

the Ontario growers thorough directions for treating this tobacco, introduced but a short time since in Canada."

GLASSWARE MUST BE TESTED.

An Act, to be administered by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, to provide for the testing of glassware used in connection with milk tests, was passed. It provides for the sale and use for testing milk or cream of only such test bottles, pipettes, measuring glasses, as have been tested for accuracy and marked in a per cent. scale. It prohibits marking these glasses that have not been officially tested. The Act will probably not come into force before January 1st, 1911, in order to give dealers time to get rid of present stock, and secure fresh, properly tested and marked supplies.

A bill which has attracted much attention throughout the country, and which is said by some to be likely to injure certain branches of the horse-breeding industry, after a long fight, passed the two Houses of Parliament. The bill, as first prepared, was considered by the majority too drastic, and was defeated. A compromise measure was brought on, and passed, with little discussion. Its main features were given in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 21st, page 681.

The "Destructive Insect and Pest Act" is a measure introduced by Hon. Sydney Fisher, and sanctioned by Parliament, authorizing the Governor-in-Council to make prohibitory regulations in relation to importations or sale, inspection, treatment, destruction of plants, vegetable matter or packages, granting compensation not to exceed two-thirds the value; confiscation, appointment of officers, and providing penalties for contraventions. Previously, the operations of the Act which this one supplants were confined largely to the preventing of the introduction of San Jose scale. "It is now more general, and covers the Brown-tail and Gypsy moths.

Endorses Mrs. Hopkins.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although not a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," I usually get a reading of it, and I have read with interest the letter of Mrs. Hopkins, of Carleton Co., and some of the criticisms, and would just like to say I quite agree with her in what she says, and I certainly think that letting the men know the plain truth will be of great benefit to them, and be the means of bringing not a few of them to be a little more particular about their personal appearance and actions at all times.

A. R., in his criticism, says, "Who would think less of a man for not wearing broadcloth when going to the city with a load of farm produce?" He certainly would look very much out of place in such a dress. Indeed, we do sometimes see them in a shiny, swallow-tailed black coat at market. Now, a nice, well-fitting serge or tweed would be much more suitable for nearly all occasions.

Then, what a pity they do not generally tidy up when their dirty work is done in the evening; also, when coming to the table at meal-time; they may wash hands and face, but come without a coat.

A. R. also says that few farmers are so lazy that they will not lift a heavy basket into the wagon or buggy for the womenfolk. I do not think it is a question of laziness at all, but simply because they have not been in the habit of performing these little courtesies, and do not know the value of them. Too many of them consider that any little attentions shown a lady is "putting on airs." How often do we see men from the country—not from laziness, either—drive up to a door, and sit, while the lady climbs out, or in, as the case may be? Neither is it laziness prevents them lifting their hats when they meet a lady.

What a pity that all this is so, for I believe that farmers, despite a sometimes rough exterior, are better at heart than they appear to be, and, although men in towns and cities have more outward polish—a most desirable thing, and not to be undervalued—yet men in the country, on a whole, are more moral. Hoping that the discussion of the question may not be closed before I have had my little say.

ANOTHER CARLETON CO. COUNTRY GIRL.

Screws Tightened in New York State.

Bills prohibiting both written and oral bookmaking, and making the track and jockey-club officials guilty as common gamblers for allowing this kind of betting at race-tracks, passed both lower and upper branches of the New York State Legislature recently. The supporters of the bills claimed that they wished to put an end to professional bookmaking, and not to horse-racing or individual betting. The bills will go into effect September 1st.

The racing interests have fought the passage of these measures bitterly. They themselves are to blame, however, for what has come upon them. They did not seek to carry out the spirit, as well

as the letter, of the law enacted two years ago, prohibiting, in broad terms, bookmaking and pool-selling, and the screws had to be tightened.

Successful Horse Show at Ottawa.

The first annual Spring Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Ottawa Hunt Club, was formally opened on Wednesday, May 4th, and from the time of opening, till Friday night, when, owing to the death of his late Majesty the King, it was closed, every moment was full of interest. Commodious quarters, excellently fitted up, and tastefully decorated; a large attendance; capable judges; a long entry list of over six hundred, and a programme carefully prepared and carried out, all combined to place Ottawa's first annual in the front rank of spring shows.

The entries numbered over 600, and were from the stables of such well-known exhibitors as Beith, Beck, Yeager, Webster, Wilks, Edwards, Pepper, Sifton, Gudewill, Warren, and many others.

The breeding classes, unfortunately, were light, only fourteen or fifteen stallions in all being shown, and even fewer brood mares. In the draft class, the good breeding horse Cecil, owned by Reid & Co., of Ottawa, was first, with Barber's Royal Headley, another Clydesdale, second, and Wilson's Percheron, Rocket, third. In Hackneys, Yeager's King's Chocolate took first place, Edwards' Paramount second, and Beith's Cedar Gombang third. The three Standard-breds entered were Pilot Chimes and Rex, belonging to Robert Stewart, of Ottawa, and Henry Arken, James Allen's horse. Five good Thoroughbreds were shown; Mesmerist, Rosemount, Kirkfield, Masterman, and Valjean, was the placing of the judges. Draft horses were not a heavy entry. The Dominion Transport Co., of Montreal; Geo. Matthews Co., of Hull; and T. Birkett, Ottawa, showed the best animals, and were thus placed in order of merit. In carriage horses, Beith, Beck, Yeager and Gudewill divided honors, and left nothing for the others. In the saddle classes, mention might be made of Yeager's champion, Day Dream, and Rodney, Beck's reserve champion, but there were many others equally as good. Dr. Webster's Skylark, Miss Cunningham's Rajah, and Warren's Vanity, were also good ones. Hunters and saddlers were out in the largest numbers, as high as thirty-eight entries being in one class. Several classes, as well as all the ponies, were not judged, as they were down for Saturday's programme. Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck took the blue in most of the classes that were judged. Blackbird, Sir Edward and Grey Cloud were first-prize horses in three classes, while Sifton's Hume Blake and Harold Shortt's entries were successful in three others. In the roadster class, Miss Wilks won first and second on Oakum Belle and Moka Bird, and first for team.

Ottawa's first show will certainly do much to stimulate the horse industry in Ottawa and its vicinity. Already, local men are planning for better horses, and new men are looking about for good ones to start with. The management are to be congratulated on the success attending their first efforts.

E. O. L.-S. and P. S. Building Probably Enlarged.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, held in Ottawa on Friday, May 6th, 1910, the report which the Executive Committee presented to the Board indicated that the results of the past year's work had been satisfactory. The attendance at the show was more than double that at any previous show, while the number and quality of exhibits was all that could be expected. There were 2,722 different exhibits in the show, on which \$6,428.50 was paid in prize-money.

The financial statement, presented by the treasurer, showed receipts for the year of \$15,028.14, while the expenditures amounted to \$13,296.28, which included the payment of an overdraft of \$613.71, as shown by the report of the year previous. There is a balance of \$1,731.86 on hand, which, however, includes \$1,500 to provide for the expenses of preparing for the next show, until October 31st, 1910, which is the end of the fiscal year of the Ontario Government.

The next show will be held during the week corresponding to the one on which the last show was held, and the dates will be January 16th to 20th, 1911.

It is decided to have the age of hogs computed to December 1st, instead of January 1st, as formerly.

The officers of the show for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Peter White, Pembroke; Vice-President, John Bright, Myrtle; Secretary-Treasurer, D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa; General Director, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Executive Committee—The President, Vice-President, Secretary, J. H. Grisdale, Geo. Robertson, B. Rothwell, and A. P. Westervelt. Directors—Peter White, Pembroke; John Bright, Myrtle; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Robert Gra-

ham, Renfrew; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; Wm. Jones, Zenda; P. O. Collins, Bowesville; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; John Gardhouse, Highfield; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Andrew White-law, Guelph; W. A. Wallace, Kars; R. Richardson, South March; Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; John A. Belford, Ottawa; Geo. Lake, Ottawa; Geo. Higman, Sr., Ottawa.

It is expected that, before the next show, an addition will be made to the show building at a cost of \$8,000. The ground floor of the addition will be utilized for the exhibit of dairy cattle, while the second floor will be used as a lecture hall. The present lecture hall and dairy stable will be taken for the beef-cattle and poultry exhibits.

Will Toronto Provide New Fruit Market?

A conference between fruit-growers interested in the Toronto market, Toronto wholesale fruit-dealers, and a special committee of the Toronto city council, was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 4th, in the City Hall, to discuss the erection of a new fruit market for the Queen City. The producers, represented by prominent members of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association, were unanimous in the view that a more commodious and convenient market should be provided. The special committee of the city council heard the views of the merchants and producers, and decided to meet again later to consider the matter.

Alderman Foster has been agitating for such a market for the last three years, and a committee of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association has appeared before the council on three separate occasions to try to arrange for the erection of a suitable building. It is not believed, however, that there is much chance of the matter carrying at the present time, owing to the opposition of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the three of the largest wholesale houses in the city, namely, White & Co., McWilliams & Everest, and Clemes Bros. These three firms have now the pick of the wholesale houses on Church Street, and would likely be seriously affected by a move on the part of the trade to any other point.

The present market, which, if we are not misinformed, belongs solely to the Grand Trunk, does not cost the parties using it any large sum of money for rental of space. A fair charge would have to be made by the city in case a new building were erected. In addition, the Grand Trunk, which now practically controls the car-load shipments of Ontario fruits into the Toronto market, would likely do everything possible to prevent the passing out of their hands of the bulk of this trade, which would follow if a building was arranged for in such a place as to permit of equal privileges by all the railroads.

O. A. C. Examination Results.

Results of examinations in the first, second and third years at the Ontario Agricultural College are before us. The lists have grown too lengthy to publish, but the winners of scholarships and special prizes may be given. Scholarships awarded on first-year work, theory and practice, were won as follows: In Agriculture, L. J. Hextall, Calgary, Alta.; Biological Science, P. S. D. Harding, Lacombe, Alta.; English and Mathematics, J. Miller, Mt. Elgin, Ont.; Physical Science, G. W. Stanley, Granton, Ont. In the second year, the ten-dollar prize in books, and the Governor-General's silver medal, both given for best work in the first and second years combined, were won by P. O. Van Sickle, Trinity, Ont., who also secured the Geo. Chapman scholarship in English. The Barton-Hamer medal, for best work in judging at the Chicago International, was won by O. C. White. Special prizes in English were won by J. Spry, Easton's Corners, Ont., in the third year, and F. P. A. Powell, of Rudell, Sask., in the second year. Ninety-three students negotiated the first-year examinations, though a number will have to write supplementals in one or two subjects. G. W. Stanley headed the class. The sophomore pass-list numbers 71, headed by the name of J. M. McIlquham, Lanark, Ont. Third year, 53 names.

There were more hours of sunshine at Ottawa during March than at Lacombe, in sunny Alberta. Out of a possible 370, there were 214.8 sunny hours at Ottawa, and 202.9 at Lacombe. Agassiz, B. C., comes lowest of any of the Experimental Farm Stations, with but 108.6 hours of sunshine recorded. The fact that Ottawa exceeded Lacombe in the amount of sunshine in March but emphasizes the exceptional character of the month in the East.

Two American firms have established depots on the Island of Guernsey for the purchase of cattle as they are offered for sale. Small farms have been established, on which the animals are held until the proper time arrives to ship them to the United States.