

President, Mr. James Storer, Lindsay; Vice-President, Mr. E. G. Hand, Fenelon Falls; Secretary, Mr. A. H. Noble, Cresswell. The matter of the time and place of next meeting was left with the executive. E. G. H.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

SEED, DOGS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

At the seed fair held in Summerside, P.E.I., His Honor Governor McKinnon referred to the fact that too many varieties of potatoes were grown here on P. E. I., and this is quite true. We were glad to see prizes offered at this show for that good old variety of potato, the McIntyre or Blue, and they certainly were a credit to the show. Notwithstanding all the talk against this good old potato, and likewise in favor of the Green Mountain, and other white and red varieties, the buyers who are now busy bagging and loading potatoes ready for market are quite satisfied, yea, anxious, to handle nothing but the McIntyre. The farmers of this Island have grown them side by side with other varieties for a great many years, and in almost every instance the yield is in favor of the McIntyre, especially of the marketable tubers.

Many excellent samples of grain of all kinds, as well as grass seeds, were shown at the fair, and as a result orders are coming in thick and fast to the exhibitors for lots for seed purposes, and they are willing to pay the extra price asked for good prime seed of all kinds. There has never been, to my mind, enough difference between the price of good and poor seed. The good-seed meetings which were held throughout the Island during the past winter, have done much to convince the farmer of the importance of good seed. It is unfortunate that the Government Seed Act did not come into force some years sooner. Our Province has been made a dumping ground long enough for all the poor or refuse seed of Upper Canada, until many of our best farms are overrun with weeds, and some very bad weeds, that seem almost impossible to exterminate. But now it is almost impossible to buy poor seed. Perhaps the worst weed in this locality is a variety of chick weed. It has a small white flower, and is commonly known as white-eye. In the early summer many fields look as white as snow, and where this weed has got a good hold it smothers out everything else, and it spreads very rapidly.

Now a word in defence of the poor abused dog. Every farmer who owns a good collie dog would rather part with his best milk cow than that dog. A good well-trained dog is a very valuable animal on a farm; he can save his master many steps. I do not advocate letting a dog chase the cows to the barn every milking time, but it is all right to take the dog with you when you go for the cows, and all that you need say when you open the gate is, "Bark, Lion," and the cows from the furthest end of the field will at once line up and start for the stable. In this country a great many animals are turned out in the woods and highways in summer to get their living, notwithstanding the fact that there is a law to the contrary, and the farmer who is fortunate enough to own a good dog is saved a lot of annoyance. I am speaking from years of experience about this stock nuisance, and the yard gate we use is a good collie dog. Because some good-for-nothing scrub-mongrel-curs get together and go and kill some farmer's sheep is no reason why all dogs should be hanged, or even taxed. Of all the animals on the farm none is so affectionate as the dog; he will fight for his master and protect him and his property, not only by day, but also during the silent watches of the night. A pack of sneak thieves have been going their rounds of late stealing oats, wheat, butter, meat, and so forth, but they took good care not to molest the owner of a good dog. The country of late years is thronged with a lot of those Italian peddlers, and some of them pretty saucy fellows too, which are a terror to the women of the house should they be alone when one of them call, and persist in opening up their pack, but if Mr. sees a good noble dog lying at the door he governs himself accordingly. These are a few of the reasons why I speak in defence of the dog. Yet no matter how much the owner may be attached to his dog, if he knew him to kill his neighbor's sheep he should not only pay all the loss, but should do away with the dog, or else guarantee to run all risk of a further outbreak.

That terrible gale of March 20th blew down a great number of barns and windmills on P. E. I., our own wheel sharing a like fate. After many years of experience with wind power for farm use, I will say, for the benefit of those who contemplate buying a windmill, that if you have a tall bush or a woods handy to your buildings you don't want a windmill, for I can assure you it will not give you satisfaction, but if you are located away from everything that would prevent the wind blowing fair and square at your wheel, you have a power that will do all the work on an ordinary farm, and do it more cheaply than any other power I know of. Of course there are times that you cannot do anything with this kind of a power, but in order to avoid any inconvenience caused by a calm spell, you must look out and keep the threshing and the grain crushing and such other work ahead. Have something laid by for a calm day.

Last season was by far the best, from a dairy point of view, that we have yet had, but this coming season promises to eclipse all previous years. The best evi-

dence of this is the keen bidding for milk cows at the auction sales now taking place. It is well-nigh impossible to buy cows except at those sales, and they are selling for big figures. Yet if we should have an unfavorable grass season it will lessen the milk supply to a considerable extent.

There is quite a stir in potatoes already, and vessels are being loaded off the ice, at 40 cents per bushel. Cars are also being loaded along the railway line, and we hope no loss will be sustained by shippers on account of the frost, which is liable yet to do some damage. Some were estimating that it would take all the salable potatoes on P. E. I. to supply the local need. I do not think this at all, for many thousands of bushels will be exported from this Province this spring, yet there are some sections of our Island where the potato crop was almost a total failure. Farmers who will have to buy their seed potatoes would do well not to leave it too late. Pork has advanced a little, 8¢c. is now being paid. Beef is going to be a good price this spring. Some have sold for 5c. live weight, to be fed out to June 1st. Horses are very scarce, and will sell high this spring. Eggs are now 18 cents per dozen, and not likely to come much lower. Great quantities of mussel mud have been taken from our rivers and bays this winter. Farmers find this a very valuable manure, and when applied to new land, 12 to 15 loads to the acre, we can raise great crops, especially of hay. C. C. C.

East Prince, P.E.I.

WM. MEHAREY'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

The auction sale at Ottawa on April 2nd of fillies imported by Mr. Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., was largely patronized. There was a very large crowd of people present from Ontario and Quebec, and a large number wanted mares; the day was all that could be desired. They were a grand lot of fillies, of large size, good colors, and the best of feet and legs, and no better breeding has been offered for sale in Canada. Unfortunately, they were in poor condition. It may not be known that fillies wintered outside in Scotland are low in flesh, long haired and shaggy-looking this time of the year, and the long voyage, 16 days all told, 11 on sea and 5 on rail, did not improve their appearance, and, to make matters worse, they every one had the ship cold, some very bad, consequently they were very much shrunk and gaunted, which had a tendency to make would-be purchasers rather timid to bid. It seems the people must have the fat on before they will buy freely. The few that were in good flesh sold very fast, but it was bargain day on the thin ones, and the purchaser got big value for his money. It is hoped the fillies will do well in their new homes. Following is the sale list:

Shapely Queen, 3 yrs.; J. A. Farlinger, Cornwall, Ont.	\$ 315
Nancy of Charlesfield, 3 yrs.; A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	310
Heroine, 3 yrs.; Jas. Croll, Ramsayville, Ont.	455
Deaconess, 3 yrs.; Jas. E. Muldoon, Fallowfield, Ont.	265
Mary Rae, 2 yrs.; Wm. Cochrane, Russell, Ont.	235
Jemima, 3 yrs.; Geo. W. Shaw, Narean, Ont.	275
Fancy, 3 yrs.; Neil McLeod, Laggan, Ont.	280
Borrie Baroness, A. Meharey, Russell, Ont.	475
Princess of Torr, 3 yrs.; Matthew Stacey, Warburton, Ont.	295
May Girl, 3 yrs.; Thos. McDowell, Shawville, Que.	270
Jubilee Lass, 2 yrs.; A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	285
Marmion's Queen, 2 yrs.; Geo. Cornell, Lynn, Ont.	250
Priestess, 3 yrs.; A. S. Sipes, Hallsville, Ont.	300
Junnetie, 3 yrs.; R. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	250
Rosie Hutton, 2 yrs.; M. McMann, Ottawa, Ont.	220
Fanny Lawrence, 3 yrs.; Wm. Duncan, Hallville, Ont.	365
Rosie Ascott, 2 yrs.; David Mowatt, Merivale, Ont.	235
Lady Mitchell, 2 yrs.; Geo. Cornell, Lynn, Ont.	285
Lilly Brown, 3 yrs.; John Hamilton, Grande Prienerie, Que.	370
Garland, 1 year; L. Munharney, Canamore, Ont.	215
Lizzie Wilson, 3 yrs.; J. E. Muldoon, Fallowfield, Ont.	285
Average for 21 sold, \$295.50.	

ADULTERATED FOOD.

The annual report of the Department of Inland Revenue for 1905-1906 shows that maple syrup was found more commonly adulterated than any other article of food that came under official cognizance. Of the samples examined by the official analysts there were 147, or nearly 50%, found to be adulterated. Three hundred and twenty-two samples of canned meat were analyzed, and only four were not marked genuine. There were 116 samples of adulterated pepper, 14 of tincture of ginger, 16 of olive oil and 82 of fruit preserves. In all 2,095 samples of foodstuffs were examined, of which 1,804 were found genuine, 402 doubtful, and 389 adulterated.

The Iowa Legislature has agreed upon a bill to provide four agricultural high schools, under control of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College. Provision is made in a one-tenth-mill tax levy for the whole State, which will be sufficient to erect one of the buildings each year.

THE TEACHER'S WORK AND PAY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your issue of March 7th contains an article written by "A Farmer's Son," entitled, "Teachers' Salaries and the Farmer," which I read carefully and compared with other articles of former issues on this important question. Being myself a farmer's son, also a teacher, though not at present actively engaged in the profession, I beg leave to discuss this subject through your columns.

"Farmer's Son" voices the sentiment that teachers' salaries should be regulated by supply and demand. At present we know that the demand is somewhat in excess of the supply. Teachers' salaries should, accordingly, be subject to increase, but on account of the narrow-minded, niggardly trustees in charge of many of our schools this is not the case; they either permitting their schools to lie vacant or employing unqualified teachers. During the fall term of 1906, within a radius of 11 miles of home, one school has had a teacher for only a few weeks, and two other schools employing teachers without legal certificates. The teachers lack a union of their own, and, moreover, as they hold their certificate from the Government, the Government has a right to see them properly protected from incompetent outsiders who are willing to work for a pittance. Many of our teachers are migrating to the West, to the United States, or are entering some more lucrative situation. "Farmer's Son" would allow this state of affairs to continue, and employ those teachers who are either teaching for amusement or else lack the ambition to make an attempt to better their present situation. May I ask if "Farmer's Son" would consider it more profitable to engage for the coming season's work an ambitious, pleasure-seeking man, at a salary of, say, \$20 per month, or a good, pushing, energetic fellow, at, perhaps, \$28 per month? It is easy to lose all that is paid through employing a cheap, incompetent man.

A "Farmer's Son" considers \$1,500 an excessive valuation of a certificate to teach. Did he ever qualify for one and count the cost? The majority of students at a Collegiate who live in the country have to pay their board in town. Granted they are earning during the summer, they are still required to pay during a school year of forty weeks for a period of four years, at least \$3.00 per week for board, or a total of \$504. The fees, if at College, are \$4 per month, or at a Collegiate are 75c. to \$1 per month, totalling \$40. Allow \$60 for books and supplies during the four years, and at least \$50 per year for incidental expenses = \$260 outlay. The Model School training under above circumstances cannot be secured for less than \$75, which gives in all \$875—the price of a third-class professional certificate, the lowest standard which qualifies to teach. The Normal training for a second-class professional will cost at least \$200 more, raising the total to \$1,075, and considering the two years of extra Collegiate work required for the first-class certificate, at \$400 (\$200 per year), we reach a final total of \$1,475—how far short of \$1,500? This does not value the individual time whatever, and "time is money" even to a Canadian boy on the farm. The above is a conservative estimate, based on facts, and I challenge anybody to dispute it.

It is inferred that a certificate may be secured in less than four years. Probably, but "a laborer is worthy of his hire"—the extra effort put forth to secure the prize is well worth the difference. Having had some experience in this "quick-work business," I know whereof I speak. I ask "Farmer's Son" to try the experiment.

The cry during the past has been, "Raise the standard of education in public schools." Quite proper, but to accomplish this you must strike at the fountain head, and raise the standard of the qualifications of the teachers. This is an absolute necessity for success in your project. If teachers are required to have higher qualifications, they have a right to higher salaries to enable them to do so.

Last Christmas I was offered several schools, at a salary ranging from \$400 to \$500. At a salary of \$400, it will cost me at least \$175 for board, laundry and incidental expenses probably \$200, leaving me \$200 or \$225 clear. I cannot secure a man competent to fill my place at home for less than \$250 and board.

I do not intend to defend the case of morality among the teachers, but for that matter I do not consider that men or women should be paid to conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen. The sense of honor should be sufficient to stimulate anyone in this respect.

If the trustees and ratepayers who do so much kicking were placed in a teacher's shoes; if they ever had to educate their sons and daughters to the teaching profession, or if they themselves would exercise their mental faculties about fifty per cent. as energetically as the individuals who secure teachers' certificates, they would place a somewhat different estimate on the salary of \$300 which they at present would grant their teachers.

"Get down and walk and you will change your talk. When you feel the peg in your boot."

The fate of our country depends upon the proper education of the youth of to-day. The best qualified and most energetic teachers are entering other callings where there is greater remuneration and greater scope for the exercise of those talents with which they are endowed. Would you, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, entrust the very important, yea, sacred, duty