

### Ontario Stallion Act.

The long-talked-of Bill for the enrollment and inspection of stallions has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Duff. It is called "The Ontario Stallion Act," and authorizes the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, of a Stallion Enrollment Board, consisting of four persons, with the Director of the Live-stock Branch, who shall be secretary and executive officer. The Minister is also authorized to appoint a committee of three inspectors to act under the Board. The Board and Committee are to receive a per diem remuneration and necessary travelling expenses. The gist of the bill is in the fifth clause, which enacts that no person shall stand, travel, or offer for use any stallion, unless and until the name, description and pedigree of such stallion has been enrolled, and a certificate of enrollment procured. Owners of stallions are required to submit to the Board all evidence of breeding and ownership, and, upon receipt of same and payment of the fee, the Board shall issue a certificate accordingly. The fees to be paid the Board are \$2 for enrollment, \$5 for inspection, which is, however, optional with the owners; \$1 for yearly renewal of enrollment, and \$1 for transfer of certificate. The fees received by the Board are to be turned into the Provincial treasury. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Board may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Violations of the provisions of the Act will incur a penalty of not more than \$100, nor less than \$25. Where inspection is desired, the report is to form a part of the enrollment record or register, to be kept as may be prescribed, and certificates issued accordingly. When a stallion has been enrolled after the first day of August in any year, the enrollment and certificate shall remain in force until Dec. 31st, in the succeeding year; and when made before August 1st, the enrollment and certificate shall continue in force until December 31st following. There is provision for but one inspection after the horse has reached the age of eight years. In the case of any other stallion the report of the Committee shall form part of the record of enrollment for two years only, after which the stallion shall be submitted for re-inspection, if the owner desires an extension of such certificate. In case the Committee's report on a horse is not unanimous, the owner has the privilege of an appeal. Posters or advertisements of enrolled stallions shall contain, prominently displayed, a copy of the certificate of enrollment.

According to the draft of the Bill, it would appear that registration in the recognized pure-bred records of Canada is not essential to secure admission to the enrollment, unless the regulations which the Board is authorized to require should make provision therefor.

Clause 5 of the Act would not have taken effect until August 1st, 1911, but the Minister of Agriculture on Friday last withdrew the bill, saying that there was a general feeling that, before becoming law, ample opportunity should be given for farmers and horsemen generally to become acquainted with its provisions.

### For Importers of Nursery Stock.

New regulations were issued from Ottawa, Feb. 27th, under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act. Nursery stock, including all trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds which are not exempted shall be imported only through the ports of Vancouver, October 1st to May 1st; Niagara Falls, October 1st to May 15th; Winnipeg and St. John, N. B., from March 15th to May 15th, and from Sept. 26th to December 7th. At these ports importations shall be fumigated.

The following vegetation and florists' stock are exempted from inspection and fumigation, and can be brought in through any port: Greenhouse-grown plants, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, bulbs and tubers, and cottonwood poplar, when imported from Dakota or Minnesota.

All persons importing nursery stock, except such as is exempted, shall give notice to the Dominion Entomologist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, within five days of despatching the order, and shall again give notice to the same official on the arrival of the shipment in Canada. Transportation companies shall, also, on receiving such consignment, give notice.

Nursery stock from Europe may be allowed to proceed to its destination, but not be unpacked, except in the presence of an inspector. Nursery stock from Japan, or the State of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, shall be subject to inspection after fumigation.

The San Jose scale, the Brown-tail moth, woolly aphis, West Indian peach scale, gypsy moth, potato canker, and parasitic diseases of feeding potatoes, branch or stem canker, gooseberry mildew and white pine blister, are the de-

structive insects, pests and diseases guarded against. No potatoes can be imported from Newfoundland or the Islands of St. Pierre or Miquelon.

### Experiments With Farm Crops.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1911 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grains, fodder crops, roots, grasses and clovers, as follows:

No.	Experiments.	Plots.
1	Testing three varieties of oats.....	3
2a	Three varieties of six-rowed barley.....	3
2b	Two varieties of two-rowed barley.....	2
3	Two varieties of hulless barley.....	2
4a	Two varieties of spring wheat.....	2
4b	Two varieties of spring rye.....	2
5	Two varieties of buckwheat.....	2
6	Two varieties of field peas.....	2
7	Emmer and spelt.....	2
8	Two var. of Soy, Soja or Japanese beans.....	3
9	Three varieties of husking corn.....	3
10	Three varieties of mangels.....	3
11	Two var. sugar beets for feeding purposes.....	3
12	Three varieties of Swedish turnips.....	2
13	Two varieties of fall turnips.....	2
14	Two varieties of carrots.....	3
15	Three var. of fodder and silage corn.....	3
16	Three varieties of millet.....	2
17	Two varieties of sorghum.....	3
18	Grass peas and two varieties of vetches.....	3
19	Rape, kale and field cabbage.....	3
20	Three varieties of clover.....	3
21	Two varieties of alfalfa (lucerne).....	2
22	Four varieties of grasses.....	4
23	Three varieties of field beans.....	3
24	Three varieties of sweet corn.....	3
25a	Two varieties of early potatoes.....	2
25b	Two varieties of medium-ripening potatoes.....	2
26c	Two varieties of late potatoes.....	2
27	Three grain mixtures for grain production.....	3
28	Three grain mixtures for fodder production.....	3

Each plot is to be two rods long, by one rod wide, except No. 28, which is to be one rod square.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1911, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director.

Ontario Agricultural College.

### Amendments to Seed Control Act.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has given notice of a resolution, proposing to amend the Seed Control Act. The resolution outlining the purpose of the bill to be introduced is as follows:

"Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Seed Control Act, by providing (a) that the Governor-in-Council may make regulations determining the species of farm weed that shall be included within the meaning of the term 'noxious weeds'; (b) that no person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for seeding, any seeds or cereals, flax, grasses, clover or forage, except timothy, alsike, red clover, and alfalfa, unless they are free from any seeds of noxious weeds, and unless the receptacle containing them is marked with the name and address of the seller, the name of the kind of seed, and the names of the noxious weeds, the seeds of which are present in the seed sold, offered, exposed, or had in possession; or (c) that every person who sells, offers, exposes or has in possession for sale for seeding any seeds of timothy, alsike, red clover or alfalfa, or any mixture containing them, in any form or receptacle, shall cause such receptacle to be marked with the designation of the grade of seed; (d) that no person shall sell, offer or have in possession for sale any seeds of timothy, alsike, red clover or alfalfa, in or from any receptacle, unless marked with the designation of the grade of seed, and coming within the requirements prescribed for each such designation; or (e) that no person shall have in possession for sale, or sell, any of the aforesaid seeds, if the seeds of noxious weeds or other useless or harmful plants are present in greater proportion in the seeds sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale than the maximum number of such seeds that may be permitted of the grade designated therefor."

In anticipation of such further legislation, a circular was sent out by the Dominion Seed Branch to crop and clover seed growers and to seed merchants. Seed growers to the number of 1,384, and 214 seed merchants, made reply to these queries. Ninety per cent. of the seed-growers and 92 per cent. of the seed-merchants replied yes to

the first question, favoring the enforcement of form grading of timothy, red clover, alfalfa and alsike seed, according to fixed standards of quality for Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Rejected. The great majority of them also asked for an extra No. 1 grade, which is being provided. The standards proposed in the bill are practically the same as those suggested in the circular submitted.

According to the standard to be provided in the Amended Act, there will be very little Extra No. 1 seed, and we are informed that last year's supply would not meet more than half the demand for No. 1 seed. The proposed bill, if enacted, should cause a marked spread in prices paid to the farmer in favor of seed that can be made to grade Extra No. 1 or No. 1.

It is believed that, with continued educational work, it should be possible to so grade up the quality of the clover seed produced in the Province of Ontario that by the end of five years it would be feasible to further restrict the sale of seed that may now be sold as No. 3. The principle of grading to be followed, apart from the weed seeds, will be practically the same as that adopted in the grading of commercial grain. So far as soundness, plumpness and color of seed is concerned, most of the seed that would grade No. 2 and No. 3 would be accepted as No. 1 if the weed seeds were not present. Occasional samples—not more than one in fifty—that would grade No. 1 in the matter of purity, would be reduced to No. 3 on account of soundness, plumpness and color.

### Good Prospects for Stock-raisers.

(Our English correspondence.)

Birkenhead, one of the Mersey ports, was formerly the great slaughtering-place for Canadian and United States cattle in the palm days of live-stock shipping. A few years ago, as many as 10,000 to 12,000 head were slaughtered weekly. Now, only about 2,000 are handled. Great distress has followed for those employed in the business, and much unemployment, and efforts have been made to get the Board of Agriculture to take off the embargo on live Argentine cattle, so as to fill this big gap, but all such efforts have proved fruitless.

This falling-off in live-cattle receipts does not mean that less foreign and colonial meat comes to England. Against this big drop, there have been huge shipments of late of chilled and frozen meats to the Mersey and London. In spite of large supplies, demand has been so good, owing to active trade conditions, that prices have kept up well. Hind quarters of chilled beef are quoted wholesale at 4d. per pound, and fore quarters at 3d. Imports of chilled and frozen meat reached an unprecedented total in 1910. The aggregate deliveries weighed 610,970 tons, an increase of 78,714 tons on 1909. If it were not for these vast shipments of overseas meat, many British workmen would have to consume far less meat than they do.

A feature of last year was the rapid ripening of public opinion in continental countries in favor of lower duties on frozen meat. Austria, Italy and Switzerland have all made moves in that direction. The cause is the growing scarcity of domestic supplies, and the consequent dearth. The effect of these lower duties will be to divert some of the supplies to the Continent, with a consequent hardening effect on prices in the United Kingdom. Prospects of fairly remunerative prices for overseas stock-breeders for some time to come seem to be reasonably good.

F. DEWHIRST.

### The Union Stock-yards Clydesdale Sale.

The sale of imported and Canadian-bred registered Clydesdales, held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Tuesday, March 14th, was an unqualified success, as a representative gathering of Clydesdale importers and breeders from all over the Province and the West, as to prices realized, and the quality of the offerings. The highest prices realized were \$500 for the bay three-year-old, Imp. Lady Gillies, and \$480 for the bay three-year-old, Imp. Lady Stockdale, both consigned by James Torrance, of Markham. A number of others sold for \$400 and over, the average being about \$350; and, when it is considered that among the lot were yearlings and others up to ten years of age, the above figures indicate a great and pressing demand for breeding Clydesdale fillies and mares—the more so that a number of those sold were just landed from Scotland, and not in the best possible fit for selling.

Reports from the Grimsby, Ont., district show that the Dominion Cannery, since the announcement of the proposed new trade arrangements with the United States, have increased their contract prices. In the case of tomatoes, the rate is 27½ cents per bushel, compared with 25 cents last year; raspberries, \$1.80 per crate, compared with \$1.68; strawberries, \$1, compared with 98c.