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Should Calm Some Fears.

Occasionally some sections of the press of Canada and Great Britain have a spasm of fear or nightmare that Canada is being weaned away from the Motherland and that the process is being aided by the great inrush of settlers from alien lands, and especially from the great Republic to the south. Such fears are groundless, as may be seen from the immigration statistics here given. No fear need ever be felt either in Canada or Great Britain, so long as Britishers (Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch) are themselves true to British principles and the doctrines the Union Jack stands for. *Rottenness is most dangerous when it starts at the core.*

Here are the comparative figures for the past seven fiscal years:

Immigration to Canada 1900-07.				
Year.	British.	Continental.	U. S. A.	Total.
1900-1	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-4	50,374	34,728	45,229	130,331
1904-5	65,359	37,364	43,543	146,266
1905-6	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
*1906-7	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,657

Totals . 329,171 230,841 275,198 835,220
*Nine months, July 1st to March 31st.

Nearly 600,000 of the immigrants coming to Canada during the seven years out of the total of 835,220 have come from Great Britain or the United States and are of the class of immigrants best fitted for conditions of life in this country. Compared with the cosmopolitan population flowing into the States from all the countries of Europe during the same period, Canada has every reason for self-gratification.

A further analysis of the British immigration to Canada during the same period is also of interest as showing the relative contributions of England, Scotland and Ireland. The figures are as follows:

British Immigration to Canada, 1906-07.				
	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total.
1900-01	9,401	1,476	933	11,810
1901-2	13,095	2,853	1,311	17,259
1902-3	32,510	7,046	2,236	41,792
1903-04	36,694	10,552	3,128	50,374
1904-05	49,617	11,744	3,998	65,359
1905-06	65,932	15,846	5,018	86,796
*1906-07	41,658	10,729	3,404	55,791

Totals . 248,997 60,246 20,027 329,171
*Nine months, July 1 to March 31.

It will be seen that the English immigrants have outnumbered the Scotch by four to one, and the Irish by twelve to one. During the past few weeks, however, the proportion of Scotch immigrants has been rapidly increasing.

Some Canadians feel offended by a flamboyant article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, wherein Alberta is termed the "Yankee" province, entirely a misnomer, only a little abuse of poetic license.

The decade since 1896 has shown year by year a steadily increasing influx from all quarters of the globe, the totals arrival for the fiscal year 1905-06 showing an increase of over 500 per cent., as compared with the arrivals for 1896-97. The immigration of the second decade of the regime of the present Government is starting in with a rush which bids fair to keep the geometrical progression rate of increase established during the past few years.

The estimate for the present year is 300,000, a considerably larger addition to the Dominion's population in one year than came in during the whole decade from 1886 to 1896. For the first four months of the present year the arrivals have totalled a little over 80,000. For the first four months of 1906 the arrivals totalled 56,369. The increase is about forty-three per cent. All reports from immigration officials, steamship booking agents, representatives of the Salvation Army and other immigration agencies indicate that this rate of increase will be easily kept up until the end of the year. Probably it will be increased, if the steamship companies can handle the waiting crowds. For the month of April alone the rate of increase was about seventy per cent.

But although considerable stress is put upon

mere increase in numbers, the Immigration Department rightly puts even more stress on the quality of Canada's new citizens and their fitness to become useful members of the growing nation. Canada wants plenty of building material in this process of rearing the national edifice. But Canada also wants that building material to be of the best quality. And one of the most encouraging features of the immigration situation at present is that the largest proportion of increase is in immigration from Anglo-Saxon stock.

APIARY

Easy to Control the Bees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One of the reasons most frequently given by farmers for giving up keeping bees after having had them for a few seasons, is that they swarm just at the wrong time, usually when a farmer is hustling to get a field of hay drawn in before rain comes on it. At such a time it is very annoying to have to spend perhaps an hour or more following a swarm around the premises until it clusters (generally in the top of a tall tree, especially if the farmer is in a particular rush), and getting it down and hiving it in the way that is usually practiced by those who keep a few bees on the side. If these people would only have all arrangements made for the swarming before it commences, have the bees in good modern, movable frame hives, and the wings of the queen bees clipped, they would find the handling of bees and swarms transformed from little short of slavery into pleasure and profit. Swarming, when a person has no control over the bees, is a mighty unprofitable business, and the time spent in watching for the hiving swarms is enough to make an ordinary person wish the bees were in Halifax, or some other distant town. With everything in readiness beforehand, and with queens clipped so that they cannot follow the swarms in the air, the hiving of swarms is just fun, and takes very little time. When a swarm issues from a hive, the queen tries to follow them, and, having a wing clipped is unable to fly, but will be found crawling or hopping along on the ground. A small, wire-cloth cage, made by rolling a small piece of wire cloth, four or five inches square, in a roll perhaps an inch or more in diameter, and closing the ends with two pieces of wood, one of which is fastened tightly in and the other left so it can be taken out, should be kept handy. Take the loose piece of wood out of the cage, thereby leaving one end open. Set the open end over the queen on the ground, and she will immediately run up into it. The plug is then replaced, and the cage, with the queen inside, is laid in a safe place (not in the hot sun). Now, while the swarm is still in the air, lift away the hive from which it came, and place a hive made ready beforehand in its place. Set the old hive on a new stand some distance away from the one from which it was taken, so that the returning swarm will not find it. The swarm in the air, finding itself without a queen, will in a few minutes commence to return to where they came from, and will run into the hive placed to receive them. When they are nicely running in, release the queen close to the entrance of the hive, and she will go in with them—and there you are. No climbing trees, sawing off branches, wasting time, getting bees down your neck, or anything. Of course, this method requires that the bees be watched for swarming, but even the watching can be eliminated if the owner of the bees will take a few minutes once a week in the evening, or any time, during the swarming season, and examine his bees for signs of swarming; and when the signs are found, either make an artificial swarm by the "shaking" process, or by taking away most of the combs of brood and substituting empty ones. This latter way, however, will not prove successful except in the early stages of the "swarming fever."

So, instead of letting your bees run you this summer, and perhaps make you sick of the whole business, take a hand in the running operation yourself. You will find the bees just as easy to manage as the pigs or the fowls, when you get to know them as well, and they will pay you quite as much, or more, for the time bestowed on them.
E. G. H.

POULTRY

Tuberculosis in a Flock.

Would you please tell me what I can do for my hens? They keep on dying all the time. Have lost all the young hens since last summer. They are sick for more than a month. Their crown gets white; they get so poor and weak they can hardly stand. I examined one this morning and saw the liver was all in blisters, three times as big as it should be. There were some white chnucks in it and the liver was frothy. The heart was smaller than it should be.

Alta. S. S.

Ans.—This is what is commonly known as "going light" and is really tuberculosis. It is generally caused by close confinement, not enough good, fresh air and nearly always can be traced to inbreeding, which is very harmful when practiced on a flock, as there are always one or two lacking in vigor. We would advise killing off all birds showing any signs of sickness and taking out all windows in the fowl house, covering with cotton instead. See that your fowl are free from lice and keep everything used around the poultry very clean. We would also advise the isolation of the young chickens from the general flock and if you can manage it kill off all your old birds in the fall and make a fresh start. Always buy a fresh male. Don't try to inbreed on a large flock.

H. E. WABY.

A Few More "Don'ts" for the Poultryman.

Don't be afraid to take out that window and put in cotton if the poultry building smells stuffy.

Don't forget to let the brooder lamp out in the day time when the chicks begin to feather well.

Don't forget to feel under the hover every morning to see if there are any dead chickens. If one should happen to die and be left in, it will do a great deal of harm.

Don't forget that grit is just as necessary to young chicks as it is to laying hens.

Don't stop feeding your hens when the moulting season is near, as that is the time they need it most. You can't get a good flow of milk during spring and summer from a cow if you let her run to the straw pile all winter. The same rule applies to the hen at moulting time.

Don't neglect dusting the brooding hen with insect powder. You cannot raise young turkeys with lice around, and your young chicks, although they may live, would be better without them.

Don't forget that if you can let the hen out when the sun is shining she will soon find enough of what the chicks needs to fill their crops up. We like to see a chick go to roost with crops almost bursting.

H. E. WABY.

Care of the Flock by the Busy Man.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Most every one who raises poultry, whether a large flock or a small flock, has more or less other work to attend to and everyone welcomes labor-saving devices. Most people would raise more poultry if they could do it easier and "get things going right," to use a popular expression. We find one of the best plans to raise young chickens is to isolate them entirely from the main flock. By so doing we are not bothered with the older fowl getting any little tit-bits which might be thrown to the little chicks. We believe largely in the colony house plan. A colony house can be built at very little cost and any handy man can put one up in a day. One year we had six of them all built out of two large packing cases put together and covered over with tar paper. You can either pull your colony house or houses up so that they are not far from the house at say twenty to forty feet apart or put them closer and stretch a wire fence of one inch poultry netting around them, so that it can be taken down easily and rolled up in the fall. This is the way we like best and then nothing bothers our chicks. If a cat gets in the cat gets fits; if a dog gets in it doesn't take long to teach him to stay on the other side of the fence. So far this year we have only lost one chick in this kind of fence. A colony house, 6 x 8 ft. floor space, will accommodate about seventy-five chicks till fall; then you