POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE TELEGRAPH'S NEW WALL CHART

very Family in the Province Will Want a Wall Chart.

the very latest map of the Maritime Provinces showing proposed route for the **Grand Trunk Pacific** through New ıswick.

35 Cents

to The Telegraph will bring one of these by return mail. ılar price $1.00.

WANTED.

TED—A second or third-class female ched for District No. 3½, Little St. Martins, to commence school at District rated poor. Apply to Her- W. Brown, Little Beach St. Martins, hn county, N. B. 4-6-4i-sw

WANTED—Reliable men in every cality throughout Canada to advertise troduce our goods, tacking up show- on trees, fences, bridges and all con- us places; distributing small adver- matter. Commission or salary; $960 or $80 a month and expenses, $3 per Steady employment to good reliable We lay out your work for you. No ence needed. Write for full particu- Salus Medical Co., London, Ontario. w-2i

NTED—First or second class teacher r School District No. 2, Wicklow. Ap- o School Secretary, D. C. Slipp, Wick-

LESMAN WANTED—At once to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." cial list of New and Hardy Specialties in ıla, Ornamental Shrubs and Roses. Liberal inducements. Pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Spring season's ıvass now starting. Write now for full rticulars. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 1-6-w-tf.

EN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise r goods, tacking up show cards on trees, nces, along roads and all conspicuous aces; also distributing small advertising atter. Salary $900 per year or $75 per month and expenses $3.50 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars, Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 12-10 1-yr-d-sow d&w.

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—Improved large white Yorkshire Pigs, bred from the leading herd of Canada. Also Berkshire. Terms moderate. For information write Mitton A. Smith, Hoyt Station, N. B. 4-15-2i-w

ROLLINS INDICATOR locates all minerals and buried treasures. Warranted as per circular or money refunded. Rollins Co., R. D. 5, Manchester, N. H. Send for circular. 4-8-4i-sw

FOR SALE—Six pure bred Ayrshire bulls, ranging in age from 5 months to two years, belonging to the estate of the late homas Roach, Sussex. Apply to Mrs. rah Roach, Elmview Farm, Sussex, N. B. x 232. 4-5-4i-w

R SALE AT A BARGAIN—Engine, boiler and safe. Leonard-Ball Engine, 12x13. 2 feet by 54 inches, 64.3 inch tubes. class condition. Also safe 32½ by 53½ inside, well fitted, and as good Satisfactory prices will be made plication to Maritime Nail Company, St. John, N. B. 4-1-tf.-w

E—At Westfield Centre, farm of s; 14 miles from St. John; good fine young orchard; near school, post office, station and wharf, location; home market. For particulars address, H. R. Willett, Westfield ings Co., N. B. 3-29-1mo-sw

are Post Cards 50 cards, all different Maritime views, full size, corner designs in colors, paid $1. P. D. Ayer & Co., Publishers. ton, New Brunswick.

MONEY TO LOAN.

H. PICKETT, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Canada Life Building, St. John., N. B. Money to Loan. Loans negotiated.

DEATHS

FREEZE—Suddenly, at Penobsquis, April 18, Matilda M., widow of the late Byron Freeze, aged fifty-six years.

LONGON—In this city, on April 17, Dorothy, youngest child of John and Jennie Longon, aged 11 months.

PARKS—At Rothesay, K. Co., April 17, Fanny J., widow of Thomas Parks, aged 82 years.

McDADE—On the 17th inst., at Milledgeville, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of William McDade, in the 75th year of her age, leaving a husband, two sons and one daughter.

DUNLOP—In this city, on the 19th inst., n, wife of the late James Dunlop, aged 85

LLIAMS—In this city, April 19, Honora, of Thomas Williams, aged 85 years, g two sons to mourn her loss.

LY—In this city, on the 20th inst., Kelly, a native of Golden Grove, aged s.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Tuesday, April 17.

Str St Croix, Thompson, Boston and Maine ports, mdse and pass. W G Lee.

S S Mount Temple, 6,661, Foresser, Antwerp, C P R, mdse and pass.

Sch Georgie E. 88, Wasson, New Bedford, J W McAlary, bal.

Sch Margaret G, 299, Knowlton—in for harbor.

Coastwise—Schs Edward Morse, 32, Calder, fishing; Alph B Parker, 46, Brooks, Freeport.

Wednesday, April 19.

Stmr Oruro, from West Indies.

Stmr Manchester Commerce, 3,444, Couch, from Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co, general.

Schr Stella Maud, 98, Barton, from New York, A W Adams, coal.

Coastwise—Schrs Eastern Light, 40, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; Effort, 63, Apt, from Annapolis.

Cleared.

Tuesday, April 17.

Sch Frank & Ira, Branscombe, Flushing (N Y), Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Bqetn Shawmut, Reicker, New York, J E Moore.

Sch Viola, Cole, City Island, f o, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Coastwise—Schs Shamrock, Laurence, Maitland; Economist, Parker, Hall's Harbor; Alma, Tufts, St Martins; Coral Leaf, Pettis, Port Greville; Dolphin, Sabean, St Martins; str Coban, McPhail, Louisbourg; schs Arlande, Outhouse, Tiverton; Souvenir, Robichaud, Meteghan; L M Ellis, Lent, Port Maitland.

Wednesday, April 19.

Schr Onward, Wasson, for City Island f o, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Schr Henry Miller, Miller, for New York, A Cushing & Co.

Schr Priscilla, Granville, for Greenwich, A Cushing & Co.

Coastwise—Schrs Emma T Storey, Gough, for St Martins; Ellihu Burrett, Spicer, for Windsor; Lennie and Edna, Outhouse, for Tiverton; Lavinie, LeBlanc, for Yarmouth; Mayfield, Merriam, for Port William.

Sailed.

Wednesday, April 19.

Stmr St Croix, Thompson, for Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, April 18—Ard, strs Sardinian, Glasgow and sailed for Boston; Manchester Commerce, Manchester; schs Caledonia, New York; Gladiator, Banks; str Pro Patria, St Pierre (Miq.)

Sld—Strs MacKay-Bennett (Br cable), for sea; Beta, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.

Halifax, April 19—Ard, bqe Glendovey, from New York; schr W R Huntley, from Philadelphia.

Sld—Stmrs Evangeline, Heeley, for London; Halifax, Ellis, for Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Runcorn, April 17—Sld, bqe Fristad, Dalhousie (N B.)

Kinsale, April 18—Passed, str Manxman, Portland for Bristol.

Barry, April 15—Sld, str Semanthia, Miramichi.

Lizard, April 18—Passed, str Pallanza, Hamburg for Halifax.

Glasgow, April 17—Ard, str Laurentian, Boston.

Moville, April 18—Ard, str Victorian, St John and Halifax for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Holy Head, April 18—Passed, str Vancouver, Portland (Me) for Liverpool.

Queenstown, April 18—Ard, str Oceanic, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Liverpool, April 18—Sld, str Sylvania, Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, April 18—Ard, strs Romanic, Mediterranean ports; Britannic, Louisbourg.

Sld—Strs Sicilian, Glasgow; Toronto, Hull (Eng) via New York;Ask (Dan), Kingston (Jam), Boston, Yarmouth; bqetn Argentina, Yarmouth.

Buenos Ayres, March 28—Sld, bqe Hillside, of Yarmouth (N S), New York.

Fredrickshald, April 12—Sld, bqe Franziska, New Richmond (P Q.)

Havre, April 15—Sld, bqe Annie Smith, Paspebiac (P Q.)

Vineyard Haven, April 18—Ard, sch Manuel R Cuza, St George for Saco.

Sld—Sch Georgie Pearl, Port Reading for St John.

Brunswick, April 18—Ard, bqetn Milton (of Liverpool, N S), New York.

Reedy Island, April 18—Passed down, str Volund, for Windsor (N S.)

Liverpool, April 18—Ard, stmr Vancouver, from Portland; 19th, stmrs Oceanic, from New York; Victorian, from St John and Halifax; Manxman, from Portland.

Queenstown, April 19—Ard, stmr Ivernia, from Boston for Liverpool.

London, April 19—Sld, stmr Hungarian, from Glasgow for Montreal.

Prawle Point, April 19—Passed, stmr Lake Michigan, from St John and Halifax for London and Antwerp.

Swansea, April 17—Sld, stmr Atbara, for Montreal.

THE FARM

An act respecting the sale of seeds has passed the house of commons, and will be presented to the senate today or tomorrow. It is called "The Seed Control Act, 1905,00 and goes into operation on the first day of September next. Sections 3, 4 and 10 read as follows:

An act respecting the inspection and sale of seeds.

(3) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, for the purpose of seeding, any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants unless they are free from any seeds of the following weeds: Wild mustard or charlock (Brassica sinaist rum, Boiss); tumbling mustard (Sisymbrium sinapistrum, Crantz); Hare's ear mustard (Coringia orientalis, Dumort); ball mustard (Neslia paniculata, L. Desev.); field pennycress, or stinkweed (Thalaspi arvense, L.); wild oats (Avena fatua, L., and Avena strigosa, Schreb.); bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis, L.); perennial sow-thistle (Sonchus arvensis, L.); ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, L.); great ragweed (Ambrosia trifolia, L.); purple cockle (Lychnis Githago, Lam.); cow cockle (Vaccaria Vaccaria, L. Briton) orange hawkweed or paint brush (Hieracium aurantiacum, L. and Hieracium prealtum, Vill.); ergot of rye (Claviceps purpurea, Tul.), unless each and every package, sack or bag or bag containing such seeds, or a label securely attached thereto, is marked in a plain and indelible manner—

(a) With the full name and address of the seller;

(b) With the name of the kind or kinds of seed;

(c) With the common name or names of the aforenamed weeds, the seeds of which are present in the seed sold or offered, exposed or had in the provision for sale.

The provisions contained in this section shall not apply to the sale of seed that is grown, sold and delivered by any farmer on his own premises, for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless the purchaser of the said seed obtains from the seller at the time of the sale thereof a certificate that the said seed is supplied to him subject to the provisions of this act.

(4) No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike or alfalfa mixture containing the said seeds, in or from any receptacle, package, sack or bag upon which is marked "No 1," or any other designation which represents such seeds as of first quality, unless they are free from the seeds of weeds mentioned in section 3 of this act, and are also free from the seeds of white cockle (Lychnis vespertina, Sibth.); night-flowering catchfly (Silene noctiflora, L.); false flax (Camelina sativa, Crantz); Canada thistle (Cnicus arvensis, Hoffm.); ox-eye raisy (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, L.); curled dock (Rumex Crispus, L.); blue weed (Echium vulgare, L.); ribgrass plantage (Lancelata, L.); chicory (Chicorium Intybus L.) and contain out of every one hundred seeds not less than ninety-nine seeds of the kind or kinds represented, or seeds of other useful and harmless grasses and clovers, of which ninety-nine seeds ninety-nine seeds must be germinable.

(10) Any person charged with the enforcement of this act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any seeds, receptacles, packages, sacks or bags of seeds, with respect to which he has reason to suspect or believe that any provision of this act is being violated, whether such seeds, receptacles, packages, sacks or bags of seeds are on the premises of the owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company, and may take any samples of the said seeds from any receptacle, package, sack or bag, for which samples the owner of the seed shall be paid in accordance with the amount of seed thus taken, and its current value; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination, or the taking of any such samples of seeds, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and costs are sooner paid.

The Study in Soil.

1. The basis of soil is fragments of rock.—As the earth cooled, the surface solidified into rock. The process of nature have been constantly at work in breaking up this rock and making it into soil.

2. Weathering is the great agency in making rocks into soil.—Rain, snow, ice, frost, have worn away the mountains and deposited the fragments as soil. Probably as much material has been worn away from the Alps as still remains and this material now forms much of the soil of Italy, Germany, France and Holland. Our own mountains and hills have worn away in like manner.

3. Weathering is still active—All exposed rocks are wearing away. Stones are growing smaller. The soil is pulverized by fall ploughing.

4. The particles of soil worn and transported by water.—Every stream carries away great quantities of soil and deposits it in the shallows and the bays. After every rain, the streams and ponds are muddy or roily. Observe the sediment or fine mud which remains when a "mud puddle" dries. 5. The smallest rivulet carries away tons of earth every year; and this earth is deposited somewhere, and some time it may perhaps, come into use again for the growing of plants. Many of our best and richest farm lands are the deposits of former streams and lakes. Such lands are fine and silt like. Most lowlands belong to this category; and even some of our higher lands are formed from deposits from water. The mixed and varied character of soils is largely due to the fact that they are the results of transportation from different places.

Observe the flat lands about lakes. These are almost any meal mixture and yet produce firm bacon, illustrating the advantage of exercise in the production of a firm carcase.

Testing Seed Corn.

For three years the farmers of the corn-growing districts of Canada have been suffering considerable inconvenience and no small financial loss because of the low germinating qualities of their seed corn. In the warmer sections the dent varities can be matured, but in the more northerly dairy districts, where corn is badly needed for ensilage, the flint varieties alone can be used. A large proportion of our seed corn comes from the United States, and is usually grown a hundred miles or so farther south than it is planted in Canada. Owing to various causes our seed corn is not of good quality, and has shown a distinct lowering of vitality. It is not true to name nor true to type, and, worst of all, will not germinate. Thousands of corn-growers planted their fields in 1903 and 1904 at least twice, and in some cases three times, and even then did not get a fair crop. In spite of this drawback, in 1902 there were 371,959 acres of corn for husking purposes, yielding 55.1 bushels per acre, and 209,859 acres for ensilage and fodder, yielding 12.44 tons per acre grown in Ontario alone. The value of this crop approximated $13,500,000. In 1903 over 378,900 acres for husking and 209,727 for ensilage were planted; the former gave 77.3 bushels per acre and the latter 12.23 tons. The value of the total crop was $15,936,030. If the year 1904 gave a corresponding increase of nearly two and one-half million, the corn crop for Ontario is now worth annually about $17,000,000. Quebec province has an extensive corn-growing district. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island are all corn-growers to a greater or lesser extent, and are deeply interested in this crop. The quality and quantity of the seed corn supply become, therefore, of vital importance to the country. Over 2,500,000 tons of ensilage were put into Ontario silos in 1902, and no doubt a similar quantity in 1904. This vast quantity of excellent fodder helped to feed the dairy cows and fatten the beef animals of the country. Thus dairymen and feeders are interested in a good corn crop.

Our seed corn was defective in germinating qualities in 1902, 1903 and in 1904. It promises to be even worse this year. We cannot get away from the uncomfortable fact that without seed corn there will be no corn crop; without a corn crop our Canadian farmers will lose at least $25,000,000 in one year. When the corn fails catch crops may be sown, but the loss will still be enormous. It is high time that our farmers were beginning to think about this matter. If they cannot get good seed corn, then they should sow more oats, more peas and oats, more oats and barley and other crops to take the place of the corn. Time for spring seeding is rapidly approaching and the testing of the seed corn cannot be delayed.

Where farmers have saved their seed corn they should test it at once. If they are buying they should buy in the ear and then test every ear. No one can tell what proportion of an ear of corn will germinate by merely looking at it. A good plan is to prepare a shallow box about three feet square—as many boxes may be made and used as you have room for—in this put a layer about one inch deep of clean sand. Next select your corn ears and attach a numbered tag to each. Lay out your ears in a row, with the numbers running consecutively. From each ear take six kernels, one from near the base, one from the middle and one from near the top on one side of the ear, then do the same from the opposite side. This will give you a fair sample. Do not mix the kernels, but keep them separate and in lots corresponding to the numbers of their respective ears. Now take a piece of ordinary cotton large enough to fit in the box, lay this out into squares, say, ten or twelve each way. Number each square and in it put the kernels taken from the ear of corn of the same number. When the spaces are filled put another piece of cloth over the whole thing. Dampen the cloths and sand with water and keep in a moderately warm place for ten days. You will soon know what individual ears of your selected seed will grow and those that are of second quality or useless. Every ear should be tested in this way. The box, sand and cotton are very cheap, the trouble in making the test is but trifling, while the results are of the greatest moment. W. J. B.

How to Make a Small Flock Pay.

We are practical, all-round farmers, not poultry fanciers; but in the past ten years have kept a flock of hens numbering from fifteen to twenty, and this number has usually brought us a net income of one dollar each. We have tried many of the leading breeds, and while some are better than others in producing eggs, we have found a few general rules imperative in the care of our flock to make it one of the paying factors of the farm.

We have a moderately warm hen house, but it is not fitted up with the modern poultry arrangements. It has, however, good roosts, convenient nest boxes in which clean straw is placed. A good sized dust box filled with fine road dust; which is one of the best insecticides I know of; and the hens take with meal feeding. Maize, of course, is one of the chief factors in the production of soft bacon, and it requires to be used with discretion, and even in bacon-producing in Canada it is looked upon somewhat askance, because of the tendency to feed too much of it to the detriment of the pig. Curiously enough, beans have been found in the course of experiments to give similar results to maize, and for that account maize and beans must be bracketed together as food for pigs which requires to be used in combination rather than alone.

Another cause of soft bacon is that a pig is fed to a too over-ripe before marketing, as, for instance, a sheep at a fat stock show; he may handle well at one show and handle soft at another; his period of ripeness is past. Yet another reason, of course, is unsuitableness. Unthrifty pigs at any time are very hard to market in a fit condition.

Conversely, the production of firm bacon leads to gratifying results from a pecuniary point of view. Such subsidiary foods as skim milk, whey, roots and green stuffs are all of use in conjunction with meals. Just as it is almost impossible to properly finish a pig with meals alone, so it is impossible to get that finish upon him through the exclusive use of green foods and roots. One of the most important factors in securing a firm carcase of bacon, apart from the judicious blending of the food, is exercise. It is not advisable to allow unlimited exercise when fattening, but such as the pig may secure in a little yard in front of the pen is quite sufficient to give the carcase that tone which bacon curers like. Experiments have shown that pigs which have run out until they were five score pounds in store condition may be finished on an allowance of meals,