according to Dr. Malte, to keep ely pure; and, any stock seed n, reliable as a source of supply will, of course, require some tir to be produced in the first place, ations work has been under way If it can be shown that Canadian economically and other conditions proceed with the production of Canada, every experiment station de British Columbia can be prok seed in six years. At Ottawa of mangels ready for distribution entville, Nova Scotia, where the 915, a variety of Swede turnips tribution, needing only one more z, B. C., and Charlottetown,

remaining stations in Eastern be started in the same work this tem of registered, or guaranteed, llowed each crop of stock seed farm will be tested out for one ibuted to that if it is not good neld from the trade before it can eed from which the commercial ll be produced. Seed growers will be enouraged to look to the of Agriculture for their stock t of a guaranteed, pure sample. gned by Dr. Malte to producing he different root crops, should courage commercial production. he time and labor necessary for xperiment station will not be I from one acre of land will sufficient in the hands of the

begun in 1915, while at Summer-

nne de la Pocatiere, Que., it was

the demand throughout all rriety. Eight hundred pounds ghty acres of mangels and these, nen spaced out for actual seed at least 150 acres, which, at a

yield 120,000 pounds of comw has on hand about 70,000 of commercial seed for disgrown at the various experi-

relieve the shortage and is-, as follows: Mangels, Yellow grown at C. E. F., Ottawa); e, (5,000 lbs., grown at **C. E.** F. grown at Lethbridge, Alta); os., C. E. F., Ottawa, 1,000 lbs. 00 lbs., Summerland, B. C.) s., Agassiz, B. C., and 500 lbs. e Turnips: Purple top Swede, tawa); Monarch (7,000 lbs., n Gem, (18,000 lbs., Kentville, p, (8,000 lbs., Kentville, N. S.); s., Ste Anne de la Pocatiere). n, (900 lbs., C. E. F., Ottawa); 00 lbs., Summerland, B. C.); sydney, B. C.).

ng of Nova Scotia

Association.

H. BLACK. of the Nova Scotia Farmer's ruro on March 12, 13 and 14. ly up to that of former years, from practically all parts of gs was as good or better than nventions of the Association, ork was done than when the

the President, S. A. Freeman the doings of the past year the meetings, in a concise

ve an interesting address on and read several extracts ola" which though published gems of Classic language and se letters written by John

outlined the Soldiers' Settlee Soldiers' Settlement Board ard could lend to qualified or less of the purchase price loan for the purchase of live t 5 per cent. interest running This address brought out t appeared to be the opinion ething more should be done erely lending a sum of money his property for 25 years, anged so that no payment ve or ten years, in order to get a start, it would be more passed advising returned ttempting to purchase and ent conditions unless they substantial payment on the

experience in farming. aken up with the report of Statement and the reports

The Exhibition Commisto the explosion, which xhibition was held and the grounds were handed over to the Halifax Relief Commission, who have built a number of temporary houses on the grounds, but it is expected that the houses will be removed and the grounds made ready for an Exhibi-

A resolution urging the Dominion Government to make the Prohibition Legislation permanent was adopted

with one nay. That one is not a farmer.

Superintendent F. L. Fuller, gave a report on the Agricultural Societies, and said that the number of Agricultural Societies in the Province is now 271.

There were eleven Exhibitions held in 1918. Mr. Fuller approached that as soon as it can be agreement to be a soon as it can be agreement to be a soon as it can be agreement to be a soon as it can be agreement. recommended that as soon as it can be arranged to hold a Provincial Exhibition, the best exhibits of the County Exhibitions, should be obliged to show at the Provincial Exhibition and thus make the County Exhibitions feeders for the Province. There are twelve active County Farmer's Associations in the province.

Over two hundred Institute Meetings were held during the year.

Superintendent Fuller also outlined the Agricultural Legislation as it is, and also some bills which were presented to the last Session of the Legislation, and were turned down, and recommended that some of these, at least, he presented at the coming Session of the Legislature.

The reports were adopted and a committee appointed to act with Superintendent Fuller, to carry out the suggestions embodied in them.

A resolution recommending that the Inverness Railway, and the Cape Breton Rallway, which are now owned by private companies, be taken over by the Canadian

Government Railway, was adopted.

Hector Cutten of Truro, gave a practical address, urging the standardization of farm machinery, and showed how very frequently, unnecessary expense and delay in getting the repairs result from a very slight difference in the construction of some small part of a

A strong resolution protesting against a further enactment of the Daylight Saving scheme, was adopted and wired to the acting Premier.

A resolution was also adopted favoring the organiza-tion of the farmers of the Province, so that those counties which are largely agricultural, should be represented

in Parliament by farmers.

Prof. J. M. Trueman gave a very instructive address on "Feeding Problems," urging the advisability of generous feeding to young stock of all classes, and gave figures showing how much more gain resulted from a given amount of feed given to young animals than to

F. L. Fuller gave an address on Market Facilities in Nova Scotia, and showed the need of a storage plant at Halifax. The discussion on this address brought out the fact that farm produce is often sacrificed on account of lack of cold storage facilities, and a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of a cold storage plant and abattoir at Halifax.

A resolution was also adopted asking for an appropriation to aid in the proper grading and inspection of wool, so as to maintain the present high reputation of the Maritime Province product,

J. D. McKenna of Sussex, N. B., gave a stirring address on Co-operation and showed how New Brunswick farmers had saved many thousands of dollars in the co-operative buying of fertilizers, seeds, and feeds, also in the selling of their produce. He stated that the N. B. Association will sell in carload lots to the Agriculture Societies in Nova Scotia, thus extending the benefits of the Association to this Province, and strength-

ening the purchasing powers of the N. B. Association.

The following officers were elected: President,
D. R. Nicholson, Cox Heath; First Vice-President,
J. H. Cox, Cambridge; Second Vice-President, Johnson
Cameron, Stellarter, Discourse, W. A. Preson Cameron, Stellarton. Directors: W. A. Bacon, Digby, Rev. R. L. McDonald, St. Peters; A. N. Griffin, Dickson, Onslow. Exhibition Commission: H. Kennedy Stellarton; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor. Legislative Committee; S. A. Logan, Amherst; R. J. Messenger, Lawrence

An Advocacy of Tariff Reduction.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Now that the war is over, the revision of the tariff has become a very vital issue among the people of Canada. It would appear that Western Canada is not going to have the matter delayed by a promise of "something just as good," nor will the Western country stand for having the question shelved by Parliament till a fall session is held. The West, apparently, wishes new trade laws in force before the time comes to market the crop of 1919. They will find that the Canadian farmer in general is with them. Surely, farmers who stood second only to our soldier in helping to defeat the enemy are worthy of some consideration-some protection. And by the way of correcting a common error, let me state that farmers did not make the huge profits they are accused of making during the war. The fairly good year of 1918 did not, by any means, balance up the losses of 1916 and 1917.

It is possible that it would now be a good thing if the Government protected the farmer a little. Surely the manufacturer would not object if the farmer had his turn for, from my earliest days, I have heard of the Government protecting our "baby" industries. Will they never grow up and become mature substantial citizens? Surely our manufacturers are protected. There is no law dealing with them, when, besides taking a profitable price from a farmer for an implement, they virtually reach into the farmer's pocket and blandly extract a bonus of 25 or 30 per cent. on the fair price. The farmer is awakening, and in time he will refuse to pay \$130 for an implement his American neighbor buys

Of course, there is a large revenue to be made up to pay our war debt and the ever-increasing cost of running the country, especially since commissions have come into their own. Often have I heard it said, "the manufacturer pays thought it must be true. I leave it to you for your serious consideration. But this I know, if a Canadian farmer buys an implement in the United States he pays our Government a stiff duty before he gets it home. Why would it not be fair, then, for a Canadian manufacturer, after selling an implement for price plus duty to hand over to our Government an amount equal to the duty on an article of equal value in the United States? If this method is not used why would it not be better if farmers bought all their implements in the United States and paid our Government the duty to increase our revenue, and pay off the country's debt? Then the farmers of Canada would know that on every article they bought a considerable amount would go into the Dominion treasury instead of into the pockets of the manufacturers. It would hardly seem as if the farmers would be disloyal if they bought elsewhere and discharged our liabilities.

However, farmers would like to see inflated fortunes taxed for a change, along with the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, which came after much agitation, they would gladly see lined up the freedom of markets.

Kent Co., Ont.

L. L. Gosnell.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

The York County Contest.

The annual Stock Judging Competition of the York County Junior Farmers' Improvement Association was held at Newmarket; the classes of stock were good and the competition was keen. Leslie Gardhouse, Weston, won the cup donated by the Hon. George S. Henry to the one scoring highest in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The Unionville team took first prize for the four boys totalling the highest number of points. Richmond Hill team was second, and Thistletown team third. The following were the winners of prizes given to those who had not been on a stock judging team before: 1, Leslie Gardhouse, Weston; 2, Bert Kane, Gormley; 3, Ross Anderson, Edgeley; 4, Geo. Gilroy, Keswick; 5, Edgar Phillips, Woodbridge.



Leslie G. Gardhouse.

Highest scoring competitor in the York County contest. He is a son of J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

On Friday, March 14, the annual Public Speaking Contest was held at Thornhill, there being eleven speakers. The competition was keen and the first three competitors were very close. The results were as follows: 1, Earl Jackson, Thistletown; 2, Edgar Phillips, Woodbridge; 3, Ross Ratcliffe, Stouffville; 4, Percy Barker, Weston; 5, W. Hamilton, Thistletown. Much credit for the success of these events is due to C. Steckley, the Agricultural Representative for the

JUNIOR FARMER. York Co., Ont.

Topics for Discussion.

If you have a suggestion that you think would prove valuable to young farmers generally, or if you care to discuss the topics outlined below, take up your pen and contribute to this Department.

1. What lessons in agriculture has the war

Have you or your neighbors learned anything new in regard to farming during the last four years? new crops been introduced which promise to be more renumerative than the ones formerly grown in the district? Have methods been altered or have any labor-saving devices been found valuable? Articles on this subject should not exceed 800 words, and should

2. How could the rural school serve the com-

munity better? If your local school has done anything different and

made a success of it, write about it. Do the parents and trustees give the teacher all the support they should and help her to make the school neat and attractive? How could the rural school be made more of a community centre than it is? Articles on this subject should not exceed 800 words, and should reach us not later than April 5.

## What One Junior Farmer's Improvement Association Has Done.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

Although the Port Dover branch of the Junior Farmer's Improvement Association has so far not proved to be the unqualified success some of the enthusiasts hoped to make it when it was formed a year ago, we have accomplished a few things which were worth while, and an outline of its activities may prove of interest to the readers of the "Young Farmer's" page

This Club was formed in the usual manner after a very interesting short course conducted by the Agricultural District Representative for Norfolk, and consisted of about twenty-five members. As we had no suitable place to hold meetings, the first thing we decided on was that we must raise funds to provide ourselves with a club-house, and decided on what we considered an original idea of growing a plot of potatoes. This was to serve other purposes then merely raising revenue. It was to be an incentive to the members to meet at one place, during the summer to plant, hoe, spray and dig, and when we consulted our Agricultural Representative, he conceived the idea of making an experiment and spraying demonstration out of it. He was able to get seed for us free on condition that we would conduct an experiment to test out Northern Ontario, New Brunswick and Old Ontario grown seed with two varieties of potatoes, Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler, on two kinds of soil, heavy and light. He also got us our spray material free. This involved considerable work during the summer and a good many of the boys found it impossible to get out to hoe, which made it harder for the ones who did. However, we managed to keep the plots in pretty good condition, and realized well over \$100 in the fall. We also learned that Northern Ontario seed was superior to southern-grown seed, especially with the Irish Cobbler. The seed of the Green Mountain variety grown in Old Ontario produced slightly better results than that grown in the North on both plots, but we thought it was more on account of the northern-grown seed being a poor sample than that the Old Ontario was generally superior. We also learned that heavy soil is not the place to grow potatoes, either for a heavy yield or for easy cultivation.

We were not entirely concerned with such mundane activities as hoeing potatoes, for we had a foot ball, and many a rare old game we had after our "spuds" were hoed, as the same man (one of our older members) who was good enough to let us have the potato patch free also let us kick our football around his pasture field. There was a creek running through the farm, and although it did get too dark to play football we

could always enjoy a swim.

Later in the fall, after our potato crop was marketed, our Agricultural Representative organized stockjudging trips, and we made several excursions to inspect and practice on all classes of good stock. Several of our members had cars, so we were able to travel far afield in search of choice flocks and herds, and one time went as far as Elora, staying over night in Guelph, and going up to see the O. A. C. In this we were again able to mix pleasure with profit, for after a day on the road and visiting farms, which in itself was a pleasure, we would manage to be near some big town, such as Brantford or Hamilton, at night and before making the homeward trip we would all have supper together and then go to a show. From the boys who went on these trips the Agricultural Representative picked a team to enter the Inter-County Judging Competition at the Guelph Fair, which was still another rare treat for the three who went even though we did not succeed in capturing the trophy.

When winter set in, or rather when the time that it usually sets in arrived, we found a very suitable clubroom which was in reality a summer cottage but warmly built and furnished. The revenue derived from the sale of our potatoes was far more than enough to pay the rent and gas bill for this room for six months, so we have held meetings regularly once a week all winter. Our meetings consist of literary, agricultural and social alternately The social evenings have been a success as we have one of the boys play a violin and another a mouthorgan, and the girls never refuse an invitation to attend a J. F. I. A. social evening. But the other evenings have been rather tame affairs, and it is in this and in the fact that we failed to put on a play, as we started out to do, that we are not just satisfied with ourselves. The fact that we have been able to keep together for a year and are organizing for another year is some ground for hopefulness, we think.

Another feature of our work which we hope will

develop as time goes on is the formation of a library of good farm books which we lend out among the boys. We only have a very few so far, but they are good ones and are always being read by someone

There is certainly a great field of labor for an improvement association if only the interest of the members can be kept up and they can be made to realize how great the need for improvement is. T. B. Barrett.