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wind-swept, treeless prairie that shelter belts are the first consideration, and as such are entitled to the premier position.

TREES SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTATIONS AND WIND BREAKS.

Manitoba maple, box elder or ash-leaved maple (Acer negundo).

Soft maple (Acer dasycarpum), for South-eastern Manitoba only, and only northern-grown stock recommended.

Birch, native variety, paper or canoe birch (Betula papyrifera).

Green ash, native variety (Fraxinus lanceolata). Balsam poplar or balm of Gilead (Populus balsamifera).

Aspen poplar, or common white poplar (Populus tremuloides).

Russian poplar (Populus petrovski, Populus certinensis, Populus wobstriga)—Hardy, but especially adapted to light soils, but after ten years likely to rot on heavy soils; should not be pruned.

Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)—Hardy everywhere, but specially adapted to deep moist soils, but subject to rust in a few localities.

Willows—White willow (Salix alba). Sharp-leaved willow (Salix dahurica or Salix acutifolia). Voronesh or golden willow (Salix voronesh). Russian laurel leaf willow (Salix laurifolia). The French laurel leaf willow is also

Basswood—Native grown stock only (Tilia Americana), recommended for Red River valley, with Brandon for the western limit; adapted to deep, moist soils.

Elm—Native form (Ulmus Americana).

Oak—Scrub oak (Quercus macrocarpa), Southern Manitoba.

Evergreens and conifers—Balsam fir (Abies balsamea), adapted for Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.

Pines—Native (Pinus divaricata), also known as jack pine or northern scrub pine, and (Pinus murrayana). Scotch pine (Pinus Sylvestris). Riga pine (Pinus Sylvestris Rigaensis)—a variety introduced from the forests near Riga, Russia, and found to be a somewhat hardier form of the Scotch pine. Swiss stone pine (Pinus cembra)—A hardy form introduced from the mountain regions of Central Europe, the above being a Swiss variety.

Spruces—white spruce (Picea alba). Colorado or Rocky Mountain blue spruce (Picea pungens).

White cedar or arbor vitae (Thuja occidentalis). Larch or tamarack (Larix laricina).

Several of the trees in the above list are suitable also for ornamental purposes, especially the laurel and golden willows, and all the conifers. The tamarack, though a conifer, is a deciduous tree. Grown where it is not crowded, it makes a handsome tree, its soft, silky foliage giving it a very ornamental appearance. For street or avenue planting, the native white elm is the most desirable. The Manitoba maple and (where it will thrive) the basswood are also useful for street trees. The poplars are useful mainly on account

of their great hardiness and rapid growth. In other respects they are not, as a class, desirable trees to plant very extensively.

In planting trees, regard should be had to the nature of the soil. Ash, elm, cottonwood, willows and tamarack will grow on low, wet land. Tamarack is particularly valuable for this class of land and will thrive even where there is some alkali in the soil. The Russian poplars, white spruce, and pine, will thrive on sandy or gravelly soil. The conifers, except the tamarack, do not succeed so well on heavy soil. The trees that thrive on wet soil should not be selected for very dry land.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The mining town of Cobalt, Ontario, has been incorporated.

The Alberta legislature will meet on Jan. 24, as will also the Ontario House.

The Manitoba Liberal executive has declared for government ownership of telephones.

The London Mail says that Hon. James Bryce will have an able Canadian adviser at Washington when he becomes Ambassador.

January 19 will be nomination day for British Columbia provincial elections, and the voting will take place on the second of February.

A new department added to the faculty of Toronto University is that of education, of which Dr. William Pakenham has been appointed the first dean.

It is reported that the Ontario government has been offered by an American syndicate \$40,000,000 for an area of about seventy square miles of Cobalt lands.

Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, who has been dangerously ill of pneumonia, is believed to have passed the crisis in the disease and to be on the way to recovery.

The Canadian Commercial Travellers association of Toronto has suggested that travellers be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections by registered letter to the returning officer of the constituency in which he has the vote.

Events of the Week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Great Britain, France and Italy have signed an agreement to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia.

An outbreak of Yaqui Indians is reported from Mexico, resulting in the death of at least eight Mexican and several Americans.

The Indian national congress, meeting in Calcutta, pleads for self government in India, and protests against the increase in military expenditure.

An appeal has been made to President Roosevelt by prominent American citizens to join with the other powers in correcting the abuses allowed by King Leopold of Belgium in the Congo Free State.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who surrendered the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, has been court-martialed and condemned to death. It is expected the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment.

The whole of central Europe is suffering from the effects of a terrible storm. Heavy snow, violent gales and even thunderstorms have prevailed. Great Britain is almost paralyzed. A serious railroad accident was one of the results in Scotland where sixteen people lost their lives.

James Bryce, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed to the position of ambassador to Washington left vacant by the retirement of Sir Mortimer Durand.

Fuel is so scarce in North Dakota that Senator McCumber has asked to have troops employed to force the railroads to haul fuel.

A desperate but unsuccessful attempt has been made upon the life of Admiral Doubasoff, former governor of Moscow. Both bomb and bullet were employed.

The illness of Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, has resulted in a complete loss of memory, his mind being a blank in regard to past events.

CANADIAN.

John Johnston was the fortunate man who shot the black fox which has been seen so often in the neighborhood of Elgin, Man.

A. Ferguson of Suthwyn, Man; lost his fine barn as well as horses and cattle.

Five thousand horses and mules were burned in a big livery stable in Atlanta, Ga.

Carberry is feeling the fuel famine. Some mills have closed down, other buildings have a very little wood.

Status of Private Detectives.

The fatal conflict at Buckingham has raised the question of the status of private detectives in Quebec, and as it is a question that may at any time become a question of vital importance in any of the provinces all doubts should be set at rest by the people's representatives. It should be made clear, by legislation if necessary, that private detectives have no standing whatever. It should be made clear that they are amenable to laws regarding the carrying of concealed weapons, laws regarding trespass, laws regarding assault, and laws regarding the absence of visible means of support. The Dominion cannot afford to permit the development of irresponsible armed forces available for hire by those who want their services. The mischief and even bloodshed resulting from the operations of such forces across the line is a warning that should not go unheeded.

We proclaimed the supremacy of law in this country and the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace and protect life and property when we disarmed every private citizen. No man has legal authority to carry weapons for his own protection, it being assumed that the constituted authority is capable of affording all the protection necessary. It would be destructive of this best of all safeguards against violence if we were to allow a private, irresponsible organization the power to become a menace to the personal safety of the public by standing armed and ready for employment by private citizens and corporations. It is an established principle of British law that an officer is not excused for an illegal act by virtue of his authority or instructions. This certainly leaves no room for immunity for private detective forces.

The preservation of peace and the protection of life and property are the primary and most important duties of Government. They cannot be relegated to private citizens without courting aggression and conflict. Neither citizen nor corporation can safely be trusted with any such authority. And where the danger is likely to develop the law should be strained, if necessary, to put down every attempt at the organization of private armed forces. If the civil authority is inadequate it should be strengthened, but its functions should never be relegated to individuals.



STRAWBERRY PATCH AT WOODY RIVER, MAN. Property of J. H. Monsees.