

planation is simple. A very great percentage of the people here are often from the cities. They have been accustomed to receive their salary or wages monthly in cash. When a man here goes in for carving out a farm, he receives no money for his labor; he receives his reward in the improved value of his land. When working for wages, the pay comes immediately; in the other case, it takes two years before a return for the outlay commences to come in. If a man clears land, and it costs him \$30 an acre, he has the right to expect that it will bring him good interest for the \$30. He has no right to expect that he will also get his money back. If a man is not contented to take the reward for his labor in the shape of a good farm and a comfortable home; if he is not willing to put up with the inevitable hardships of a beginner, then let him keep away from here. But if he is willing to spend \$30 in clearing an acre of land that is sure to bring him interest on \$60, here is the place for him.

Oxford County Farm Notes.

So far the weather has been dull and cold, and there has not been much growth. Fall wheat and clover have come through the winter very well. I have not seen any spots killed out. This is very encouraging, when the price of wheat is so good, and if it keeps up through the summer, it is quite likely that a much larger acreage will be sown next fall. Our animals have all wintered pretty well, excepting pigs, which came rather late in the fall, and one that died we found was badly infested with worms six to eight inches long. We are now feeding a handful of wood ashes to each pen. We had a mare that had long worms, and we tried to feed her the powders recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate," but they were so bitter that she would not eat chop that they were put into. We gave her wood ashes a few times, and then a very strong purgative of aloes and linseed oil, and she is now thriving all right.

We are raising grade Holstein heifer calves on separated milk and boiled linseed meal. Two different seasons we fed calf meal, and last year we diluted the milk with hay tea, made from well-cured clover hay run through the cutting box. I believe our calves this season are doing better on the separated milk and linseed meal than they did on either of the calf meals or the hay tea. I think it a great help for calves to come early. We are getting \$1.00 for the calves we don't wish to raise.

The canned-chicken industry is still flourishing. Live hogs are now \$7.25, which is the highest price we have reached for some time. But when we consider the high price of feed, there is not much in hogs at even that high figure. Shorts are now selling at \$1.30 per 100 pounds, and bran the same. Potatoes are being shipped at all the railway stations to points in the States. The farmers are getting 70 cents per bag, and it is much nicer to deliver them in bulk on the car than to peddle them out in the cities and towns.

Our March cheese was sold for 12 cents, but I see one factory got 12½ cents. The prospects for the season are good, as it is generally believed that there is not much old cheese in the country. I have not heard of any more cases of abortion. Oats are bringing 50 cents, and barley for seed 70 to 80 cents. Wheat is now nearly all out of the farmers' hands. Great care should be exercised in working the horses, after the winter of idleness. They should gradually be brought into the hard work, and the feed very gradually increased. The colts' feet should be trimmed before they are turned out to pasture. We purchased a cream separator lately, and were amused to notice how stoutly each agent maintained that the make of separator he was selling was so much better than any of the other makes. Perhaps they are all good. We believe the cream separator is a good thing.

We had a terrible wind storm here, which did very much damage. A great many windmills, both power and pumping, were put out of business—some of them destroyed past repair. Quite a number of power-mills have been taken down, but ours is still giving good service, running its 9th year, with less than 50 cents per year for repairs, and it has done a great amount of work.

D. L.

Saskatchewan College.

In addition to selecting Saskatoon as the location of the Saskatchewan University, the Board of Governors also appointed Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dean of the College of Agriculture. Prof. Rutherford will begin at once to mature his plans for the college buildings, and the management of the experimental farm which will be operated in connection with the college. It is also understood that J. Bracken, B.S.A., now Director of Agricultural Societies, will have charge of one of the departments in the new college—field husbandry, probably.

This week will see the bulk of the seeding over, writes an Essex County correspondent, under date of April 20th. "A few," he says, "finished last week (week ending April 17th)."

P. E. I. Seed Grain, Mussel Mud, and Dairying.

Spring is almost upon us. Are we ready for it? The winter has slipped pleasantly by—no storms of any account, and good roads and good hauling all winter; and, in consequence, this has been probably the best winter for digging and hauling the valuable fertilizer, mussel mud, that we have had for many years. There seems to be an endless supply of this mud still in our bays and rivers. Good as this article is, some farms have been almost ruined with it, by putting on too much to the acre, or by the second or third application to the same land. Twelve to 15 one-horse loads is sufficient for an acre of land, and that will do, as far as we know, for all time. Hundreds of carloads have been sent inland, and the further from shore, the greater seems to be the benefit from it. The Seed Fair at Summerside, this winter, was a great success. The entries more than doubled those of a year ago, and the fair of 1908 was said to be the best of its kind ever held in Canada. Exhibitors and visitors were there from all parts of the Province, as well as many from across the Straits. The latter, of course, were there to purchase pure seed. Prince Edward Island holds the reputation of being able to grow and sell the best seed grain of any part of Canada. The 102,000 bushels of seed oats sent from this Province to the Northwest by the Government one year ago was by far the best to be had. It is a regrettable fact that many parts of the Island have to give up wheat-growing for a time, at least, on account of the ravages of the joint-worm. Some excellent samples of wheat were shown at the fair this winter. And in the Domestic Science department, the lady who won the red ticket for best loaf of bread, baked it from Island-grown and Island-ground wheat, competing with the imported. In potatoes, there were over fifty baskets of one variety (the McIntyre) that the judge, R. Robertson, Nappan, N. S., had to examine and award ten prizes to, and it was no easy task. After he got through, several were heard to remark that surely he could have found a basket in the fifty that was free from dry-rot and other blemishes on which to place the red ticket. There is one matter which I hope will be settled definitely; that is, with regard to the right of the potato to be called the "American Wonder." For several years many farmers have been growing a large, deep-eyed, ugly potato, which they understood was the American Wonder, but it now turns out to be the old Jenny Lynn, grown forty years ago, for feeding stock. They yield enormous crops, but they are not fit to feed even a pig; in fact, pigs will refuse to eat them after they have been fed other kinds.

It has been the general opinion that clover seed could not be raised successfully on P. E. Island, but the samples on exhibition at the fair were of an excellent quality, and we hope, another year, to see many more competing for the liberal prizes offered for clover seeds. Donald Innis, Tobique, N. B., judged the wheat, barley and buckwheat, and, just to show the accuracy with which he performed the task, I might mention there were placed before him 17 samples (or bags) of White Russian wheat, out of which ten had to be selected and awarded prizes. And in that lot of wheat there were three bags, all out of the same pile, and owned by the one farmer, but entered in the names of himself and two sons; and Mr. Innis, being entirely ignorant of this, placed those three 5th, 6th and 7th, proving clearly that he understood his business. S. J. Moore and Mr. Fuller, Truro, judged the oats and other grain, with equal satisfaction. We also had with us Prof. M. Cumming, Principal of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., who spoke twice in the Market Hall, to the delight of the large gathering of farmers from all parts of the Province, who came to hear and to learn, and who went away satisfied that they had heard the best agricultural address ever delivered in Summerside. Prof. Cumming took for his subject, on the latter occasion, "In Dairying Lies the Salvation of Maritime Agriculture." He told us what they were doing in the dairy line at the Truro Farm, and said that almost any farmer could do the same if he went the right way about it. Fifty dollars may seem a lot to feed a cow for a year, but if for that eighty dollars' worth of feed that cow gives us \$180 worth of milk, he considered it a paying business. Taking those figures, this cow's milk was only reckoned at one cent per pound.

C. C. CRAIG.

Quarantine Lifted by U. S. Government.

Satisfied that the foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine has been completely eradicated from the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has issued an order, effective April 24th, releasing the entire country from the federal quarantine on account of that disease.

Apiary Inspectors for 1909.

Following is a list of apiary inspectors, with districts, for the present year. The number has been increased from eight to fourteen. This is largely due to the fact that the eastern part of the Province has been given practically the same system of inspection for this year as the western part had last year.

Acting on the advice of the local Beekeepers' Association, the system of inspection will be limited, except in special cases, to the time from May 15th to August 15th.

In addition to his duties as inspector, Mr. Pettit will have charge of the apiary which is being started at Jordan Harbor, and will also lecture at the Agricultural College, Guelph. The apiary to be started at Jordan Harbor will consist of 25 colonies for this year. This will be increased until a good-sized apiary is established.

1. Inspector—J. S. Schrank, Port Elgin; District—Bruce and Huron.
2. D. Chambers, Poole—Waterloo and Perth.
3. W. A. Chrysler, Chatham—Lambton, Kent and Essex.
4. Jno. Newton, Thamesford—Middlesex and Elgin.
5. Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside—Oxford and Norfolk.
6. J. Alpaugh, Eden—Wellington and Grey.
7. H. G. Sibbald, Claude—Simcoe, Dufferin and Peel.
8. Morley Pettit, Nixon—Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland.
9. W. Scott, Wooler—Peterboro, Northumberland, Hastings and Prince Edward.
10. J. L. Byer, Mt. Joy—Ontario, York, Victoria and Durham.
11. A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew—Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton.
12. J. Leslie McNaughton, St. Raphael West—Russell, Prescott, Glengarry.
13. M. R. Holmes, Athens—Lennox & Addington, Frontenac and Leeds.
14. Homer Burke, Tayside—Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.

To Ship Alberta Wheat to Britain Via Mexico.

Another route for wheat from Alberta to England is being talked about. A prominent C.P.R. official has recently returned from an extensive trip down the Pacific coast and across Mexico, and the report is that wheat from Alberta is to be taken across the mountains to Vancouver, shipped down the coast to Salina Cruz, and then carried across on the Tehuantepec railway, to Puerto, Mexico, a distance of 190 miles. There is already a line of steamers plying regularly between Vancouver and Salina Cruz. The Mexican railway will arrange handling facilities for transferring grain in bulk from steamer to railway, and from railway to steamer again. The route will be a much quicker one than around the Horn, and should be speedier even than through the canal. If it develops into all the C. P. R. people expect it to, Alberta wheat will go into the British market at the same rate as wheat from further east is carried to the same market by the Atlantic route.

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

On May 27th, the well-known Holstein breeder, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., between Guelph and Berlin, will sell at auction, from his noted Springbrook herd, 35 head of registered Holstein cattle, bred direct from Advanced Registry stock; also, 30 head of pure-bred Tamworth swine. Fuller particulars next week.