

what storms
pell, but the
were not for
the loss of
y of natural
did spectacle,
Unfortunately
duals, while
as a whole.
humanity, the
eing enjoyed
r. For two
the horizon.
varied to in-
darkness or
anyone with
to be alone
of massed
ing thunder,
o make it a
On such a
yys in grasp

ath his con-

ended, which

id stars,

heaven,

thick ragged

fell:

ony,

y clouds,

kled deep.

o the dark

ne bursting

ings

is eyes,

is, now

ponderous

ch sinks at

or it."

two nights

ng was hot

that there

lightning

quarter to

was blaz-

periods of

not believe

cond with-

of thunder,

the first

realed the

ere in the

during the

as remark-

The second

sual. The

at a great

seemed to

A long

t to the

ansformed

he flashes

the storm

a steady

on some-

We could

beyond a

yside was

blue-black

gone dry, and old ponds were being cleaned out to provide water for the cattle. But the storms started the streams flowing again, and the whole world was refreshed. Having escaped all damage and even inconvenience, I felt much satisfaction in seeing how the corn picked up, and the celery in the garden seemed to be fairly bursting with growth. The papers brought the story of all the losses that had been suffered, and it seemed hard that, when the majority had benefitted so much, a few should suffer so heavily. But the two nights of storms were nights to be long remembered, and to be talked about in after years.

Persian Lamb in P. E. Island.

Haying is, at this date, August 9th, getting pretty well over. The hay crop, which made a very poor showing early in the season, improved very much during July, and will be, after all, an average crop.

There was not much red clover, but the great growth of alsike and white so thickened the bottom that, in the new meadows, it turned off a thick swath. The weather for saving it has been favorable. Grain crops are above the average. There is a strong growth of straw, and the weather for maturing the crop is very favorable. Harvest will be late. There will be very little cut in August.

Root crops are growing finely, and will yield well, except, in some cases, where the cut-worm has thinned them out. Frequent showers are keeping the pastures fresh, and stock is in fine condition. The co-operative dairy companies have had a large output of cheese so far.

A summer school for teachers—the first of its kind held here—has just closed its session in Charlottetown. The attendance was large, and the instructors, who were experts in different lines, were mostly from outside, many of them from educational institutions in the States. The prime object of the local government in instituting this course, was to modernize the teaching in our public schools, and bring the system more into touch with the chief industry of our people—agriculture. This it is proposed to accomplish by introducing more nature study into the curriculum, and by the teaching of practical subjects that have to do with the every-day life of the people. The school was voted a grand success, and the unanimous voice of the nearly 300 teacher-pupils was that it should be continued next year. And so we are, at last, making a strong move to break away from the old system that has rather educated us away from, and taught us to underestimate and undervalue, the pleasures and the culture that come from being in close touch with nature, and studying it at first hand as we follow the greatest occupation in the world—the production of food for the human family.

A new industry is just being started here, which smacks, perhaps, a little more of agriculture than the "fox-breeding industry." We refer to the coming in of the "Karakule sheep", from which the costly fur, known as Persian lamb, is obtained. Eleven of these sheep are now on their way from Texas, where they have been bred for some time. Though natives of Asia, they succeed well in America, and by crossing them with such native breeds as the Lincoln and Leicester, it is claimed that the offspring has just the quality of fur that the markets call for. The lambs are killed for their pelts at a week or two old. A native Russian, who has been engaged in this business, has lectured here, giving our people valuable information, and we hear that he intends to locate here and carry on the business, as he is convinced that our climate is particularly suited to the production of the highest quality of Persian lamb fur. Possibly this may be our next great industry. W. S.

Correlation of Home and School Work.

Learning to milk a cow properly, to prepare food for poultry, or to iron a shirt, may be made as educative, and, indeed, is as essentially cultural as working a problem in fractions or parsing a line of poetry.

A teacher of an Oregon school, recognizing the truth in this contention, has attempted to give it practical effect, by devising a system of school "credits" for work done by the pupils at home. Parents willing to co-operate with the teacher in this matter, send, each morning with the children, a certified list of the things done by the children on the preceding day. Making fire in the morning counts five units, milking a cow five, grooming and feeding a horse ten, feeding the hens five, baking bread sixty, preparing the family breakfast thirty, washing and wiping the dishes 15, washing and ironing one's own clothes 120. These, of course, are counted with the credits given for regular school work.

This is in the line of Mrs. DeGarmo's more elaborate "parent-teacher partnership report card." Both are attempts to recognize that mothers and fathers have the opportunity to participate in a most important way in the education of the child. It dignifies the proper use

of this opportunity to give it a ranking with the more formal, but often less useful, and sometimes even less cultural studies pursued by the child in the school-room. J. D.

Experimental Farm Notes.

One of our staff correspondents paid a flying visit to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, early in August. Owing to prolonged drouth, the crops in Eastern Ontario were unusually short, and, as on neighboring farms, the showing is much below the average to be seen there at this season.

The Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald, reports that a good deal of building is being done, both at Ottawa and on the Dominion Experimental farms in other provinces, in order that the live stock experimental work may be more efficiently conducted. At the Ottawa Farm, a large dairy barn is in course of erection, and the sheep building is being remodelled, and a new shed built.

Experiments in the manufacture of several kinds of cheese are being conducted. Butter also is turned out, but the chief product in the dairy line is certified milk. Mr. Archibald defined certified milk as milk free from tuberculosis germs, and containing less than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in summer, and less than 5,000 in winter. Six conditions are named as essential in securing this high-class product: 1st, healthy cows; 2nd, clean cows; 3rd, clean stable; 4th, clean milkers; 5th, sterile utensils, and 6th, rapid handling, that is, cooling quickly after milking, and getting milk to consumer as soon as possible. "Carelessness on any one point," said Mr. Archibald, "and bacteria will jump to 50,000 at once."

Experiments on rather a large scale and over several of the farms are being carried on to determine the comparative value of the different dairy breeds of cattle. The grading up of good, ordinary herds by the use of pure-bred sires, is a most promising branch of work. The term, ordinary cows, is perhaps, scarcely correct. These cows, while but grade animals, and picked up where they could be bought, are a choice lot. One of the bunch at Ottawa, a thin-necked, rather under-sized Holstein grade, has made a record of 13,000 pounds a year.

By actual feeding tests being conducted, it is hoped that further light may be thrown on the comparative values of the different kinds of hay and other roughage, the value of green feed in summer in swine and dairy work, of molasses for milking cows, and other problems of that nature.

Dr. Saunders, the Cerealist, has over 200 spring wheats of his own breeding under test. In producing hybrids the Red Fife is used more than any other variety. But many spring wheats from Russia and India are also used as parents. Dr. Saunders reports that the early-sown, and especially the early-ripening cereals, are yielding very well in spite of the extremely dry season. Later varieties, especially if sown late, will give but poor returns this year. He showed a fine sample of Prelude wheat, which had been sown April 24th and threshed on the 25th of July.

An immense number of barleys, both two-rowed and six-rowed, principally of the hullless and beardless sorts, are being tested and crossed. It is hoped that a stiff-strawed, high-yielding variety without beards may be evolved.

Not so much is being done in oats. Here, also, the hullless type is being sought. Porridge meal entirely free from hulls would be a find, indeed.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The rainy weather continues at date of writing, July 30, and is being accompanied by considerable heat, yesterday being the warmest day this summer, the temperature being over eighty.

Hay making is begun, but is not yet general. The hay is turning out better than was expected. The pastures are the best in the history of the Province, and more milk is being received at the factories at the present time than has been received at this time of the year before.

The summer school for teachers is in full swing. Two hundred and fifty have registered, and it is expected that the total attendance will be about two hundred and seventy-five. Instruction is being given in nature study, school management, drawing, physical exercise, and music, more than half the periods being given to the first subject. Evening lectures are being arranged for. During the afternoons the students make excursions through the surrounding country. The school is better attended than was expected, and considerable amount of enthusiasm for education will likely be the result. F.R.

The new Welland ship canal is likely to traverse a large area now covered with the finest cherry, plum, peach, and pear orchards in Ontario. Many vineyards will also be uprooted by the excavation for this new waterway. The farms of many of the country's best known fruit growers are likely to be seriously damaged by an eight-hundred-foot swath to be filled with water. The St. Catharines district is the sufferer.

Saskatoon's Great Fair.

Saskatoon Exhibition bids fair in the near future to equal, if not outstrip many of the other large western exhibitions. In the stock barns at this year's fair the cattle, sheep, and swine entries were the outstanding feature, although Clydesdale horses were fairly strong.

The judges were: John Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., in draft horses; Dean Curtis, of Ames, Iowa, in light horses; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, in beef cattle; W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., in dairy cattle; Prof. Marshall, of Department of Agriculture, Washington, in sheep, and Fred Skinner, of Indian Head, in hogs.

Much of the stock was the same as at other western shows this year and only a mention of championships is necessary.

In Clydesdales, W. C. Sutherland's Perpetual Motion was champion stallion 'R. W. Caswell's Mayores got like awards in fillies.

Percherons were headed by Konfluence, owned by G. Hermon, Montana, Sask.

A. C. Shakerley had the winning Shire mare, and his Lynn Laddie was champion stallion.

Emmert and Caswell clashed again in Short-horns. Caswell's Gainford Marquis was senior champion bull, and Emmert's Margrave Gloster was junior champion. Emmert got the championship in females on Fair Start 2nd.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Manitoba, and Mossom Boyd, Prince Albert, furnished the Hereford entries. Clifford's aged bull, Refiner, was champion, and Chapman's Gay Lass 5th took like place.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, were forward with the "Doddies." Bowman got both championships in the bull classes, while McGregor cleaned up in the females.

In Ayrshires, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., obtained the senior championship in bulls on Hobbsland Masterpiece, junior championship on Hobbsland Charm, senior championship in females on Iroomhill Flora 2nd and junior championship on Hillhouse Randy 9th.

B. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., cleaned up in Jerseys, while a good exhibit of Holsteins was forward.

T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., and Robt. McEwen Byron, Ont., did well with their sheep, and J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was always in the money in Yorkshire swine, while Cox took the major portion of the prizes in Berkshires.

Cobourg Horse Show.

From Tuesday until Saturday of last week the thriving town of Cobourg was in gala attire, being entirely given over to the annual prize show. On the banks of old Lake Ontario, surrounded by natural forest and overlooking the peaceful waters there could be no more ideal spot for a show of horses. This was the greatest of all the good exhibitions put up in the town. The Royal Canadian Dragoons were again present, and were as popular as ever. Hon. Clifford Sifton's great jumpers were always to the fore and the well-known top-notch Standard Breds belonging to W. B. Brossen, Cobourg, always led in the classes in which they were exhibited. The harness classes were strong, the wonderful entries of Miss Vian, Montreal, Jones & Bates, Ottawa, and W. C. MacLean, Pointe Claire furnishing many hard fights and always pleasing the spectators. Favored with the best of weather, large crowds, good music, and the best of Canada's horses, this show was an unqualified success.

Crop Prospects Better in Canada.

A favorable crop report was issued from Ottawa, August 15th, based upon conditions as returned by correspondents at the end of July. The percentage standards would promise yields per acre for spring wheat of six per cent., for barley of five per cent., for rye of two per cent., and for flax of one per cent above the average yields per acre of the last five years. The oat crop promises a yield equal to the average. Hay made an average yield of 1.23 per cent., as compared with 1.47 tons in 1912. The United States wheat crop shows an improvement over 1912, but barley oats and corn are reported as being much below last year. Extreme heat and drouth in Kansas and other Western States has blighted the earlier prospect of a heavy corn yield.

Pasture Comparisons.

As so much of Ontario farm lands are being seeded for pasture, would it not be valuable if you could get information as to the relative merits of the Zavitz mixture and other mixtures from some who have tried them during the extreme weather conditions which we have had the past two seasons and while the object lessons are still flush.

Victoria County, Ont.

D. J. JAMESON.

[Note.—Accounts of comparative results would be welcomed at this office.—Editor.]