

nized dairy breeds, holding the Red, White and Roans to the dual-purpose standard, to the end that they may fill the bill as economical breeders of beef, while yet possessing sufficient dairy quality to make the cows profitable workers in the dairy herd. It is not necessary that the Scotch strains be discarded, but it is necessary that the Scotch craze be sent down stream and the Scotch ideal modified. Furthermore, it is of the greatest importance that the rank and file of breeders should begin milking their cows, developing their heifers, keeping individual milk records of their herds, establishing an officially supervised Record of Dairy Performance, and selecting and breeding with a view to a dual-purpose standard, in which milking tendency may be regarded as of at least equal importance with beef type.

FOREIGN RECORDS RECOGNIZED AT OTTAWA.

In the Live-stock Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July 9th, we published the text of two recent memoranda issued by the Dominion Department of Customs to its Collectors of Customs, respecting the free admission of purebred animals for the improvement of stock, taking effect July 1st. In the same issue, the intention and incidence of these instructions was explained in an editorial. They require that animals of any breed for which there is a Canadian pedigree record may be imported free only upon presentation of certificates of record in such stud, herd or flock book, as the case might be; but in the case of breeds for which we have no Canadian record, free entry will be allowed on presentation of an "import certificate" issued by the Accountant of the National Records, providing he finds that the animals on behalf of which application is made have been duly registered in one of a list of authentic records kept in the country of origin. A list of such authentic foreign records has been carefully prepared by the Record Committee representing the National Record Board, and may be revised and extended by this Committee from time to time. The list of Canadian records constitutes part of the memoranda issued to the customs collectors, and was published in connection therewith in our issue of July 9th. The list of recognized foreign records at present in the hands of the Accountant is as follows:

Record Associations, listed as reliable by the Canadian National Record Board, for breeds for which no Canadian Record exists.

To obtain free customs entry for animals recorded in any of these Records, an Import Certificate, issued by the office of the Canadian National Records, is required for presentation at the port of entry.

FOR HORSES.

Suffolk Horse Society (Great Britain).
Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
American Morgan Register Association.
American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.
American Trotting Register Association.
Commission des Agriculteurs de France (French Draft).
Commission des Studbook des Chevaux de Demi-Sang (French Coach).
Landwirthschaftlichen Hauptverein für Ostfriesland (German Coach and Oldenburg).
Zuchtverband des Südlichen Zuchtgebietes (German Coach and Oldenburg).
Verband der Züchter des Oldesburger eleganten Schwere Kutschpferdes (German Coach and Oldenburg).
Verband der Pferdezüchter in den Holsteinischen Marschen (Holstein).

FOR CATTLE.

Highland Cattle Society, of Scotland.
Kerry and Dexter Herdbook (Dublin, Ireland).
Sussex Herdbook Society (Great Britain).
Polled Durham Breeders' Association (United States).
National Polled Hereford Breeders' Association (United States).

FOR SWINE.

Large Black Pig Society (Great Britain).

FOR SHEEP.

Suffolk Sheep Society (Great Britain).
Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).
Cheviot Sheep Society (Great Britain).
Wensleydale Longwool Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).
Blackface Sheep-breeders' Association (Great Britain).

FOR GOATS.

British Goat Society.

FOR ASSES.

Societe Centrale d'Agriculture des Deux Sevres (France).

Studbooks of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.

It is presumed by those concerned in framing the new regulations that they will work no hardship on importers, as all animals, with the exception of horses, have to be kept in quarantine for

a certain time, and, in the case of horses, the National Records Office is prepared to give prompt service in the matter of registration. Foreign certificates, mailed to the National Records Office from Father Point, Que., can be returned to Montreal accompanied by Canadian or Import Certificate on landing of the horses in Montreal. This would apply to horses from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, entering via Montreal, which way most animals come.

THE FARM.

HANDLING PITCHFORKS.

There is an old saying that "Children and fools should not handle edge tools." The death of a Haldimand County farmer from injuries received by being impaled on the tines of a pitchfork, upon which he slid down after having dropped it from the mow, should serve as a seasonable warning to those inclined to be careless in handling such tools. A pitchfork is a dangerous article, and the wonder is that more frequent accidents are not caused by it. There are a few common-sense precautions often neglected at the peril of the user and his companions. First of all, every fork should be securely attached to its handle. Any man, no matter how poor, who will work or ask his men to work with forks that are not made as safe as ingenuity can devise, is either too penurious or too reckless to engage with. While care in using such undependable implements may in the great majority of cases obviate serious mishaps, the excruciating consequences attendant on what may happen are too painful to warrant the



Shropshires on Ontario Farm.

risk. In handing a fork to another, one should, of course, present the handle end first. In dropping them, he should hold them in a horizontal position. Even when no person is in sight, chances should not be taken. A person might unexpectedly walk under the very place where the fork is dropped; a child or a dog may be under a pile or a coil of hay. Any one of half a hundred unthought-of contingencies are liable to occur, and the possibilities of accident caused in this way are too excruciating to be mildly contemplated. It never costs anything to be on the safe side in these matters, and habits of carefulness may thus be formed that will make one a trustworthy fellow worker, and, perchance, avoid intense agony and death.

Middlesex Reader.—"I note that you are still offering the Carbo-Magnetic razor as a premium for obtaining two new subscribers to 'The Farmer's Advocate.' After over two years' continuous use, I can heartily commend this razor as the best I have ever owned, its edge being most easily kept in order. From my experience, I do not think your readers could secure a better implement to shave themselves."

When we are in doubt about anything we often find what we want to know in "The Farmer's Advocate."
E. WATTS.
King's Co., N. S.

SUMMER FIELD MEETINGS.

There has just been completed a series of meetings held under the joint auspices of the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, to encourage clean farming and the production of good, pure, vital seed for seeding purposes. While a number of the meetings were poorly attended, the average, on the whole, was satisfactory. It was the aim of the speaker to bring the field to the hall, by securing samples of the growing weeds of the locality, and discussing with the farmers present their nature and the best methods for their eradication. It was pointed out that in the seed-producing districts it was practical to weed the seed crops in the field, where the separation of weed seeds from the crop could be the most effectually and cheaply accomplished. In the non-seed-producing districts it was explained that they should at least grow sufficient seed of red clover and alsike to supply their own wants.

In nearly every case it was observed that where the secretary of the Farmers' Institute, or any one else, had interested himself in showing his neighbors that these meetings would profit them, successful meetings were the rule. At those points where little or no interest prevailed, outside of posting up the bills two or three weeks ahead of the meetings, when many of them would be pulled down long before the meetings took place and the meetings thus forgotten, very few people turned out even when they had received a folder announcing the dates.

It seemed to be no trouble to interest most of those who came for an hour or two in discussing the problems announced to be taken up, and we believe that considerable good has been accomplished. In some places where field meetings of this nature have been held for

three years past in succession the attendance was this year larger than ever. There is no time of the year when weed destruction and cultivation methods can be so strongly impressed as now, with the object lessons before one.

It was a common occurrence to secure at least 25 different weed specimens of a more or less noxious character in a locality, and even as high as 50 varieties were obtained in some. Up to the present time the weeds on the rail-ways and roadsides are quite generally neglected this season, except where stock have been allowed to pasture on the public highways, more especially sheep, which, by the way, are altogether too few. The scarcity of sheep is quite largely due to the dog nuisance. Surely something effectual can be done to exterminate the roadside curs which prey upon our best weed-destroying friends.

Judging from their widespread distribution, there are some weeds that will always be with us in more or less abundance. Among the very common ones are quack, twitch, couch or Scotch grass, as it is known in different localities. Farmers never tire of hearing discussions on some effectual methods for its destruction. Wild mustard, too, is very cosmopolitan, yet it is not usually looked upon as a weed which seriously affects the crops. Canada thistles are almost forgotten, yet evidences of them are seen occasionally. The perennial sow-thistle, on the other hand, is very much in the public eye, and is a grave pest on some kinds of soil, mostly of the heavy and mucky nature. In some sections acres upon acres of land have become or are becoming unproductive because of its presence. Ox-eye daisy, like mustard, has become so familiar in some sections that a discussion on its presence scarcely excites comment—familiarity evidently breeding contempt.

These are some of the standbys; others are spreading very rapidly. Those which are bad on roadsides and uncultivated lands are chicory and blueweed. Little attempt is being made to stem their progress, and what is, is unwisely directed for the most part. Less frequent commoners are widening their constituencies. In nearly every locality some field bindweed and bladder campion were found. In certain sections some of the more recent arrivals are showing up, such as pennycress, hare's-ear mustard, ball mustard, green-tansy mustard, and orange hawkweed. The little hawk-