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cured Morning's Pride, by Pride of Morning, at 150 guineas, which was then considered a bold piece of enterprise. The first sire used in the herd at Cromleybank was the Uppermill-bred Minstrel Boy, a son of Mr. Marr's Royal Star, and of Missie 113, by William of Orange. Following him were Sittyton Fame, by Cumberland, Morning's Pride, and Royal Crown, the best sire ever used in the herd, a son of Royal Star and Collynie Crocus, bought at the Collynie sale of 1902 for 180 guineas, and he still heads the herd. He was shown but once, at the Royal Northern, where he stood an easy champion of the breed. At the last spring sale at Perth, Mr. Reid purchased the young bull Golden Mint for 450 gs., a son of the 850-gs. Collynie bull, Gold Mint.

Mr. Reid, from his experience and opportunities, should well fill the bill as a judge of Short-

"Watch Without Ceasing."

This should be the motto of every man who seeks to keep his farm free from weeds. weed problem is yearly becoming more serious on the farms of Ontario. Many new weeds are being introduced, and many of the old pests are finding their way into new localities where there are not known, and where they gain a foothold before hey are recognized. "One year's seeding makes nine years' weeding." It, therefore, behooves the farmer to be on the watch for the appearance of new weeds upon his farm. It is a comparatively easy task to clean out a few small patches of a creeping perennial weed, such as twitchgrass or perennial sow thistle, but a long, hard, tedious and costly undertaking to clean a field which has become overrun with such a pest.

Labor is too dear and time too precious to be expended upon weeds which have got a start through ignorance or neglect. It is, therefore, a good investment to spend a little time and trouble every few weeks in looking over the farm for the appearance of new weeds. Every strange weed that is found may be a serious pest, and no time should be lost in finding out its name and nature, in order that it may be exterminated before it becomes established and a menace to the other fields on the farm. The Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College invites farmers and others to send in weeds for identifi-Advice as to methods of eradication will be sent upon application. Communications and specimens for identification should be addressed to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph,

Macdonald College Graduates.

Macdonald College this year graduated fifteen agricultural students, as follows: W. R. Brittain, Woodstock, N. B.; A. Savage, Montreal, P. Q., who is going to Cornell University to take a veterinary course; R. Summerby, Lachute, P. Q., who will become Assistant in Cereal Husbandry at Macdonald College; C. M. Williams, New Brunswick, who goes on to take post-graduate work at Cornell; R. Innes, East Coldbrook, N. B., who returns home to engage in fruitgrowing; E. M. Straight, Cambridge, N. B., who will be an assistant in horticulture at Macdonald College; G. W. Wood, Lachute, P. Q.; Fred H. Grindley, a Canadian by birth, but reared in England; F. E. Buck, Colchester, England, for a time student at Cornell University; P. Garham, Grey's Mills, N. B.; R. W. D. Elwell M. A. Oxford University; G. M. Spencer. Flwell, M. A., Oxford University; C. M. Spencer, a New Englander who goes to Newfoundland to conduct experimental work in horticulture under Dr. Grenfell, with Government assistance; W. J Reid, Reid's Mills, Ont., who had taken two years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Frank S. Grisdale, Ste. Marthe, P. Q. (a brother of Prof. Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farm), who has taken a position on an irrigation farm at Lethbridge, Alberta; and C. Sweet, Brome, P. Q.

A Useful Report.

The report of the Canadian National Live-Records Committee to the Record Board and Record Associations, for the year 1910, contains, besides the usual annual account of registration, business and financial affairs, several articles that make it a convenient document to preserve for reference. For instance, we note, on pages 36, 37 and 38, details of the Canadian Customs Regulations, by which animals for the improvement of stock are admitted duty-free. This official prescription is followed by an explanation of the aforesaid regulations, together with lists of Canadian and recognized foreign pedigree records. Firther over we are confronted with a statement co the Canadian Quarantine regulations. Several es are devoted to a concise statement of the enditions of registration in the various Canadian Near the back, breeders will find the the States regulations governing the free adssion of Canadian-bred animals for breeding poses into that country; and finally, we have copy of the Dominion Live-stock Pedigree Act. together, this report is one to be kept on file ready reference.

P. E. Island.

After the long drouth, we have had some grand showers that will cheer up the farmers again. Crop is all in now, except perhaps a few turnips. Hay is not nearly so promising as at this date last year, but since the drouth is at last broken, we look for much improvement in grass crops. Grain has come up well, but the clover in the newly-seeded fields has not made much show, on account of lack of moisture.

The cheese factories are all at work since June 1st, but the supply of milk is small yet. pastures will improve rapidly now, we look for a much-increased milk supply in the near future.

This certainly promises to be a great year for apples on the Island. We never saw such a bloom on the trees. All kinds promise a bumper crop. Strawberries are looking very promising, and wild fruits will be an abundant yield.

Work at the Experimental Farm is well advanced. A great many experiments will be carried out this year in grains, grasses, clovers and vegetables. As this farm is badly infested with club-root in turnips, experiments are being carried on to find a remedy. In one experiment, different quantities of quicklime are being used in the turnip plots, with a view to testing its efficacy as a preventive. Club-root has been more prevalent the last few years here, and the experiments will be watched with interest by the turnip-growers.

Superintendent Clark is getting the farm well into shape this year, and has it laid out for experiments in rotation of crops. Last year being the beginning, it was difficult to get the fields laid out to advantage. The drainage system put in last year is working well, and will be completed this season. A large stock barn of the latest improved kind is under construction now, and, when completed, some feeding experiments in different kinds of live stock will be carried on. Great improvements have been made in the garden and lawns. During a recent visit we were surprised to see such beautiful bloom in tulips, daffodils, narcissus and hyacinths. In a few weeks this will be one of the most charming spots on the Island, noted for its beautiful scenery.

Oat Leaves Blighted.

Farmers in the vicinity where this journal is published were disturbed early last week to observe a blighting or singeing of the tips on the outer upper leaves of rank-growing oats. appearance at first suggested frost, but no one had seen any sign of frost. It was remarked, in at least one case, that oats sheltered behind a grove escaped, while others more exposed had suffered. Early-sown oats were harder hit than late ones, and rank oats worse than poorer ones. Some varieties seemed more susceptible than "The Farmer's Advocate" submitted specimens to John Dearness, of the London Normal School, one of the most expert biologists in Canada. Mr. Dearness reports that he could find no evidence of fungous or insect attack, and attributes the blight to physiological causes. Cold, dry weather, with cold nights, checked the rapid growth stimulated by a spell of warm, moist weather, and the plant being unable to sustain the supply of chlorophyl to its whole system, exhibited its failure in the leaf-tips in the manner above described. He does not consider the injury very serious, and does not look to see it extend throughout the plant, providing the weather is reasonably favorable from now on.

Organized Agriculture in France.

The most important selection from the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, published by the International Agricultural Institute, is a comprehensive article on Agricultural Organization and Co-operation in France. were in France, in 1910, 5,146 agricultural syndicates having a total of 777,076 members, of whom These syndicates unite the whole compact mass of field workers, binding in 14,500 were women. one knot, the masters, the laborers, and the small proprietors, thus differing from commercial and industrial syndicates, in which masters and workmen are associated in distinct and rival unions. In the syndicate the farmer does not seek for an organ for the assertion of his rights, but for the means of obtaining at small cost all the merchandisc and produce required for his farm work. By uniting the crops and produce of their members for collective sale, the syndicates obtain the advantage of considerable reductions in the expense of carriage. They have organized competitions and shows, founded libraries, established experi-mental fields and schools of farming, and put the most backward country districts into the way of progress. They have also undertaken the important work of organizing, in country districts, cooperative credit societies, co-operative societies for sale and production, mutual insurance institutions, and institutions for thrift.

An idea of the great progress made by agricultural organization in France will be gathered

from the fact that the number of local agricultural credit banks organized by these syndicates increased in 10 years from 87 to 3,750, while in the same period, the number of members increased from 2,000 to 142,000.

The number of co-operative societies for production and sale is also increasing wonderfully. The co-operative dairies alone number 685, comprising 70,000 farming families owning about 191,000 dairy cows.

New Winter Fair Building.

The executive committee of the Ontario Winter Fair have taken steps to provide accommodation for horses shown at the exhibition next December, to be held from the 11th to the 15th, inclusive. It is estimated that a building 40 x 230 feet will house 120 horses, and it will be erected immediately south of the Grand Trunk tracks, across from the present fair building. The railway tracks are now being elevated 7 feet, and a subway will be put in, connecting the two buildings. It will be wide in the clear. 8 ft. 6 in. high, by 10 ft. Guelph city is donating land for the new building. The old one will remain as at present.

What the telegraph is to general information and the railroad to commerce, the country highway is to the agricultural interest. At the present time in the United States, about \$90,000,000 is being spent yearly on road improvements. this, at least \$40,000,000 is practically wasted each year. Less than 10 per cent. of the road surface has been permanently improved in any way.-[Canadian Bulletin of the International Agricultural Institute.

Features of current agricultural news, says the official crop-report bulletin of the United States, are the bumper wheat harvest of British India, and the record area sown to spring wheat in the United States. The 1911 wheat harvest in British India (the first one in the Northern Hemisphere) has surpassed previous records, the yield having been officially estimated at 369 million The European wheat crop will fall considerably short of the two-billion-bushel mark of the last two years.

In recent years the "world's" wheat crop has averaged slightly more than three billion bushels annually, of which about 8 per cent. is exported from one country to another in the form of flour, and 17 per cent. in the form of wheat, making a total of about 25 per cent. of the world's wheat crop which enters international trade. United States exports about 52 per cent. of all the flour that is shipped from one country to another, and about 11 per cent. of the wheat. cluding flour with wheat, the United States furnishes about 18 per cent. of the total international trade in wheat, including wheat flour.

The 1909 potato crop of Germany amounted to 1,716,000,000 bushels. Of this enormous production, no less than 300,000,000 bushels are lost yearly through decay. To prevent this loss, the plan of dessicating or drying potatoes was originally adopted, and in 1909 there were already 260 dessication factories, capable of using 22, 000,000 bushels. Dry potatoes are found to be of value as food for cattle, poultry and pigs. They have become a favorite food stuff in Ger-Experiments have proven that in percentage of starch they are superior to barley or oats

It is not so very long ago that farmers were obliged, after violent hail storms, to have recourse to charity in order to survive the loss of their crops. Now there are systems of hail insurance in almost every country where destruction of crops by hail is possible. In the Argentine Republic, one insurance company alone, in 1909, was insuring to the extent of \$34,000,000. United States, in 1908, there were 2,000 local nutual insurance societies dealing in insurance against hail. An article, published by the International Institute, and issued from Ottawa, gives an exhaustive account of the systems of hail insurance in vogue in the different countries, which will be of interest to Canadian farmers, especially in the Western Provinces.

We have received a copy of Amendment 4 to B. A. I. Order 175, issued June 16th from Washington, modifying Regulation 2, section 4, paragraph 2, and amendment 1, regarding the recognition of animals registered in Canadian National Records, so as to provide that no animal or animals registered in the Canadian National Records shall be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as pure-bred, except those which trace, in all crosses, to registered animals in the country where the breed originated, or to animals which are proved to the satisfaction of the Department to be of the same breed, and that have been imported into the United States or Canada from the country in which the breed originated. order became effective June 1st, 1911.