

ready. After taking off these logs there may be quite a quantity of smaller trees, which, if you can, ship out to town, either by boat or train. You can get all those up convenient, and procure a circular saw and cut them all up in short wood, or four-foot pulp, which is in growing demand here at present. Now you have all the timber off, and you have made all into merchantable quantities, and there will be nothing left but the brush and roots, partially decayed logs, etc., which will be found in numerous places. Just as soon as the snow leaves in the spring (which is about the first week in April—some years before, and some years a little later—I mean where the rays of the sun can get in)—about this time commence with a 3½-lb. axe, good and sharp, to cut all small, brushy trees; cut those down in the ground—no danger with your axe and the ground, because if you are out of the stony ridges which you will find in some places, you cannot even find a gravel to mar the edge of your axe. Cut over the whole fallow in this way—if it is brush from resinous trees, the brush need not be piled—and when you come to those rots, cut them up into about four-foot lengths, and split those pretty fine, so they will handle easily and dry out quickly. If you can get a week or ten days' dry weather when you have finished, you can be assured of a good burn. Burning is perfectly safe, especially if you will exercise good judgment, and burn the fallow when the breeze is blowing favorably away from your home. The best burn that I saw since I arrived here, in four years, one penetrated about two rods in the green timber. When the weather and breeze are favorable to burn, I procure a large piece of birch bark, as this holds a blaze when lighted. I start on the windward side of fallow, and get a solid blaze started from one side of the fallow to the other. You will have better success in this way, as the fire will burn over the whole surface. After this there may be a few brands left, which can easily be gathered up and burnt.

Temiskaming, Ont.

NEIL A. EDWARDS.

Agricultural Legislation in B. C.

(Special correspondence.)

During the session of the Provincial Legislature, recently held at Victoria, some legislation of importance to those interested in agriculture was enacted. One of the most important features was a bill to provide for the formation of a Stock-breeders' Association, for the purpose of conducting fairs, auction sales, the importation of farm stock, or the introduction of any other features tending to promote the live-stock interests of the Province. This association has already been formed, and a stallion show and auction sale have been held under its auspices, which proved a decided success. Next year this association purposes holding a Winter Fair, similar to those held in the Eastern Provinces, so it bids fair to become of great benefit to the stockmen in all parts of the Province.

DAIRY INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

Another step was the amendment of the old Dairy-men's Association Act, making provision for the appointment of a dairy inspector for the Province, and Mr. F. M. Logan, B.S.A., of the Live-stock Department, Ottawa, has been selected for this position, and will carry on this work in connection with his duties as Deputy Live-stock Commissioner. An important clause was inserted in this Act, which empowers the Inspector to prohibit the sale of any milk, cream, butter or cheese produced or manufactured on premises which he considers unsuitable for the production of these articles, and if these regulations are not complied with, the owner of such premises is subject to a fine not to exceed \$50, for each offence.

EXTERMINATION OF WILD HORSES.

There was also an Act passed, which provides for the eradication of the wild horses of the mountain ranges. It is estimated that there are in the vicinity of 10,000 wild horses in this Province at the present. Most of these are so small in size, and so wild in their nature, that they are practically valueless. In many places they are becoming a serious nuisance to the ranchers. They not only consume a large amount of valuable feed, but will often mix with the tame horses, and induce a number of them to join their ranks, and lead them away to the mountains, where they too become wild, and, consequently, worthless to their owner. Besides this, there is danger of these horses becoming infected with glanders, and spreading the disease among valuable horses, so the sooner they are destroyed the better.

The Ontario Education Bill.

Throughout Ontario great interest centres in the new Education Bill, introduced by Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of that Department. In the main it aims at three things: 1st, to make the system more responsive to the needs of the people; 2nd, to improve the quality of the schools; and, 3rd, to make teaching more remunerative. Among its main features are the following: The appointment of a Superintendent of Education, Mr. John Seath being commonly named for this position.

An advisory council of seventeen members, representative of all branches of education, fifteen elective, and two, the President of the University of Toronto and the Superintendent of Education, being ex-officio.

Supplementary estimates to contain a special grant to the rural, public and separate schools.

Additional grants to the territorial and poor schools and the continuation classes. The latter are to be made a more important feature than heretofore.

Increased Provincial grant to public schools the first year under new Act about \$90,000. This does not include provision for new Normal schools.

Additional powers to educational boards to acquire and expropriate lands.

A minimum salary fixed for rural school teachers. Average salary rural schools at last available reports was \$372 for male and \$283 for female teachers. Discipline provided for teachers who accept smaller salaries. The minimum salary section will not come into effect till next year. It will make the minimum salary for rural teachers \$300 in sections where the assessment of the property of the school supporters is less than \$30,000, \$350 where the assessment is between \$30,000 and \$40,000, \$400 where the assessment is between \$40,000 and \$80,000, \$450 where the assessment is between \$80,000 and \$160,000, and \$500 where the assessment is at least \$160,000. It will mean an average increase of about \$100, and the burden will be shared by the Government and the municipalities.

Commissions of inquiry, with extensive powers as to securing evidence in regard to any educational question. One commission to be appointed shortly, and to deal at an early date with the text-book question.

No school inspector to be dismissed except by a majority vote, for cause, and with the approval of the Government. Increased allowance for inspectors' expenses.

The establishment by September, 1907, of additional Normal schools, sufficient to train about 200 students yearly; the number and location of these not yet decided. Their capital cost will be about \$200,000, and yearly maintenance will cost \$70,000 to \$75,000.

This involves the abolition of the present county and city model schools. The district model schools to be retained, and possibly the model schools in one or two of the less advanced counties. No more third-class certificates will be issued.

High schools, the truancy and the public libraries acts are to be amended and consolidated at the next session of the Legislature; and

Steps are to be taken next session to reorganize the system of public school inspection.

Exports of Butter and Oleo.

According to the Crop Reporter, the exports of oleomargarine from the United States for the twelve months of 1905, show an increase of 35.5 per cent. over the exports for 1904. The exports of butter during the same period show an increase of only 17.7 per cent.

Mr. Murray's Appointment.

Mr. Jas. Murray, B.S.A., of the Dominion Department of Agriculture Seed Branch, has been appointed Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for the new Province of Saskatchewan. He has been very efficiently superintending the Seed Branch work in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Receipts of finished cattle larger. Prices about 10c. per cwt. lower, owing to dull foreign markets. Exporters ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.15 per cwt. for choice, and \$4.65 to \$4.85 for medium to good. The bulk sold at \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$4.12½.

Butchers—Receipts of finished cattle for Easter trade were large. Trade fair at 10c. to 20c. per cwt. lower quotations. Choice picked lots, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.80; butchers' cows, \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Butcher bulls at \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Stockers and Feeders—About 400 stockers and feeders changed hands last week. Trade fair for best qualities of heavy feeders, but prices were easy, in sympathy with those for fat cattle. Short-keep feeders sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60; heavy feeders, \$3.90 to \$4.30; light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$3.90. Stockers of good quality sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$3 to \$3.25; stock bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Milk Cows—Trade in cows continues dull, owing to few outside dealers being on the market, but more particularly to the poor quality of the bulk of the cows offered. Prices ranged all the way from \$28 to \$50 each, with a few at \$55 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves—Deliveries of inferior quality calves have been large, with few choice amongst them. The bulk sold from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Prime quality, new-milk-fed veals sell at \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries light, with prices easier. Export ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; yearling lambs of fine quality, \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt.; mixed lots at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs have been more plentiful,

but of poor quality, selling at \$4 to \$7 each.

Hogs—Receipts have been moderate, with prices higher, at \$7.25 per cwt., fed and watered, and \$7.50, off cars, unfed; lights and fats, 25c. per cwt. less.

HORSES.

This has been a busy week on the Toronto horse market, nearly 700 having changed hands. The majority were workers, the quality of which was fair; a few expressers and a few drivers, with several carriage and saddle horses. The latter classes are rare, and prices high. Good sound pairs of workers sold as high as \$400; and single of the same class brought \$200, and as high as \$225; roadsters, single, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage, \$125 to \$155; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$180; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$160 to \$200; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$210; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts have been a little heavier. There has been a good demand for all of good to choice quality, both dairy and creamery. Creamery prints, 26c. to 28c.; solids, 24c. to 25c. Dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; large rolls, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 10c. to 20c.

Cheese—Good demand; prices firm, but unchanged, at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.

Eggs—Supplies have been steady, with prices firm, at 17c. for new-laid, and 13c. for storage.

Poultry—Deliveries continue light, and prices firm all round. Chickens, or last year's pullets, sell at 16c. to 18c. per lb.; broilers, 12c. to 13c. Turkeys, hens, 20c. to 24c. per lb.; gobblers, 16c. to 18c. per lb.

Potatoes—Market steady. Ontario, 65c. to 70c. per bag, on track, here; Eastern, 78c. to 80c. per bag, on track, here.

Baled Hay—Market firm, on account of bad roads, at \$8 to \$8.75 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track here, and \$6 per ton for No. 2.

Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.70, hand-picked; prime, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Honey—\$1.25 to \$2 for combs per doz.; 7c. to 8c. for strained.

BREADSTUFFS.

Trade quiet, pending opening of navigation.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 to \$3.10, in buyers' sacks.

Bran—\$21 bid, buyers' sacks, Toronto, to arrive.

Wheat—Ontario fall wheat, No. 2 white quoted 77c. to 78c., outside, f. o. b.; No. 2, mixed, 77c., f. o. b.; spring No. 2, 75c. asked; Goose, No. 2 offered at 73c.

Rye—65c. bid, outside. Manitoba No. 1, 82c. at Owen Sound.

Barley—No. 2, 49½c. bid, at northern points, and 50c. at Toronto; feed barley, 42c., outside, and 46c. at Toronto.

Peas—Offered at 77c., outside; 75c. bid.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 40c. at North Bay, quoted at 34½c., f. o. b., 78 per cent. points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 51c. bid, track at Toronto.

Buckwheat—48c. asked.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, prices firmer at \$8.50 to \$10. Butter, 25c. to 30c. Eggs, 18c. to 22c. Potatoes, 65c. to 70c. per bag.

SEEDS.

There is a good inquiry for seeds for farm purposes. Prices ranged as follows: Red clover, fancy, \$7.80 to \$9.30 per bushel; alsike, extra fancy, \$7 to \$9 per bushel; alsike No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bushel; best alfalfa, \$16.50 per 100 lbs.; timothy, \$2 to \$2.40 per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, etc., have been paying, inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 9½c.

hides, flat, 8½c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.45 to \$1.65; horse hides, \$3.15 to \$3.50; tallow, rendered, 4½c. to 4¾c.; wool, unwashed, fleece, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 25c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—With opening of navigation approaching, exporters are making contracts with ship owners. Demand for space has been mostly from American shippers. Armour & Co. have renewed their contract with the Thomson Line for London space for another year. Space on the first May boat, from Portland to Liverpool has been taken at 35s. for ranch cattle. Canadian distillery cattle have been purchased by Americans, 5½c. having already been paid for about 1,000 head, while stall-fed cattle have sold at 5½c. to 5¾c., and Ontario farmers are said to be paying 5c. to 5½c. for cattle to put on grass. Some very choice stock was offered last week. One splendid steer brought \$7.35 per cwt., for shipment to Quebec, and a choice heifer brought about 7c. The range for fancy stock was from 6½c. to 7c. per lb.; very choice, 6c. to 6½c.; choice, 5½c. to nearly 6c.; fine, 5c. to 5½c.; good, 4½c. to 5c.; medium, 3½c. to 4½c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Some fancy calves were offered and sold at from 7c. to 8c. per lb., one bringing 8½c., the most of the fine stock, however, bringing \$12 to \$15 each. Common sold down to \$2 to \$5 each. Sheep ranged from about \$5 to \$7 each, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$6 or \$7. Live hogs were extremely high in price, the market advancing to 8c., asked, for selects. Sales of heavy to mixed stock took place at 7½c. to 7¾c., this being pretty nearly a record price for live hogs; if, in fact, not the highest ever paid in Canada.

Horses—Market very firm; supplies difficult to obtain. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 each, \$175 to \$225 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 each, \$150 to \$200;