

them which will be far more satisfactory to the producers.

Our cheese factories are busy preparing for the season's work, which begins on June first. Prospects are good for a large milk supply. There is a great scarcity of young pigs here, and they are selling for double the usual price. Horses are a good price, and many are being shipped to the other provinces. Oats are low—86 to 88 cents, and potatoes are a drug on the market. If the markets for them do not brighten up, large quantities will be wasted and a dead loss to farmers.

W. S.

Advanced Agricultural Legislation in Nova Scotia.

The 1913 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature which prorogued on May 13, was very fruitful of bills providing for an advanced agricultural policy. Notable among these were No. 29, providing for demonstration work in agriculture; No. 30 for the encouragement of seed growing; No. 31 for the appointment of a superintendent of dairying; No. 32 for the appointment of a Provincial entomologist; No. 33, for the increasing of grants to agricultural societies; No. 34, for the better organization of, and the increasing of grants to county and district exhibitions; No. 35, for the formation of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, and No. 37, for amending the law for the enrolment of stallions, adding thereto a provision for optional inspection.

Several other acts were passed which are of more or less general interest to the farmer. Among these, was Bill No. 71, respecting rural telephone companies, which provide that, if a farmer or group of farmers in any part of the Province wish telephone facilities, the Government will bonus a telephone line for the purpose, to the extent of \$20 per mile, and that any existing telephone company must give such a branch line connection with the nearest exchange at a switching fee not to exceed five cents.

Bills Nos. 90 and 189 were passed, giving farmers' "Fruit Produce and Warehouse Co-operative Associations" powers which enable them, in addition to buying and selling farm and fruit produce of all kinds, to also deal in spraying outfits, agricultural implements, fertilizers, feeds, flour and all manner of merchandise. There are now some thirty-five local co-operative fruit companies and the majority of them are united into the central "Nova Scotia Fruit Companies." These companies were incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, and their operations were confined to the buying and selling of fruit, etc., but this new legislation greatly extends their powers and adds to the practical value of their co-operation. No development in Nova Scotia is fraught with greater possibilities, or is being more carefully watched, both at home and abroad, than this co-operative movement which is in line with recommendations that are being made all over the world in regard to the improvement of the farmer's business position.

Bill No. 19, "To Incorporate the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association," is of considerable interest to the farmer, since, according to this bill, all practicing veterinarians must be members of the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association, and it is illegal for anyone to practice under the pretense of being a veterinary surgeon unless he is a graduate of a recognized school or college and eligible for membership in the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association.

Farmers, too, are interested in the special road legislation passed at this session, which makes provision, in addition to the usual grants, for an expenditure of \$10,000 per county upon special road work of a permanent character.

In regard to the more purely departmental bills, already referred to, they are such as provide for a very progressive policy along agricultural lines.

The bill for the establishment of demonstration plots, etc., provides for demonstrations throughout the Province in the growing of field crops as well as for other farming operations and for the appointment of men corresponding to the District Representatives of Ontario, to carry on this work in the respective counties of the Province. A beginning along this line has already been made in Cape Breton.

The act for the encouragement of seed growing provides for the further extension of field crop competitions, seed fairs, etc., with a view of encouraging farmers to grow more of their own seed and that of a better quality than heretofore.

The act for the appointment of a Superintendent of Dairying, provides for a very progressive policy along this important line. Heretofore, this department has been largely under the control of the Secretary for Agriculture, but it has now assumed so much importance that it demands one man's undivided attention. W. A. McKay, formerly the successful manager of the Scotsburn Creamery, the most progressive creamery in the Maritime

Provinces, has been appointed to this position and has already done very effective work.

The similar bill for the appointment of a Provincial Entomologist is the result of a determination on the part of farmers in general, and the fruit growers in particular, to keep Nova Scotia, as far as possible, free from those pernicious pests which have, in other countries, caused so much trouble and added so heavily to the cost of raising field produce and fruit. Dr. Matheson, who has been appointed to this important position, is a Nova Scotian and a distinguished graduate of Cornell. He held for two years a similar position in one of the States of the Union. Immediately following his appointment in Nova Scotia, special regulations were passed with respect to the control of nursery stock, etc., shipped in from other provinces of the Dominion. The Province of Ontario has appointed a Provincial Entomologist and the managements of the large Canadian nursery plants are arranging to rid their plantations from the San Jose and other pernicious pests.

The increase of grants to agricultural societies and exhibitions is also a part of the progressive policy which the Department of Agriculture is carrying on. The number of agricultural societies has grown from 164 in 1905, the year when the Agricultural College was established, to 210, and the local exhibitions, during the same period, have increased from three to twelve. The agricultural societies devote their attention especially to the purchase and maintenance of pure-bred sires and, under the superintendence of F. L. Fuller, the character of the work has rapidly improved. In regard to local exhibitions, their whole development has been largely a matter of the past seven years, during which time their numbers have not only increased, but their grants also, from less than \$1,000 in 1905 to six or seven times that amount at the present time.

The bill providing for the organization of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, is a very important measure. During the past few years, the poultry enthusiasts have been doing excellent work, but they have not received that degree of assistance from the Government which the importance of the industry warranted. Nova Scotia poultry men met at the Agricultural College during the recent short course and the present legislation represents the results of their deliberations. It provides not only for the formation of a Provincial Poultry Association, but for poultry clubs in various centres of the Province, all of which will receive provincial aid from the Government depending upon the character and amount of work they do.

The bill for the inspection of stallions is an amendment to the bill for the enrolment of stallions passed in 1912. This amendment provides for the optional inspection of stallions offered for public service in Nova Scotia. Under the bill at present in force, a large enrollment has taken place, and it is already evident that much good is bound to follow this horse-improvement legislation. Not a few of those whose horses will only enroll in Class C., are making enquiries for pure-bred horses that will enroll in Class A. With the added provision for optional inspection, the Bill is bound to prove even more effective so far as horse improvement is concerned.

Altogether, the Legislation of 1913, portends a most progressive policy on the part of the Department of Agriculture. The anticipated Federal Subsidy for the encouragement of agriculture will, to a large extent, facilitate these measures and will no doubt lead to still greater advancement in future years.

On May 16th the Bank Act, as reported by the Committee on Banking and Commerce, was launched on its final stages in Committee of the whole House. Ottawa press-gallery correspondents observed indications that the measure would undergo another thorough analysis, and it was considered probable that some of the amendments rejected by the Committee would be placed before the House. Judging from our own correspondence, and from other indications, the members may receive evidence of a rising tide of opinion in the country that will not be appeased without further curtailment of banking privileges, and further security for depositors. Have you informed your own member what you think?

Three new appointments to the staff of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture are announced. G. H. Cutler, B.S.A., a 1909 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and subsequently lecturer, then assistant professor in cereal husbandry, at Macdonald College, Que., is made Professor in Field Husbandry; R. K. Baker, B.A. of Manitoba, becomes Assistant Professor of Poultry; while J. H. Smith, B. S. A., is made Assistant Professor in Farm Mechanics.

A Great Horse Show at Ottawa.

Ottawa's fourth annual horse show was brought to a close last Saturday night after the most successful week of its history. The capital's society turned out en masse to do honor to the horse. All the classes were well contested, the splendid entries making decisions close in every one. The entries of Hon. D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg, Man., while winning considerable money did not meet the success which they attained at the recent Toronto Horse Show. The high-steppers belonging to Miss E. Viau, of Montreal, took considerable of the money. Hunters and jumpers were in the majority, Hon. Clifford Sifton again winning the championship in the high jump class with Hercules, the Toronto winner. Confidence, the sensational world's champion, fell with his rider, Jack Hamilton, and rolled over him, but he pluckily mounted Hercules and rode him to victory.

Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., had the champion hunter in Sir Edward, Elmhurst, same owner's Masterpiece going second.

The champion high-stepper was Masterpiece, owned by Major C. W. MacLean, Point Claire, Quebec, Lord Kitchener going second for Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Toronto.

The Wasp, ridden by Lieut. Myles, won the Olympia course event for Canadian officers in uniform, and qualified to represent Canada at the Olympia show.

The harness championship was won by England's Pride, owned by Major C. W. MacLean, the same owner's Masterpiece going second.

The best pair of horses in harness was found in Aeroplane and Biplane, exhibited by E. J. Jones, Ottawa, Lucky Jim and Lintoll, the Toronto winners, going second for Cameron.

Miss Viau was first in the class for four-in-hands, with Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid, Eye Opener and I Wonder, J. J. Jones's entry going second and Cameron's third.

Lord Kitchener won the saddle championship for Sir Henry Pellatt, Emisclair Farms, Oakville, getting second on Paddington.

The Corinthian class furnished some excitement, and after the smoke had cleared away Hon. Adam Beck's Sir Thomas led with Woodlark second for the Bytown stables, Ottawa.

Eye Opener won the class for ladies' driver for Miss Viau.

While the high jump did not furnish a new record, it offered excitement in plenty and served to keep interest at fever heat until the final curtain dropped on the best horse show Ottawa has ever had.

Fur Farming.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have from time to time been kept informed of the progress of the fox-farming industry as developed chiefly in Prince Edward Island, where under the stimulus of the speculative promoter it has attained astonishing popularity, recalling in some respects the days of the great tulip craze of Europe. The vast territory now embraced in Canada has from early times been one of the world's greatest fur-producing countries. The Hudson's Bay Company discerned the commercial importance of the supply of fur available from the animals that swarmed wild through North America, but fur farming under domestic conditions is a comparatively new industry in Canada. The Canadian Commission on Conservation have a committee dealing with our resources in fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals, and the most unique of all the publications issued thus far, is the one edited by J. Walter Jones, B.S.A., entitled "Fur Farming in Canada." It will be popular and on its merits, deserves a wide circulation. Apart from direct monetary returns, the perpetuation of fur-bearing animals, is one of the splendid aspects of Canadian out-door life that will tend to promote the health and success of the Canadian people, just as it has of the rural English race.

The enquiries of the Commission last year disclosed many species besides foxes, viz., skunk, mink, raccoon, fisher, beaver and muskrat, reared on fur farms. The marten and otter are also being domesticated for their fur, and while the industry has been practised most extensively in the Maritime Provinces, it is developing rapidly in Quebec and Ontario, and isolated fur farms are found on Western farms. At the basis of the industry is the demand and prices paid for furs. The black and dark silver skins from P. E. Island foxes have rarely brought less than \$500 each, and frequently over \$2,000 at London auction sales, which in turn has accelerated this upward rise of the price of breeding stock to as much as \$25,000 a pair for the best quality. Corporations and partnerships with a total capitalization of many millions have been established for farming the silver fox. Last year, more than a thousand red and blue foxes were imported into the Maritime Provinces for breeding purposes, and other fur bearers are being experimented with. With the march of civilization