their last three years of rule, then the total revenue of the last three years had been more than it was. In other words, if the educational grant had kept pace relatively with the increase in revenue in the last three years the service would have received \$884,405 instead of \$751,312.

In the light of these figures the provincial secretary in his budget speech in 1911 had the assurance to state that the province was then providing more generously for education than at any previous time. At that moment he knew that the chief superintendent had reported some 200 school districts vacant in 1910.

Among the pledges which this government gave the people in 1908 when they were seeking power one reads as follows: "The extension and encouragement of local schools, so that every man in the province who has a family may have an opportunity to give his children an elementary education."

With hundreds of schools closed up throughout the province, it does not appear that every man in the province who has a family has yet attained the opportunity referred to. That is the fact. Most clearly appear is that these men were wiser in speculation than in action. If the old government were blamed for not appropriating a greater percentage of the revenue for this important service, as we know that they were, how much more ought these men to be condemned who are doing less in proportion to their revenue than their predecessors.

## EDUCATIONIST.

## PRESENTATION TO REV. EDGAR TOBIN

Jan. 2.—On New Year's evening a group of eighty parishioners of Cambridge (N. B.) assembled at the rectory, Lower Denison, for the annual party and presentation to the Rev. Edgar Tobin, B. A. After supper had been served and a most enjoyable evening had been spent, the company were called together, when Mr. Scott presented a purse of \$30.25 to the Rev. Mr. Tobin on behalf of many friends present and absent as a slight token of their appreciation of his services and the esteem in which both he and Mrs. Tobin were held.

Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesse Baptist church, said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to place in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Tobin the money and to participate with them in the joys of the evening.

The Rev. E. Tobin accepted the presentation in a feeling speech.

## INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

## GENERAL

## SEED IMPROVEMENT

Suggestions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

It has been my privilege now for six years to visit members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Ontario who are making an endeavor to improve the crops of our country by improving the quality of the seed. The plan of mass selection adopted by this association and the use of multiplying plots. There have been about 110 plots reported upon this year, including crops of both fall and spring wheats, barley, peas, corn, potatoes and tomatoes.

There are men who were in this work for many years ago who are in it now, and there are some who were in it then who are not in it now. Some of them should be at it still; the dropping out of some others has been no loss to the association. The success of the work depends to a large extent upon the survival of the fittest; it is a matter of selection of men as well as of seed.

Those who are continuing the work successfully are those who see in the work more than the material side. They see the possibilities of the work, they get real pleasure in it, and they are not deterred by changes and in making comparisons with the other crops they grow. It becomes a place to take visiting farmers to, a theme of conversation, a thing of beauty. It also pays. Of course, it would not be so attractive if there were not some financial rewards and if it adds a lot to the enthusiasm in carrying out the methods.

As everyone is aware, this has been a peculiar year for many crops in Ontario. Western Ontario for the most part suffered extremely from the dry weather of the late spring and early summer months. Here and there the moisture conditions were more favorable and varying results followed. Early in the spring the hard frosts killed the red clover meadows and injured some alfalfa ones as well, did great damage to fall wheat in spring in the last six years.

As a result some of the fall wheat plots were not so good as others. It is a remarkable fact, however, that within a few miles of each other in the last six years the great variations in crops were manifest. It was a year that indicated not only good soil, but good and poor soil well worked. In the case of two of our growers of fall wheat, the system of rotation and good farming methods were quite manifest, not on their small plots alone, but on the field area of his plots. One of these was Mr. C. H. Glas, of Hopedale, for instance, who measures on meadow after hay or pasture, plows and works up a good seed bed and seeds it with fall wheat, has not failed in the last six years. I have visited his place in securing over forty bushels per acre. This is all the more remarkable when his results are compared with the average of his neighbors, which is possibly thirty bushels per acre.

John McCallum's abundance fall wheat was only a little less than the average of the former years. In his crops there was considerable less straw but the heads were full of good plump seed.

One of the places very hard hit by the continued drought was Robycongre and vicinity. This is where Wm. Lewis, of Dunford, operates. The stand of his wheat in the last three years has been shorter in straw than usual and of necessity much less in yield. Yet, compared with crops in his neighborhood, they indicate a higher average. Thrashing results for that locality have demonstrated this, would be 25 to 30 bushels of oats and 25 bushels of barley per acre, while his yields showed 30 to 35 bushels and 35 bushels per acre respectively. Again, there is the case of Mr. Hutchinson's potato patch, which, notwithstanding the large acreage planted, gave a creditable yield for any year, viz., 200 bushels per acre, which is very much above the average for this year. There must be something more than soil, cultivation, manuring, etc., to account for such results.

A number of the men had some interesting work to show this year. J. H. Coatsworth, of Kingsville, with his hybrid strain of corn, Coatsworth Hybrid, had a very even field which gave 115 bushels per acre, and a half ton of green corn per acre. Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines, who grows a flint corn, Salzer's North Dakota, has a field worth looking at, although the corn is somewhat suffering from a prolonged drought. It was sown on a clover sod, autumn plowed, and so thoroughly cultivated that it got little or no check and yielded 115 bushels at the rate of 116 bushels per acre.

Chas. Pierce, of Wellington, makes a specialty of growing an early strain of sweet corn, Pearce's Evergreen, and this year while he had a good stand he was up against the drought pretty hard. He succeeded, however, in getting a field of about two and a half tons green corn per acre, and compared with the prospects his neighbors had, his corn was much better.

Mention might be made of the work of other corn men, but this reference would not be complete if I did not mention the plot of T. J. Shepley with his Reid's Yellow Dent and his Waco No. 7. The latter plot was a sight specially worth seeing. The ears did not vary more than six or eight inches in their position on the stalks about three or four feet from the ground. They looked like a regiment of soldiers called to attention as you scanned the rows. The value of frequent and thorough cultivation was strongly demonstrated in the growth on these plots. There was a considerable amount of bunt on a number of corn fields this year, no doubt due to weather conditions to a large extent.

From the array of evidence, and much more might be deduced, it will be seen that selection of seed and good cultivation are the two main factors in the success of the seed grower. When the seed qualities of a seed become fixed they are transmitted. Even when the season is adverse, they seem to be able to give a good account of themselves. All with whom I discussed the proposed new regulations in the methods for seed exchange through inspection and use of seals on packages were pleased with the idea. With the increasing demand for good, pure vital seed I believe there is in store for members of the C. S. G. A. who live in the seed business a very bright and encouraging future. There is room for more farmers who are willing to pay the price to take up this very important work.—T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

## FARMING AND INSANITY

There was a time when the farm was the chief recruiting ground for the insane asylum. Cut off from communica-

tion with the outside world, and with youth and courage broken on the wheel of drudgery, many wives of farmers, brooding constantly because of their isolation, drifted into insanity. This condition was more noticeable in the early days of the prairies and the western states, where women eked out a monotonous existence, separated from their kind and without any of the comforts or companionships of these later days, when the telephone and rural mail delivery have brought the farm in close touch with city and town life. Some of the same conditions existed in the pioneer days in this country. But the presence of nature as it existed in the trees and wooded country served to keep peopling from brooding too much and to divert their minds to other things than daily toil. On the treeless prairie there was nothing to distract the mind from the farm, if at all given to brooding, soon drifted into insanity. The Canadian west has fallen on better days. The railroad has brought the prairie home, even if far removed from the town or other prairie homes, in touch with the outside world and the city. There are a number of reasons, why it is not possible to make the butter of finest quality, and some of these I wish to enumerate.

In some factories where proper facilities and surroundings exist a very fair quality of butter is made, but in the great majority, the quality is of a very inferior nature, and in no case does the quality equal that of the best butter made in the number of reasons, why it is not possible to make the butter of finest quality, and some of these I wish to enumerate.

In the creamery the butter is made, it is the cream secured from the whey. It is secured it has suffered not only the usual effects of bad ventilation, but also the creaming process, which is sufficient to cause the butter to become rancid. The creaming process, which is sufficient to cause the butter to become rancid, is the creaming process, which is sufficient to cause the butter to become rancid.

Then, again, the equipment, surroundings and atmosphere of the average factory are far from being ideal for the manufacture of finest butter, the whole manufacturing process frequently being one of exposure to heat and cold, and during each step from the ripening of the cream to the packing and marketing of the butter.

Many of these deficiencies can, no doubt, be attributed to the fact that very few cheesemakers have the ability to make good butter under any conditions, this point may be stated, that the creaming process, which is sufficient to cause the butter to become rancid, is the creaming process, which is sufficient to cause the butter to become rancid.

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