POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

BREEDS OF FOWLS

Long experience in Canada has shown that no varieties of fowls are better suited to average conditions and to the requirements of farmers and others in this country than Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Both Barred Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes are to be found in almost every locality, and eggs from them may be had at reasonable cost. The Buff Orpingtons are comparatively new-comers, but are becoming very popular as a breed for utility purposes. The points of merit of the different varieties of the more serviceable breeds are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks—There are four varieties of this breed, namely, barred, white, black and buff, all of which are fairly good for eggs and flesh. Color of flesh and skin yellow, and color of egg shells brown. The following points will be of interest to those who desire to know more: The Barred Plymouth Rocks are natives of the United States, and first made their appearance in New England previous to 1869. The faces, combs and wattles are bright red. Eyes are bright and rich bay. The plumage should be bluish grey, and distinctly barred to the skin. Well-bred females make good winter layers up to two years of age. After this they are apt to put on too much flesh and become unprofitable. The chickens are hardy, of good market type, and should make, when properly fed and cared for, a weight development of one pound to one pound and a quarter per month each, especially after the first month. The standard weight of this variety is:

	Lb.	Oz.
Cock	9	8
Cockerel	8	0
Hen	7	8
Pullet	6	8

Color of eggs, dark or light brown, according to strain.

The White Plymouth Rocks are a popular and well-known variety, and one which seems to be improving from year to year, doubtless the result of careful breeding. The points are the same as in the Barred Plymouth Rocks, with the exception of plumage, which should be pure white. Weights are the same as in the first-named variety. Color of eggs brown, preferably dark brown.

The Buff Plymouth Rocks are a variety which is not so old as the two others named, but one which is gaining many friends on account of its merits as well as handsome appearance. The weights and points are the same as with the others, with the exception of plumage, which should be golden buff of even shade.

The Black Rocks are not common.

The Wyandotte family, which is well known and popular, is composed of several varieties, viz.:

Silver Laced Wyandottes—The first and oldest variety and one possessing much merit as a layer and market fowl, as well as beauty of plumage. The hens make good winter layers, good sitters and good mothers. The chickens are hardy and make quick growth. Of late Silver Laced Wyandottes have not been so numerous as in previous years, perhaps owing to the favor with which the newer and equally good varieties have been received, notably the White. For standard weights see White variety. Color of egg, light brown.

White Wyandottes—A typical fowl for the farmer, being blocky, broad in chest, with meaty body and having a low rose comb. Hens are excellent winter layers. Chickens are hardy, and make flesh development equal to that of the Barred Plymouth Rocks. Great favorites with broiler raisers, particularly in the eastern States.

Standard weights:

Cock	8½	
Cockerel	7½	
Hen	6½	
Pullet	5½	

Distinguishing points are: Yellow beak, shanks and toes; bright red comb, face, wattles and earlobes; plumage and quills, pure white; color of egg, light brown.

Golden Wyandottes—A very handsome as well as useful variety, and one which has many friends and admirers. The plumage is beautifully marked, and is described in the language of the Standard as "short, close, golden bay in color, with a black stripe on the feathers, while at the base and extending to a fine point." Weights, same as the white variety.

Buff and Black Wyandottes are to be found in many localities. The former are in greater number than the latter. They are useful as well as handsome, and are likely to occupy a front place among the utility breeds. Weights same as the white variety.

Other breeds of the American class are:

Javas—Black, mottled and white.

Dominique—One variety called the American Dominique. It is noted as a progenitor of the Barred Plymouth Rock.

Jersey Blue—A variety comparatively unknown outside of the Eastern States where it originated.

Rhode Island Reds—A popular breed and one found in the hands of many farmers in the state in which it originated, and the name of which it bears. They are becoming more popular in other localities owing to their good reputation as layers and market types. The flesh has a slightly yellow tinge, which makes it rather acceptable to the prevailing taste in the United States.

Asiatic Group.

The Asiatic family is the oldest one known in poultry history, and from it may be traced many of the most popular English, French and American varieties of today. This class is composed of eight varieties, as follows:

Light Brahmas. A large and handsome fowl, which for a long period has been a great favorite as layer and table fowl, and is yet so regarded by many breeders. The advent of the more rapidly maturing and smaller boned Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls has been the cause of the Brahmas taking second place as a leading general purpose variety. For many years they were the choice variety with eastern states broiler raisers. Now the White Wyandottes or Barred Plymouth Rocks have largely taken their place. Some strains are excellent layers of dark brown eggs of large size. Chicks are hardy and make steady growth. Hens are rather heavy to put on early spring eggs when shells are apt to be thin, but they are quiet and careful mothers. Light Brahmas are the heaviest variety of the Asiatic breeds.

Standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	12
Cockerel	10
Hen	9½
Pullet	8

In pure-bred Light Brahmas the points called for are: Bright red face, comb, wattles and ear-lobes; yellow shanks and toes; beak, yellow, with dark stripe down the upper mandible.

Dark Brahmas.—Are not so numerous or well known among the farming community as the light variety. The females are beautifully marked. Characteristics much the same as the variety first named. The standard weights of this variety are slightly different from the whites, and are:

	Lb.
Cock	11
Cockerel	9
Hen	8½
Pullet	7

Buff Cochins.—Are a well known and favorite variety of the Cochin group. They have been extensively used for crossing purposes both in the older countries and on this continent. Crosses of Buff Cochin with Indian Game and Dorking have long been favorite broiler-making crosses. The hens of this variety lay a dark brown egg of large or small size according to age. They make faithful mothers, and their chickens are hardy. The weights of this group are the same as Dark Brahmas.

White, Black and Partridge Cochins.—Are well known and liked. Hens are layers of dark brown eggs of rich color and fairly large size. They make excellent mothers. Chickens hardy. The male of the black is half a pound lighter than those of the other varieties. Weights of all the others the same as in the case of Dark Brahmas.

Black and White Langshans.—Of these the former variety is much the best known, but both have good points as layers and table fowls. Their flesh is white, of fine grain and superior flavor. The females lay eggs of medium size and rich brown color. Chicks are hardy and grow well. Hens make excellent mothers. Standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	10
Cockerel	8
Hen	7
Pullet	6

Mediterranean Groups.

This family is composed of four breeds, viz., Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian and Spanish, all non-sitters. They again embrace several varieties which are described as follows:

White Leghorns.—One of the most known and popular varieties of the Leghorn family. They are prolific egg-layers, as indeed are all females of the Leghorn group. There are no standard weights for Leghorns, Andalusians or Spanish fowls. Eggs are white in color and of medium size, some strains laying eggs of large size. Chickens are hardy and make rapid growth.

Brown Leghorns.—Another popular variety with many admirers. They possess all the merits of the white variety, but their eggs are slightly smaller. Color of egg, white. Chickens hardy and rapid growers.

Buff Leghorns—A comparatively new, but popular variety. Eggs large and white in color. Chickens hardy and quick growers.

There are rose comb varieties of the white and brown.

Other varieties of the Leghorn family are Black Dominique and Silver Duckwing. Neither of these varieties are as well known as the three first mentioned. All varieties of the Leghorn breed are non-sitters.

Black Minorcas.—A well known and much appreciated variety. They have to a great extent taken the place of the Black Spanish, because they are larger, heavier and hardier. The hens lay large eggs, many of them weighing six to one pound and most of them seven to a pound. The chickens are hardy and make vigorous growth. Color of eggs, white. Non-sitters. The standard gives Minorcas the following weights:

	Lb.
Cockerel	6½
Hen	6½
Pullet	5½

White Minorcas—Are not to be found in such numbers as the black variety. Eggs large and white in color. Excellent layers. Weights same as the black variety. Non-sitters.

Andalusians.—At times called Blue Spanish. A well known and popular variety of the Spanish family. A good layer of large eggs. Like Leghorns and Minorcas when properly fed, cared for and housed, they have proved themselves fairly good winter layers. Chickens are hardy and grow well. They do not always breed true to the light blue slaty color called for, and for that reason a number of chicks may be necessary to make up a full pen of the color required by the standard. They are non-sitters. They are not given weights by the standard.

French Group.

The French group of fowls embraces several breeds the best known of which are as follows:

Houdans.—Crested fowls of mottled color. They are non-sitters, are good layers and plump in body and white in color of flesh. The two latter qualifications coupled with a small frame go make them a capital table fowl. As capons they are very acceptable on the French markets. They are great foragers, and do best when they have range. The crest on the heads of the chicks, it is said, causes them to fall an easy prey to hawks. In this respect, however, they are no worse than Polish fowls. Chickens are hardy and grow well and fast. The standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	7
Cockerel	6
Hen	6
Pullet	5

La Fleche.—These fowls are not in great number throughout the country. They are to be seen at the larger shows. Their standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	8½
Cockerel	7½
Hen	7½
Pullet	6½

Crevecoeurs.—These are comparatively unknown throughout this country although having a place in the American Standard. Their weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	8
Cockerel	7
Hen	7
Pullet	6

Cockerel | 10
Hen | 9½
Pullet | 8

In pure-bred Light Brahmas the points called for are: Bright red face, comb, wattles and ear-lobes; yellow shanks and toes; beak, yellow, with dark stripe down the upper mandible.

Dark Brahmas.—Are not so numerous or well known among the farming community as the light variety. The females are beautifully marked. Characteristics much the same as the variety first named. The standard weights of this variety are slightly different from the whites, and are:

	Lb.
Cock	11
Cockerel	9
Hen	8½
Pullet	7

Buff Cochins.—Are a well known and favorite variety of the Cochin group. They have been extensively used for crossing purposes both in the older countries and on this continent. Crosses of Buff Cochin with Indian Game and Dorking have long been favorite broiler-making crosses. The hens of this variety lay a dark brown egg of large or small size according to age. They make faithful mothers, and their chickens are hardy. The weights of this group are the same as Dark Brahmas.

White, Black and Partridge Cochins.—Are well known and liked. Hens are layers of dark brown eggs of rich color and fairly large size. They make excellent mothers. Chickens hardy. The male of the black is half a pound lighter than those of the other varieties. Weights of all the others the same as in the case of Dark Brahmas.

Black and White Langshans.—Of these the former variety is much the best known, but both have good points as layers and table fowls. Their flesh is white, of fine grain and superior flavor. The females lay eggs of medium size and rich brown color. Chicks are hardy and grow well. Hens make excellent mothers. Standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	10
Cockerel	8
Hen	7
Pullet	6

Mediterranean Groups.

This family is composed of four breeds, viz., Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian and Spanish, all non-sitters. They again embrace several varieties which are described as follows:

White Leghorns.—One of the most known and popular varieties of the Leghorn family. They are prolific egg-layers, as indeed are all females of the Leghorn group. There are no standard weights for Leghorns, Andalusians or Spanish fowls. Eggs are white in color and of medium size, some strains laying eggs of large size. Chickens are hardy and make rapid growth.

Brown Leghorns.—Another popular variety with many admirers. They possess all the merits of the white variety, but their eggs are slightly smaller. Color of egg, white. Chickens hardy and rapid growers.

Buff Leghorns—A comparatively new, but popular variety. Eggs large and white in color. Chickens hardy and quick growers.

There are rose comb varieties of the white and brown.

Other varieties of the Leghorn family are Black Dominique and Silver Duckwing. Neither of these varieties are as well known as the three first mentioned. All varieties of the Leghorn breed are non-sitters.

Black Minorcas.—A well known and much appreciated variety. They have to a great extent taken the place of the Black Spanish, because they are larger, heavier and hardier. The hens lay large eggs, many of them weighing six to one pound and most of them seven to a pound. The chickens are hardy and make vigorous growth. Color of eggs, white. Non-sitters. The standard gives Minorcas the following weights:

	Lb.
Cockerel	6½
Hen	6½
Pullet	5½

White Minorcas—Are not to be found in such numbers as the black variety. Eggs large and white in color. Excellent layers. Weights same as the black variety. Non-sitters.

Andalusians.—At times called Blue Spanish. A well known and popular variety of the Spanish family. A good layer of large eggs. Like Leghorns and Minorcas when properly fed, cared for and housed, they have proved themselves fairly good winter layers. Chickens are hardy and grow well. They do not always breed true to the light blue slaty color called for, and for that reason a number of chicks may be necessary to make up a full pen of the color required by the standard. They are non-sitters. They are not given weights by the standard.

French Group.

The French group of fowls embraces several breeds the best known of which are as follows:

Houdans.—Crested fowls of mottled color. They are non-sitters, are good layers and plump in body and white in color of flesh. The two latter qualifications coupled with a small frame go make them a capital table fowl. As capons they are very acceptable on the French markets. They are great foragers, and do best when they have range. The crest on the heads of the chicks, it is said, causes them to fall an easy prey to hawks. In this respect, however, they are no worse than Polish fowls. Chickens are hardy and grow well and fast. The standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	7
Cockerel	6
Hen	6
Pullet	5

La Fleche.—These fowls are not in great number throughout the country. They are to be seen at the larger shows. Their standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	8½
Cockerel	7½
Hen	7½
Pullet	6½

Crevecoeurs.—These are comparatively unknown throughout this country although having a place in the American Standard. Their weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	8
Cockerel	7
Hen	7
Pullet	6

Faverolles.—The Salmon (Saumon) variety is best known in this country, but as yet they are held by comparatively few persons. They are, however, gaining ground. The merit of the Faverolle is that of a tame fowl of small bone and fine quality of flesh. They are also fairly good layers of eggs of medium size. T. H. Robinson, the English Faverolle breeder, says of them: "That they will attain a size and weight with less trouble than some of our finer breeds, and a young fowl of this variety will leave nothing in the way of quality to be desired." The chickens make quick growth and are hardy.

The Hamburg group embraces three breeds, viz.: Hamburgs, Redcaps and Campines. These are again subdivided into eight varieties, six belonging to the Hamburgs, two to the Campines, the Redcaps being without a variety. The different varieties are:

Black Hamburgs.—Compact, small, tightly feathered birds with lustrous black plumage. They are good layers white eggs slightly over the medium size.

Other varieties are: Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled, Silver Pencilled and White. All are excellent layers, but their eggs are of small size.

Redcaps, Golden and Silver Campines.—Are held by comparatively few breeders and are really unknown among the farming community. The Redcaps seem to be losing rather than gaining ground. Campines are birds of handsome appearance, medium size and good layers.

English Group.

The English group of fowls may be said to embrace many different kinds, and for the most part they have been valued for their egg laying and table qualities. As with the American breeds, the aim seems to have been a combination of egg laying and market types with small frame and superior quality of flesh. In this respect the English and French breeds may be said to be unexcelled. Both nations are also skilled in crossing varieties, with the aim of producing flesh with small frames and a fine quality of meat of white color.

Some American varieties, notably Silver Laced Wyandottes, have been so skilfully handled by the English breeders as to much improve them in size and markings. Some of the best known English breeds and their varieties are noted as follows:

Colored Dorkings.—Are well known in this country and have many friends. They are famous—as all the Dorking varieties are—for their table qualities. For many years Dorkings or their crosses have held first place in England and France as market types. The colored variety in Canada has been found—when acclimatized—a most useful one. Their bodies are long, broad and deep; legs short and of flesh color. They have five toes on each foot, and so have many of their crosses. The females are fairly good layers of eggs of medium size. As with other varieties of fowls, some strains are much better layers of large eggs than others. Their standard weights are:

	Lb.
Cock	8
Cockerel	7
Hen	6½
Pullet	5½

Silver Grey Dorkings.—These are very much the same as the colored variety, the difference being in plumage and not in utility points. They have proved unusually good winter layers and market fowls in the hands of certain breeders. Some strains have shown symptoms of tenderness, but the eradication of this weakness is only a matter of careful manipulation and time. Weights, the same as in the first-named variety.

White Dorkings—This variety is not so well known as the two preceding ones, but it is not without merit as an egg-layer and table fowl. The fowls differ from the others in having rose instead of singled combs. They also slightly differ in weights, which are:

	Lb.
Cock	7½
Cockerel	6½
Hen	7
Pullet	5

Buff Orpingtons—Buff Orpingtons are one of many varieties of the Orpington family. They are comparatively new-comers, but have taken a front place in the utility poultry ranks as winter layers and market fowls. There is great demand for eggs and fowls of this breed. They have light-colored legs and white flesh. Chickens are hardy and grow rapidly. Eggs of medium, or, larger, size, according to strain. Canadian Buff Orpington Club accords them the following weights:

	Lb.
Cock	9
Cockerel	7½
Hen	7
Pullet	6

White Orpingtons—Are a most promising variety, and are likely to become popular on account of their merits as layers and table fowls. They are not yet well known, but will soon make friends. Their characteristics are about the same as those of the buff variety, with the exception of the color of the plumage, which is pure white.

Jubilee, Spangled and Rose Comb Buff and White Orpingtons.—Are varieties of the same family, which are yet in few hands. All claim more or less merit. The buff and white varieties are likely to be first in favor of fanciers and breeders for some time to come, as they are best known and have certainly made a favorable impression.

Among the English breeds may be classed the numerous family of Games, which are to be found in all parts of the Dominion. They are principally held for show purposes, but occasionally are used for crossing with other varieties. As a commercial fowl they are not much known. Of the game family, the Cornish Indian variety is the best liked for market and for crossing with.—A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Six Feet of Snow at Brandon.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 20—Snow fell here continually for forty-eight hours from Thursday to Saturday night, accompanied by strong northeast wind. It was one of the worst storms experienced in this district for years. The streets and sidewalks were buried beneath snow drifts in many instances five and six feet deep. As a result business on Friday and Saturday was practically paralyzed. The first train to reach Brandon from Winnipeg since Friday night arrived at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It was the Brandon local, due at 12.15 on Saturday night. Trains from the west are running about twenty-four hours late, the storm being general as far west as Medicine Hat.

G. T. Section Man Killed.

Ottawa, Nov. 21—(Special)—Joseph Recoskie, sectionman on the Grand Trunk, was struck by an engine on Concession street this afternoon and instantly killed.

TO REFOREST NEW ENGLAND

Regarded as of Great Economic Importance

A New Policy of Reclaiming Waste Woodland--Increasing Interest in Problem Shown--Massachusetts State Forester Speaks at Baton Rouge.

(Springfield Republican).

State Forester Frank W. Rane delivered an address Tuesday at Baton Rogue (La.), before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural science upon the topic, The Problem of Reforesting New England. Professor Rane said that the problem is of far greater importance than the public spirited and country loving people realized. He has traveled, he said, through the greater part of the state, making himself acquainted with the forest conditions. He found that more interest could be aroused in timber culture by considering the reforesting problem than in any other way. Until recently the forest owners have been opposed to scientific forestry practices. But the aversion has disappeared rapdiy, and the work of the United States government is largely the cause of the change.

Continuing, he said Today there is an increasing interest being shown and one of the indications is through the amount of intelligent inquiry; particularly is this true of Massachusetts, and coming from people who own standing timber and who desire recommendations from the state forest service for definite forest management. In the past six weeks he had been requested to inspect, report and outline policies and suggest working plans upon about 4,000 acres, two tracts being of fairly large acreage, but the majority small wood lots common to many sections. Improvement cuttings and the judicious handling of existing woodlands are of extreme importance. There is a broad field both for this work and the reforestation problem in New England. Emphasizing the importance of reforestation does not necessarily mean that there is any less lack of interest in other forestry problems. At present the greater part of the office force is engaged in exemplifying and systematizing working plans for standing timber.

In traveling throughout New England one is amazed at the thousands upon thousands of acres of idle lands. These acres have been of great value in the earlier days doubtless, and although many are still used for pasture purposes, nevertheless modern agriculture teaches us that concentration on smaller and the more fertile areas is far more practical. The application of scientific methods to New England agriculture will immediately return thousands upon thousands of acres of these so-called "natural pastures" and semi-sprout lands to permanent forestry. Changed conditions of agriculture require more definite application of methods. Instead of raising beef and wool we now are largely a dairy and horticultural section. Selling crops and economic feeding of balanced rations together with economic production in animal industry stand up against the utilization of these waste lands. More succulent food of better quality can be raised upon an acre of land under a good degree of cultivation than animals can possibly secure in roaming over miles or run-out typical New England pasturage.

New England waste lands can be classified into the following types:—

Run-out agricultural fields and abandoned farms.

Natural pastures (so-called) usually stony or hilly and unadapted for cultivation; junipers, hardhack, a sweet fern, and brush kept down by the treading of animals and by cutting and burning occasionally.

Burned-over woodlots and forests.

Sprout or brush lands.

Depleted sandy lands (barrens).

Low or wet lands.

The best methods of proceeding to return this waste land to forestry must necessarily vary, depending upon a great multiplicity of conditions. No two areas will be exactly alike, and much experience and good judgment are needed to comprehend and solve these varying problems. Nature's methods of reforestation are excellent, were they not interfered with through human actions. We have so thrown things out of balance, however, in New England that to depend upon nature alone would take too long. Where every white pine tree has been cut down and then the land burned over, thus destroying all possible seedlings, nature is absolutely handicapped for a long period of years. Man, however, may restock this land to white pine immediately if he will. At present we cannot say but that nature's methods are good. In fact, the rapidity with which chestnut and other hard woods sprout up and the quickness of white pine to reclaim old pastures are remarkable. The lumbering today throughout the greater part of New England is largely from regenerations of this sort. When we realize the economic importance of the wood crop under the present negligent methods, with little or no forethought, what might we expect if under systematic management all our lands unadapted to tillage and the growth of agricultural crops were returned to forest productions? * * *

There is no particular glory to come from practicing regeneration of forest lands unless the work is done economically. We have many instances in New England where people have accomplished results that to the eye meet with approval, but upon closer inquiry are an absolute failure from a financial standpoint. It is all right for people with means who are unconcerned as to the expense, as long as they get results, to spend their money in this way, but from the standpoint of developing a standard of economic forestry policies these practices are marked examples of hindrances to progressive forestry. The importance of keeping the first expense at as low a figure as possible, and at the same time get the desired results is and should be the fundamental principles in reforestation. A person from a financial standpoint would do better otherwise to place his money in a bank, and probably have far less risk.

White pine is particularly worthy of consideration. White pine seed is selling in large lots at $2.75 a pound, and pine seedlings are worth, depending upon the number wanted and quality, from $4.50 to $8 per thousand. Pine seedlings are scarce, and nurserymen are able to name their own prices, due to the increasing demand for this species. Foresters are recommending that white pine be set five or six feet apart, or at the rate of 1,742 trees per acre. If we purchase nursery-grown stock the trees alone will cost us practically from $7 to $11 per acre. Now if to this is added the cost of transplanting, which will vary according to the location, but average probably $2 or more for 1,742 trees, and the cost of the land, which again will vary probably from fifty cents to $15 an acre, one can get some idea of the first expense. In computing this problem, of course, such things as express or freight, taxes, professional services of a forester, etc., should all be included. How about sowing these lands to pine seed? This question is often asked. Some of our authorities recommend sowing the seed at the rate of five pounds per acre. This cost would therefore be $13.75 for the seed alone, to which must be added the price of the land, taxes, etc., as before, to determine the first cost.

From the foregoing it is plain that the first expense in restocking to white pine quickly amounts to quite an investment. Now the problem is, will it pay? We cannot say what the future price of white pine lumber will be; one thing quite evident is that it will probably never be worth less than at the present time and we therefore can figure conservatively at present prices. One person has given the following as a conservative estimate for New England: Forty cords per acre in forty years. At present box boards are worth $4 to $8 a cord on the stump. From these figures a person can get some comparative data.

Under the head of The Problem of Reforesting New England, with white pine, I would not confine myself to either of the above methods nor are we compelled to do so. There are more economic ways of tackling this problem. One does not have to purchase his white pine seedlings from a nurseryman. He may collect his own pine seed and grow his own seedlings. On a seed year there are hundreds of pounds of white pine seed that could be collected in most sections were land owners aware of it and at a comparatively small cost. Pine seedlings can be grown in the ordinary vegetable garden or in a tillable field for transplanting purposes as readily as any other horticultural or agricultural crop. Two dollars a thousand for home-grown pine seedlings ought to be the maximum expense, and it is believed they can be grown much cheaper. Transplants (seedlings which have been handled once) are totally out of the question for use when purchased at prices at prices from nurserymen, but with the home nursery these can be made a still greater factor toward getting indifferent soils into forest growth. The utilization of native wild pine seedlings which the writer discussed before this association at its last meeting in Philadelphia, is another solution of this problem. Since coming to Massachusetts I have found seedlings growing here and there that can be had simply for the digging. Why not utilize these waste products?

I do not desire to make it appear that I am antagonistic to nurserymen or to criticise in any way their prices, as among them are many of my very best friends. The nursery business is in a transitory stage. In the past trees have been grown largely for ornamentation, as for landscape gardening purposes. At present the demand is greater than the supply and nurserymen find it a difficult matter to supply their orders at present prices. It is only a matter of time when seedlings will be grown on a much larger scale; then nurserymen will have adjusted their operations to meet the growing demand at practical forestry prices.

If typical New England lands adapted to forest growth can be stocked at a price not exceeding $12 an acre, in forty years one can easily expect to net at least $100 an acre, even at present prices. With white pine it should be worth at least $150 or more an acre. One man at North Amherst (Mass.) tells me he has netted $500 an acre in between fifty and sixty years growing chestnut timber. Chestnut vies with white pine in importance in most sections of Massachusetts. Most woods are gaining rapidly in value.

UNDESIRABLES COMING VIA NORTH SYDNEY

Immigrants Refused Admission at Other Points Taken to St. John's

A Foreigner Has Been Carrying on This Scheme for Some Time and the Government Will Stop It--Steamer Bruce's Passengers Held Up.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 20.—F. W. Annand, Canadian immigration agent at Halifax, held the Bruce from landing any of her passengers at North Sydney this morning until they were all examined as they are at other immigration points.

It has been brought to the notice of the department that undesirable people and even some who have been refused entry at other points were taken to St. John's, then to Port Aux Basques and from there to North Sydney by the Bruce, thus avoiding the immigration examination. It is known that a certain foreigner has been carrying on this work and evading the immigration laws.

Mr. Annand will remain in North Sydney for some days and will take charge of the situation. The Bruce in future will have to have a signed statement giving the complete list of passengers for each trip.

WOULD HAVE CATHOLICS COPY RUSSIAN TERRORISTS

Sensational Speech in French Senate —Government Declines to Answer Query About British Relations.

Paris, Nov. 20—Senator Gaudin De Villaine created a sensation in the Senate today by making a vicious attack on the foreign and interior policy of the government. After expressing regret at the fact that the Catholics had not the courage to reply to their persecutors, as the Terrorists did in Russia, M. De Villaine charged the government with playing into the hands of Great Britain and demanded to know whether the report that a military convention had been signed between Great Britain and France as a prelude to the great adventure, Minister Pichon and War Minister Picquart had embarked with Premier Clemenceau was true.

M. Clemenceau, in reply, after warmly defending M. Pichon and General Picquart, announced that he could not say anything regarding the Franco-British understanding. He did not believe that a military convention existed, but he declined to be drawn into a trap which would place him in the position of discouraging the hopes of all Frenchmen. Rather than indulge in a warlike declaration, he would prefer not to reply.

M. Devillance thereupon denounced M. Clemenceau's ignorance as to whether such a convention actually existed as being outrageous, and insisted that parliament should be enlightened. Foreign Minister Pichon merely said that a man who belonged to the party who had brought France to the brink of a precipice had no right to speak in such a manner.

Then senate then, by the great majority of 213 to 32 votes, rejected the interpellation and passed the vote of confidence in the government.

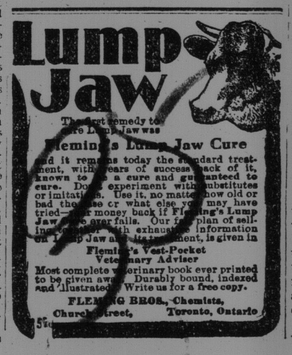
SYDNEY VOTES IN FAVOR OF GIVING COMPANY BIG BONUS

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 20—(Special)—The citizens of Sydney today by a vote of 909 to 80 decided upon granting a company for the manufacture of railway construction materials a bonus of $50,000 in four per cent thirty years debentures, exemption from taxation for ten years and water at the minimum rate of six cents per thousand gallons.

The conditions upon which the bonus is to be given are that the company spend $400,000 in construction work, including machinery and shall employ no less than 250 men.

ENGLISHMAN KICKS OVER CANADIAN'S ANSWER TO HIS FAULT FINDING

Montreal, Nov. 20—A special London cable says: "Good old Yorkshire," Montreal, writing to the Yorkshire Post is out with a sledge-hammer for Canadians and their manners because of daily attacks made upon Englishmen by a "One Cent Yellow Paper published here." The writer goes on to say that the expectoration habit meets you everywhere; that politeness is unknown, and that restaurant and dinner halls patrons use their knives in preference to their forks. He continues his tirade by attacking Canadian sports, stating that all amateurs are roped in with presents. Jack Canuck, says he, has a swollen head and if your opinion is asked regarding his sports and manners and you should happen to differ with his ideas you are asked "Why in h——did you come here?"



CANADA'S TARIFF WILL CONTINUE MODERATE

Some Changes in Schedules--Hon. Mr. Fielding Announces This at Montreal Banquet—Says Agricultural Interests Must Predominate in This Country for Some Time to Come.

Montreal, Nov. 20—The banquet given this evening by the Reform Club to the Hon. W. S. Fielding was a splendid success, 500 guests sitting down, under the presidency of L. E. Geoffrion. At the table of honor were Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Messrs. Paterson, Aylesworth, Fisher, Emmerson, Brodeur and Lemieux, of the federal cabinet; ex-Premier Ross, Premier Gouin, Hon. W. A. Weir, Senators Mackay, Casgrain, McSweeney, E. M. McDonald, M. P. (Pictou), and many other leading men from the different provinces.

The health of the minister of finance was proposed by Major G. W. Stephens, M. L. A.

The finance minister, who received an ovation on rising, referring to the action of the Conservatives, said: "'Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad,' and as a matter of fact, the gods seem to have had hostile designs on the men who had originated the opposition in Queens and Shelburne." As for the past, he said, twenty members had been unseated in Nova Scotia, and twelve had been Conservatives, and were, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hugh John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and others were unseated. He declared that the Tory leaders had shouted for purity, yet what right had they to do so, in view of the past?

Mr. Fielding went on to say that although they declined to receive lessons in purity from the Conservatives, that did not mean that there was no need of reform. "If a tree is known by its fruit, we must admit that our present election laws do not seem to work out all that is desirable in the way of good government. The law, strong in some directions, seems to be weak in others. A system that allows Conservative corruptionists to go free, and permits Liberals, who desire to observe the law, to be prosecuted, can hardly be said to be perfect. Some improvement is required yet, that improvement will never be obtained through the mere practical pretense of the party that all the virtue is on the one side and all the fault on the other. Reform will only be secured by a frank recognition of the truth, and an honest effort on the part of all good men of all parties to bring about a better state of affairs."

He claimed that the Conservatives wasted their time in discussing petty matters, instead of broad questions of state. Of course, he said, that in the expenditure of $80,000,000 it was hardly to be expected that there will be no room for criticism or fault finding. Although the people will not be indifferent to small matters of administration, they will not let them become a cloud to shut out the splendid record of ten years' good government under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"We invite," he said, "with the fullest confidence, a study of our financial policy." He declared that he was ready to stand or fall by the government's own record, rather than make comparisons. He called it the "Great Eastern" record of the Liberals and the "ferry boat" record of the Conservatives.

"Take the whole period of the ten years of the present government, and the whole eighteen years of our predecessors. While they had an average surplus of a little more than $500,000 per annum, we have had an average surplus of over $7,500,000."

In reply to the claim that the Liberal bookkeeping was defective, the finance minister said it was sound. As for the public debt, Mr. Fielding said it was not to be expected that the affairs of the country can be conducted without some addition of the debt. "In ten years, our expenses of that character chargeable to capital and special account, reached $7,000,000 without increasing the general burden of taxation, and we have been able to provide for all these expenditures, and also for the $7,000,000 of special expenditure, and at the end of ten years we find that the net increase of the public debt is $8,500,000, or an average of about $850,000 a year, against an average of $6,500,000 for the period of our predecessors."

"As a matter of fact, the speaker said, that, making allowance for the increase of population, the net debt today is several dollars less per head than it was ten years ago. Our credit, he said, was good before, yet it was better now, today 3 per cents are quoted above some British stock. In the meantime we have ourselves issued a 2 1-2 per cent stock, the price of which is but little below that of the British consols of the same rate of interest.'" This, he claimed, was of the most interest to the country in view of the fact that we are approaching a time when large sums of old loans will mature, and will have to be renewed. The minister went on to say that a large expenditure, when it is wise, is true economy. Canada, he declared, was no longer doing business on a back street. Hon. Mr. Fielding then gave figures to prove what he had just stated. After paying an eloquent tribute to J. Courtney, he said Canada's trade increased from 1886 to 1896, less than $50,000,000, while it had gone up during the past ten years more than $311,000,000.

Referring to the tariff questions Mr. Fielding said: There are differences of opinion, but viewing the matter broadly, we have to recognize that there is danger of a line of division being drawn between the east and west. There is, perhaps a conflict of opinion, perhaps, not between the east and west, but between the west and the powerful manufacturing interests of the east. No doubt as years roll on, great interests will also grow up in the west, and there will then be a greater variety of opinion out there than at present. But for the present, and for a long time to come, the agricultural interests must be the predominating one of our entire country, and the farmers, as a rule, feel that their interests will be promoted by a much lower tariff than many manufacturers desire. Under such conditions, the adoption of extreme protective views, which prevail in some quarters, would undoubtedly lead to disturbance, and perhaps dangerous agitation in the west. I have repeatedly urged upon my industrial friends that whatever policy would best fill up the Northwest, is the best policy for the manufacturers themselves, for settlers in these new lands will naturally be customers for eastern manufacturers.

"We have labored also to show the western farmer that he must not expect to have things as he would wish them, but he must be prepared to give and take. I think our efforts in this direction have not been in vain, and I think most of the manufacturers of Canada are disposed to recognize that the policy of a moderate tariff, is, on the whole, a better one even from their point of view.

"We have determined to change the form and shape of our tariff schedule, and while we are doing this we may find it necessary here and there to make changes as regards particular items." He, however, was not free to make any statements, as tariff changes in detail can only be made known from the floor of parliament.

"It is our intention," he stated, "to adhere to our principle of British preference, as laid down in 1897." He would also have another tariff column which shall contemplate legitimate discrimination between the products of those countries anxious to trade with us and those which put up bars against us. He concluded by the statement that the changes would be announced in the early days of the coming session.

The finance minister was again loudly cheered as he resumed his seat.

GREAT DEMAND FOR ONTARIO POWER

Thirty-six Municipalities Have Applied for It--Half of Toronto Now Lighted from Niagara River.

Toronto, Nov. 21—Applications for 124,495 horse power have been received by Hydro-Electric Power Commission from forty-six municipalities in Ontario. The commission will prepare figures of cost as soon as possible so that municipalities interested may vote on the question at elections in January.

Part of the city of Toronto was lighted tonight for the first time by electric current from Niagara river.

SUGAR TRUST NOW FOUND GUILTY OF ACCEPTING REBATES

New York, Nov. 20—The American Sugar Refining Company was found guilty by a jury in the United States Circuit Court today of accepting rebates amounting to $26,000 from the New York Central Railroad. The New York Central was recently found guilty of giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company and fined $108,000.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, in his argument for the defense at today's trial, declared there was no precedent in American law for such an enormous fine, as the statute against rebating provided. It was necessary, he added, to go back several centuries in English law to find an instance in which a penalty amounting to more than $100,000 had been imposed.

Mr. Choate and former Judge Alton B. Parker, for the American Sugar Refining Company, and U. S. District Attorney H. L. Stimson for the government, who appeared as counsel in the case today, argued along the same lines as they did in the New York Central rebate hearings. The defense offered no testimony. The jury was out an hour and a half.

BABY SENT TO JAIL FOR STEALING TOYS

Gendarme Weeps as He Carries Tiny Three-Year-Old Boy to a Prison Cell.

Genéva, Nov. 17—For the heinous crime of "stealing" two penny toys, a tiny boy of three has been sent to prison for three and a half months by the magistrate at Weinfelden.

Coveting some toys hanging at a shop door, the child snatched two of them and ran home. But the mighty arm of the law