

gas is liberated, and kills the fungus. The room should be closed, and the potatoes left exposed for 36 to 48 hours. The sprouting power of the seed is not injured.

### Getting Green Crops to Factory.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"I was much interested in the article, 'Growing Canning Crops,' in your issue of April 8th, and would like to ask Mr. Smith a few questions. Is it necessary to be near a canning factory in order to grow produce for it, or is it possible to ship such crops as green peas, beans and corn, and still realize a profit? How would they carry, in boxes or barrels? Where is there a canning factory in Oxford County, or nearest it? Oxford Co., Ont. MACK.

Ans.—Crops grown for canning purposes, such as green corn, peas or beans, cannot be shipped, as they would heat in transit. They would not carry packed in any way. Delhi is the nearest factory to South Oxford. Considerable produce and fruit from South Oxford goes to that factory. I would consider that six or seven miles is about as far as it pays to draw heavy produce. A team should take two loads a day (of corn or peas) to make it pay, as the product must be in fit condition for canning. They must be delivered fresh, and, as the peas are cut green, and threshed at the factory, they are heavy to draw, and too long a distance takes off the profit, although corn is drawn to Delhi factory as far as 12 or 14 miles. Green beans, as they are picked in the field, and carried in bags to the factory, can be carried a longer distance, but must be got in the same day as picked, or early next morning, or they will heat and sour, and then they are useless.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

M. SMITH.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Agricultural Legislation in New Brunswick, 1909.

So far as actual legislation on agricultural matters is concerned, there is little to be recorded as the result of the session of the New Brunswick Legislature, just closed. There has, however, been considerably more interest evinced in agricultural matter than has been the case for some years. The Agricultural Committee, which in previous years has met not more than once or twice, and then only considered the subjects brought before them in a more or less perfunctory manner, has this session held several sittings, which were largely attended, and the report which they subsequently presented to the House contained some useful recommendations.

The Government this year appropriated \$14,865 for the purpose of agriculture, a sum considerably in excess of the amount voted under this heading in previous years. The principal items are: \$10,000 granted to agricultural societies; \$5,500 for the dairy school and encouragement of dairying; \$3,000 for Farmers' Institutes; \$6,000 for the Agricultural Commission; \$10,000 for exhibitions, and several smaller sums to various other associations.

It is the intention of the Government to bring into the Province five or six Thoroughbred sires, which will be distributed in the various parts of the Province, and it is also intended to bring in a consignment of Clydesdale mares from Scotland, which will be divided up into lots and sold in different parts of the Province.

On some parts of the coast, and near the mouths of certain rivers, mussel-mud is found in large quantities. This has been found to be very valuable as a fertilizer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture brought in a bill to provide for the payment of a bonus to any person who would bring in and operate a dredge for the purpose of getting this mud, so that farmers in the locality might be able to obtain it. A bill was also passed for the more stringent regulation of roaming dogs, which have proved such a menace to the sheep-breeding industry.

The question of agricultural fertilizers was one which occupied the attention of the Committee on Agriculture on more than one occasion, and one of the recommendations they made was that the Government should import the ingredients of the various fertilizers in large quantities, so as to obtain them at the lowest possible quotations, and thus to give the farmers the benefit of reduced price.

Another recommendation was that, inasmuch as fruit culture had proved to be a profitable industry to the Province, further steps should be taken to encourage it, and, as a first step, a Provincial horticulturist should be appointed.

They recommended, also, that legislation should be passed prohibiting the use of automobiles on the roads on certain days of the week, particularly market days and Sundays.

Reference was also made to the necessity of encouraging the dairy industry, which has declined in recent years, there being at the present time a

very large number of butter and cheese factories standing idle.

The report of the Agricultural Commission, which had been touring the Province since the House was previously in session, when brought up by the Commissioner of Agriculture, was very cordially received by members on both sides of the House. It was admitted by all that the Commission had performed a valuable work in obtaining the information contained in the report in the appendices; and, on the suggestion of the Premier, who expressed himself as delighted at the reception accorded to the report, it was decided that a special day should be appointed, when not only the report, but the whole question of agriculture in the Province should be taken up and discussed by the House. It is to be regretted that the Premier's suggestion was not carried out, and, as far as the report is concerned, when it was laid on the table, it was done with for the session; and it is understood that the Commissioner for Agriculture was anything but satisfied with the manner in which his Department was treated by the Government, which took no steps whatever to carry out by legislation any of the recommendations the Commission had made.

### Annapolis Co. Notes.

Our spring weather is again slow in coming. Surely this must be caused by precession of the equinoxes, or a swerving of the polar axis of the earth, since we are having later opening of spring than a decade ago. At present writing (May 17th), very little plowing has been done, and the writer, nine years ago, had finished planting at this date. Practically no seeding done yet. The ground is cold and wet, and the weather continues cold, also.

Hay is plentiful, and lower in price than for some years, selling for \$8 to \$9 per ton. This will probably have the good result of keeping cattle off the pastures until they get a good start. At present indications, cattle should not be turned out to get their own living much before June 1st. During the last ten years, we notice a great improvement in care of stock. The young cattle were turned out to browse, and expected to get their own living, almost as soon as the snow was off the ground. Now the farmers are finding that this policy affects their pockets, both by impoverishing the pastures and starving the cattle, so that it took nearly all summer, to get to growing again.

As a general rule, stock is looking well this spring, and is high in price, especially good milch cows. Ordinary cows which, under the most favorable conditions, will scarcely more than pay their own board, are selling for \$50 to \$60.

Potatoes have been selling for \$1.25 per barrel, put up, generally, in barrels holding two and a half bushels.

Quite a number of nests of brown-tail moths have been found in and near Bridgetown, and scattered nests all over the country. It is not yet found in sufficient numbers to cause great alarm. The canker worm will probably give us some trouble later. Apple trees are looking well.

R. J. MESSENGER.

### The Scottish View.

Wm. G. Fischer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, Scotland, who has been in Canada on business, states that Canadian manufactures are gaining a strong hold on the Old Country markets. The uniformly high quality of New Zealand cheese, however, makes it a formidable competitor; the reputation of Danish butter has not yet been challenged, and, while Canadian bacon has a good market, it has to meet the famous brands of Ireland. He reports a good many Scottish and English farmers desirous of the removal of the embargo, as it prevents them from obtaining Canadian cattle for quick and profitable fattening. It is maintained chiefly, he believes, to satisfy Ireland. Edward Watson, chairman of the organization opposed to the embargo, is in Canada, seeking information which it is hoped will assist in securing its removal.

With regard to Scottish emigration, Canada is getting the cream of it now. Bright, clean-cut young farmers and artisans, with money in their pockets, are coming to Canada in large numbers.

### Yaks in Canada.

The first importation of yaks, from the Himalayas, is now in quarantine at St. John, N. B. A bull, two cows and three calves make up the lot. The bull seems to be untamable. The animals are about the size of small cattle, and covered with long wool. In their native haunts, they supply milk, food and clothing, and also are used as beasts of burden. The Dominion Government has imported these, in the hope that they may be found suited to our northern districts. After leaving quarantine, they will be taken to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa.

### Pickles Made in Canada.

Good progress is being made by the H. J. Heinz Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., in preparing for this season's operations the large pickling establishment which they are equipping at Leamington, in Essex Co., Ont. The site covers several acres of land, past which runs the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Electric Railway, together with a switch from the Michigan Central Railway, and convenience of access to the Pere Marquette Railway. A short distance away is the Leamington dock, on Lake Erie, so that the transportation facilities of the new enterprise could not well be excelled. And it is surrounded by one of the most highly-favored districts in Canada for the production of farm and garden crops for pickling purposes. The main building, which the company acquired with the property, is 60 by 120 feet, five stories high, with commodious basement, and a new processing and salting building, one story high, 64 by 170 feet, is being completed. Between the two stands the company's own electric power-house, 40 x 45 feet, the whole, with the modern equipment for the production of high-grade foods, representing a very large investment. Contracts have been made for the growing of some 500 acres of beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and cauliflowers for the present season. For some years the Heinz people have had an establishment at Burlington, which is to be concentrated with the one at Leamington, and the intention is to produce here all the products required for the Canadian trade, and so avoid the unprofitable element of the 35-per-cent. Canadian tariff on American pickles, sauces and catsups. R. A. Logan, now of Burlington, Ont., will have the management of the Leamington enterprise, but the work of building and equipment is under supervision of G. S. McCrum, chief engineer of the Heinz Co. In addition to vegetables, quantities of small fruits will be used, and, as the enterprise develops, it should give a great impetus to a highly profitable system of specialized agriculture, the increased demand enhancing the value of such crops.

### Caughell's Holstein Sale.

The dispersion sale of the small, but select, Holstein-Friesian herd of Geo. H. Caughell & Son, at Middlemarch, Ont., on May 18th, was a very satisfactory event, the attendance being large, the demand for the excellent cattle offered very keen, and the bidding brisk from start to finish, indicating the continually increasing popularity of the breed. The aged bull, Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of the Canadian champion two-year-old heifer, went at the low price of \$75 to W. A. Rife & Sons, Hespeler. Following is the balance of sale list:

#### FEMALES.

|                                                            |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Iosco De Kol Calamity; John Carrol, Middlemarch .....      | \$360 |
| Maggie Dorliska; D. Caughell, Yarmouth Centre .....        | 250   |
| Dorothy Dorliska; Chas. Grimsley, Bedford Park .....       | 250   |
| Dorliska Willis; E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills .....        | 200   |
| Malahide Princess; Chas. Grimsley .....                    | 165   |
| Dorliska Princess, 2 months; E. C. Gilbert .....           | 140   |
| Teake May, 2 months; E. C. Gilbert .....                   | 105   |
| Dorliska Willis Mercedes; W. E. Wardell, Middlemarch ..... | 110   |
| De Kol cow; R. Kimble, Middlemarch .....                   | 75    |
| Queen Mabce; A. Watson, Middlemarch .....                  | 80    |

#### BULLS.

|                                                                  |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Maggie's Dorliska Lad, 1 year; R. Kimble .....                   | 60 |
| Dorothy's Dorliska Count, 1 year; J. E. Kindree, Ridgetown ..... | 71 |

### Brown-tail Moth Greatly Reduced.

Nova Scotia papers of recent date contained a scare item, to the effect that the nests of Brown-tail moth were still being found in alarming numbers in the neighborhood of Bridgetown. As anticipated, the item appears to have been embellished with the usual newspaper color-effect. The fact is that the active steps adopted by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, in the way of inspection, meetings, articles in the press, bounties, and other means, have practically decimated the numbers. Two years ago the Department knew of upwards of five thousand nests, which were destroyed; the following year, bounties were paid on four thousand nests. During the present year an aggressive campaign and thorough search have resulted in the destruction of only about eight hundred nests.