

Liverpool, Canadian creameries are quoted at 17½c. to 18c. per lb.

The demand for Canadian cheese is still great, and the market, if not actually excited, has been buoyant and advancing, and parcels have been cleared off at a further advance of about 1c. per lb. on the spot, old season's colored fetching 9½c. to 10½c., and fancy perfect white, 9½c. to 10½c., with pet lots up to 10½c., and new fodder cheese at 9½c. The stock at Commercial Rd. Station is 36,000 boxes, as against 16,000 boxes a year ago.

The Canadian Budget and Tariff.

The Canadian Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, made his annual budget speech at Ottawa on June 7th, and announced the tariff changes. The surplus for the fiscal year was reported at \$16,500,000, which will permit a large debt reduction. The revenue for the twelve months, 1903-4, was estimated at \$71,000,000; the number of immigrants arriving in Canada during the last calendar year was reported as 134,370; home-land entries, 32,687, as against 22,215 in 1902; and land sales by companies, 4,229,000 acres, for \$14,651,000. The surtax imposed on imports from Germany had steadily reduced importations from that country. During the previous fiscal year, Germany had sent Canada 174,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, which had now been entirely diverted to the British West India Islands.

PRINCIPAL TARIFF CHANGES.

A general revision of the tariff is postponed pending an enquiry by a commission, presumably composed of members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Fielding hints that when revision does come, it will be along the lines of a maximum tariff for countries which do not treat Canada fairly, and a minimum tariff for those who show a disposition to trade on equitable terms.

The British preference is to be maintained, and extended to South Africa on July 1st.

The woollen manufacturers are given relief, by the increase of the duty under the preferential clauses on tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and other woollen goods (except blankets, bed comforters and counterpanes) to 30 per cent. It has been 23½ per cent.

The twine and cordage men, who have also been feeling the effects of British competition, are given a minimum protection of 20 per cent.

Staffordshire china and earthenware makers are given additional inducement to trade with Canada, by the duties upon their products under the preference being reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.

Common window glass, when coming from Great Britain, is reduced from 13 1-8 to 7½ per cent.

Pails and wooden tubs, from Britain, are increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

The import of stallions and mares worth less than \$50 each is prohibited.

Open carriages are to be henceforth valued at not less than \$40, and covered ones at not less than \$50.

A provision is made that when it is proven that any imported article is being sold in Canada at less than the fair market price in the country of origin, a special duty shall be imposed, not exceeding 10 per cent. ad valorem, except in the case of steel rods, on which a bounty is now paid in Canada, and on them the special duty is not to exceed 15 per cent.

The duty on refined petroleum, the coal oil of domestic use, is reduced from 5 to 2½ cents per gallon; crude oil is to be admitted free, but Canadian oil-well owners are to receive a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon, as compensation for the loss of the protection which they have hitherto had. Mr. Fielding estimates that this bounty will amount to \$252,789, and as the saving by the reduction of the duty on refined oil will be \$643,843, he looks for a total saving to the consumers of \$397,000.

Consequent upon the changes in the oil duties, these reductions are made: Paraffine candles, 30 to 25 per cent.; paraffine wax, 30 to 25 per cent.; illuminating oils, higher grades, 25 to 20 per cent.

The complaints of the neckwear manufacturers have been met by the reduction of the duty upon their raw material to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The additions to the free list are: Goats, for the improvement of stock; whale oil soap; plain basic photographic paper (formerly 20 per cent.); hydro-salicylic acid; glass for making dry photo plates (formerly 25 per cent.); ferment cultures for buttermaking (formerly 25 per cent.); printing presses not made in Canada; brass-making machinery not made in Canada; well-drill-making machinery not made in Canada; artificial teeth; quassia juice; philosophical apparatus for universities and schools.

The provision for the free admission of alluvial gold-mining machinery not made in Canada is extended for another year.

Provision is made for the free admission of molasses from countries entitled to the British preference, which means the British West Indies.

Field Husbandry.

The appointment is gazetted of Mr. John Buchanan, of Hensall, Ont., to be demonstrator in field husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to begin his duties on July 1st.

Notes from Ottawa.

(Special correspondence.)

The Minister of Agriculture estimates that the total cost of the Canadian exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition will be \$325,000. A memorandum, showing how \$145,000 of this amount will be expended has been prepared, and the items are: Agriculture, \$16,350; horticulture, \$7,700; forestry, \$11,900; mineral \$23,950; the Canadian pavilion, \$33,000; management and collection of exhibits, \$52,000. The four lines of exhibits mentioned comprise the national exhibit, with the exception of fish. These are articles of which it was considered private exhibitors could not make a display creditable to the country. The exhibits were purchased where they could not be procured otherwise. Private exhibits have been sent by firms, including a locomotive from Kingston; G. T. R. and C. P. R. exhibits; agricultural implements, and other manufactures, for which the Government is paying part of the expense. No cheese exhibit has been made by Canada, as it was considered that it would require \$10,000 to make a creditable display, and the prospects of trade did not warrant so large an outlay.

The Government has set apart \$75,000 for making exhibits in Liege, Belgium; and London and Liverpool, in England. A proposal to take part in an exhibition in South Africa was entertained for a time, and a sum was placed in the estimates for the purpose, but the enterprise was abandoned on learning more about the organization.

The exhibition in Belgium begins next spring, and will last till the first of July. By the expenditure of \$50,000, the Government hopes to attract much immigration to Canada. The sum is \$3,000 less than was spent in Osaka, but as the former place is more accessible, it is expected the exhibit will be as good as that made in Japan.

The London and Liverpool exhibitions are annual affairs. Mr. Fisher believes the trade in butter, cheese, bacon, eggs and flour can be extended by participation in them. The Liverpool exhibition will be in January. It reaches the trade in the thickly-populated district of South Lancashire. The London exhibition will be in autumn. Including both, \$25,000 will be expended by the Dominion.

The Mayor of New Westminster, B.C., has made application to the Government for a \$50,000 grant to an exhibition in that city next year.

Mr. Frank Shutt, head of the chemical laboratory of the Experimental Farm, has gone to British Columbia, where he will spend two months lecturing on soil treatment.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association has given the contract for erecting a house for a dog show. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Ottawa Kennel Club. The old poultry building and a structure formerly used for a cinematograph show will form the new house. A new entrance to the grounds is being constructed, providing more room.

J. L. Haycock, Dominion Binder Twine Inspector, who gave evidence before the Agriculture Committee, said that \$1,000 in fines and penalties had been collected during the past year. The prosecutions, he testified, showed that Canadian manufacturers turned out a better product than the United States firms.

Machinery with Intelligence.

One of the latest mechanical wonders in practical operation is called the dynograph, and it is used on the New York Central Railway to make reports as to the condition of the track, to record all deviations and defects, and to indicate where repairs are necessary. The mechanism for this work is carried in an ordinary car, half of which is fitted up for a workshop. It tests the rails over which the car passes, and makes records on a roll of paper, the whole being operated by power obtained from the rolling of the car wheels. The paper is unrolled by a shaft attached to the axle of the car, and is thus moved slowly as the car travels. Suspended over the paper are a number of glass tubes, each containing red ink. They are really glass needles, that make a continuous mark on the paper. There is one needle for each track, one for the gauge of the rails, another to measure the distance the car is travelling. These needles are all connected, first, by shafts attached to the axle, and then by delicate mechanism attached to each shaft. If the car is travelling over a perfectly level track these glass needles make a straight line. If there is an undulation in the track of a fraction of an inch, the sensitive mechanism wavers, and the line becomes broken. Since no track is perfectly level, the record for the best roadbed is wavering. When level, the record or break in the level of the track is one-eighth of an inch or more, the mechanism opens a hose attached to a can of blue paint on the trucks. The paint is splashed on the rail, and the defect is thus plainly marked for the section gangs. Every time the paint is thrown on the track a mark is made by the glass needle, giving a record by which to check the work of the track repairers. When the trip of this car is ended, there is also recorded on the paper the sum total of the amount of undulation. This does all the work of the track-walkers, who formerly tramped the ties with hammers, testing the condition of the road; and the work is done not only more speedily, but in a never grows careless, and it makes no mistakes. Every year seems to witness the gradual relegation of human responsibilities to mechanical devices.

A Scholarship Competition at a State Fair.

The Iowa State Fair authorities are offering a scholarship worth \$200 to the best judging of live stock and corn by any boy living in the State of Iowa, under 21 years of age, who has not been regularly classified in any agricultural college; the restriction not applying to those who have attended only a two-weeks special course.

The Dept. of Agriculture will deposit \$200 with the Treasurer of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, same to be paid to the boy winning this contest, at the rate of \$25 a month, until the full \$200 has been paid, provided the said boy complies with the conditions hereinafter named.

The boy receiving the scholarship must enter and be classified in the regular agricultural course not later than one year after such award has been made, or forfeit his right to the scholarship, in which case the boy receiving the next highest percentage will be declared the winner, and awarded the scholarship. Contestants' reports in the stock-ring will be graded on the basis of 100 points, divided as follows: Correctness of placing, 55 points; reasons substantiating the placing, 45 points; and in the corn judging, for the best ear of corn received from any of the contestants, 30 points; correctness of placing, 40 points; reasons substantiating the placing, 30 points.

All contestants will be allowed 25 minutes to place the animals or corn and write their reasons, no credit being given for any extra speed shown. Two rings each of horses, cattle and swine, consisting of three or more animals, and not less than two varieties of corn, of ten ears each. The entry fee for each competitor is \$2.00, and the competition will take place on August 22nd, the fair lasting from the 19th to the 22nd of August.

The People's Verdict.

E. Cox, Northumberland Co., Ont.—I am very much pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate" since published weekly, and think it is a cheap paper for the information about farming that can be read from it.

Hector Might, Peterboro, Ont.—I am a subscriber to your paper, and must say I have gained knowledge enough from it to fully pay the small subscription fee of \$1.50, and much more.

J. D. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.—The "Farmer's Advocate" of to-day is the best weekly journal published in the interests of the farming community on the American continent.

Spraying Demonstration.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has made final arrangements for the details of the mustard spraying demonstrations which it is about to conduct throughout the Province. The work in the east will be under the direction of F. W. Broderick, of St. Catharines, and in the west of W. R. Dewar, of Guelph. The dates and farm upon which the demonstrations are to take place are announced by posters. Interested parties would benefit by attending these meetings, where they will see just how easy it is to check mustard by spraying.

Bass Fishing.

According to the new regulations governing the taking of bass, they must be at least ten inches long, but for the season which in Ontario opens on June 16th, no fisherman is allowed to take more than eight of these fish in any one day. Govern yourselves accordingly.

An Ontario Forestry Officer.

The Ontario cabinet has appointed Judson H. Clark as provincial forester, as a preliminary step towards the establishment of a department of forestry in connection with the Crown Lands Department. A native of Prince Edward Island, Mr. Clark is a graduate of Cornell University, and is now engaged in the Forestry Department at Washington. He assumes his duties on August 1st.

Coming Fairs.

Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg.....	July 25 to Aug. 6
Brandon	Aug. 9-12
Canadian National Exh'n, Toronto.....	Aug. 24 to Sept. 10
Western Fair, London	Sept. 9-17
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa.....	Sept. 16-24
Aylmer	Sept. 5-9
Caledonia	Oct. 13-14

Senator Black.

Hon. Thomas R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., has been appointed to the Canadian Senate. He is M.P.P. for Cumberland, and a member (without portfolio) of the Nova Scotia Ministry; is a prominent breeder of high-class horses, and an enthusiastic admirer of pure-bred stock, and in many lines has taken an active interest in its improvement in the Maritime Provinces.