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usual. All along the north shore of Lake Ontario, on account of the drouth, the "drop" has been very heavy. The same is true in Eastern Ontario, though a fair crop of Fameuse, McIntosh and Alexander will be harvested. Winter apples are a failure in Perth, Wellington, Waterloo and Simcoe. Apples have fallen badly in South-Western Quebec, and the crop will be below the average. In New Brunswick the crop will be rather light, and there is no improvement for the apple crop in Nova Scotia. In the Annapolis, Cornwallis and Gaspereau Valleys the crop will be very light. In Hants and Eastern King's the prospect is better; along the South Mountain there is prospect for half a crop. It is probable that the apple export from Nova Scotia will be less than half of last season. British Columbia will have a large crop of both early and late apples.

Pears.—In the Niagara district and the Georgian Bay district these are a fair crop. Elsewhere in Ontario the crop is light to medium, as is also the case in Nova Scotia. British Columbia will have a good crop, especially of Bartlett's.

Plums.—Plums are lighter than usual in Ontario, being a light to medium crop, and unevenly characterizes the yield. British Columbia will have a large crop, especially of Bradshaw and Italian prunes, though the sample may be small, on account of the hot weather.

Peaches.—Peaches will be a good crop in the Niagara district, though not quite as heavy as last season. Apricots and early peaches are a good crop in British Columbia.

Grapes.—The vineyards are looking healthy in the Niagara district. Young vineyards are well loaded, but in the old ones the crop will be less than last year. Red grapes, in many sections, are a full crop.

**Destructive Insects and Pests Act.**

The following additional regulation, under the above Act, was ordered by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, at Ottawa, on July 27th, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

Section 131.—All nursery stock originating in Japan, or in any of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—six of the United States of America—shall, after fumigation, be subject to inspection, as provided by Section 6 of these regulations.

- This regulation has been issued to prevent: 1. The introduction of the Brown-tail and Gipsy moths from those States in which they have been found and are spreading. 2. The introduction of injurious insects from Japan.

In certain of the New England States nurseries are, in regions, seriously infested with the Brown-tail and Gipsy moths, and this inspection, in addition to fumigation for San Jose scale, is necessary to insure the absence of nests of the Brown-tailed moth or egg masses of the Gipsy moth, both of which have been found on New England nursery stock.

Already a number of injurious insects have been found on Japanese stock, and the introduction and establishment of some of these might prove to be as serious as the introduction of the San Jose scale from the East. A number of insects occurring in Japan, including the apple and pear borers (Layena herellera Dup., and Nephopteryx rubizonella Rag.), have established themselves on the Pacific coast, and other have been found which might readily do so.

Prince Edward County, Ont., which has been constructing a number of excellent macadamized main roads in the past few years, proposes to prosecute still further the work of improvement. A Provincial Order-in-Council has been put through, authorizing the county to expend \$50,000 additional, one-third of which will be contributed by the Province.

**GOSSIP.**

Volume 71, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, has been issued from the press and a copy has, by courtesy of the Secretary and editor, John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill., been received at this office. The volume contains 655 pages, and the pedigrees of bulls numbering from 307001 to 316000, and of females from 4 001 to 58000, a total of 19,998 entries.

**HACKNEYS FOR SALE.**

Those interested in obtaining some well-bred Hackneys, will find the lot offered elsewhere in this issue by Gill & Askin, of Cooksville, Ontario, a very attractive group. These are all home bred, every one of them having been raised under Mr. Assin's own supervision, and from one excellent foundation mare. They are from such excellent sires as Warwick Model, Robin's Duplex, and Spirit Rockell. They have never been

pampered, worked nor shown, and are now being offered for the first time to the public. This is an attractive opportunity, and the man who wishes to make a good beginning should make careful inquiry regarding this stock.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont., sending a change of advertisement, mentions the following sales of Shorthorns since March 1st, which has been the best demand for bulls they have had in years: To W. S. Besweith-riek, Bender, Sask., one good yearling Cruickshank Orange Blossom bull, from imported sire and dam; to Purves Thomson, Purves, Man., Broadmind (imp.), an extra good Broadhooks bull of show-yard type; to J. A. Caldwell, Gilchrist, Ont., the good imported bull, Newton Ideal, half-brother to our herd bull, Bandsman, and to Bandmaster, first at the Royal Show, England; to Skinner Bros., Rutherford, Ont., the imported Roan Lady bull, Favourite Character, a very promising herd-header;

to Albert Purves, Craigvale, Ont., Imp. Redstart, our stock bull for the past two years; he has proved himself an extra sire, his get winning at Toronto; to Michael Clarke, Jockvale, Ont., one good yearling bull; to the Megantic Agricultural Society, Campbell's Corners, Que., three deep-bodied, heavy-boned bulls, all by Lord Roseberry (imp.); to Peter Smart, Vesta, Ont., a thick bull calf, by Redstart; to G. L. Jarvis, Paris, Ont., Beauty's Ideal, a very stylish bull calf; to Jas. Manderville, Tyrrell, Ont., Roan Roseberry, a good thick yearling bull, by Lord Roseberry (imp.); to T. E. Post, Postville, Ont., Dalmeny Ruler, a nice red yearling bull, by Redstart. Have 15 nice bull calves coming on for the winter trade.

N. Dymont, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, whose address has heretofore been Clappison's Corners, Ont., has had it changed to Rural Route No. 2, Hamilton, Ont., and writes regarding the milk-production

of some of his cows. Fless Morton has given 9,000 lbs. in 6 months; Nellie Gray, 50 lbs. per day for five months; Queenie, milk-test winner, 30 lbs. per day; Beauty, winner in milk test with second calf, in eight months has given nearly 1,000 lbs. more than necessary to qualify in Record of Performance. These all have bull calves, sired by Milk Record (imp.), which should prove sires of Record-of-Performance cows.

Most of the benchlike political noise in this country is due to an attempt of the fools to educate the wise men.

**MARKETS.**

**British Cattle Markets.** London.—Canadian cattle quoted steady, at 14c. to 15c. per lb. Liverpool.—Canadian steers, from 14c. to 14½c., and cullin' bullocks, from 12½c. to 13½c. per lb.

**Enumeration of Census Values.**

The farm and urban values of the census of 1911 will be enumerated under the date of 1st June. They will include the real-estate and live-stock values of each enumeration district at that date; of the live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910; of the dairy products consumed at home, sent to the factories, or sold, and of the animals slaughtered on the farm in the same year, together with value of other products of the farm.

Land and buildings, and farm implements and machinery owned by every person in the enumeration district, will be recorded separately for values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if leased in that year. Values will be taken for orchard fruits, small fruits and vegetables, separately, for 1910; but values of horses, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees will be taken separately for 1911, at the date of the census.

The values of live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910 will include horses, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and hives of bees; and of nursery stock, which means fruit and ornamental trees grown for transplanting into orchards, gardens and parks.

Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, homemade butter, and homemade cheese.

Animals slaughtered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food.

The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910; and wool, maple sugar and maple syrup for 1911.

The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work for hire on the farm, and the total amount paid for hire, including allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in Schedule No. 1.

In addition to the foregoing inquiries of values, a question is asked for the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments, or mines owned in Canada in 1911, which are outside of the enumerator's district.

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

**Breed-study Contest.**

The contest is growing. Thirty-three replies were received, coming from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Let us have a hundred replies in response to the query appearing this week. Out of the thirty-three replies received this week, none were correct, though the reasons were good, and some of the guesses were close. Sixteen put the horse as a Hackney, seven a French Coach, six a German Coach, one a Morgan, one a Saddle, one a Cleveland Bay, and one a Thoroughbred.

The picture was that of Carmon 32917, a registered Standard-bred (or American Trotter) horse. The picture was taken when he was 12 years old. This horse is now at the head of the Government Breeding Stud, located at the Colorado Experiment Station, in which work the United States Government is seeking to evolve, by judicious mating and selection, an American heavy-harness type of horse from the blood represented in the American Trotter and Saddle horse breeds.

Carmon has had quite a career as a heavy-harness show horse, himself being one of the lead horses in Sir Thomas Lawson's four-in-hand team, once famous in American Heavy-harness Horse Shows. He was then known as Glorious Thundercloud. In type, he is not of the Standard-bred road-

ster conformation, but is of a type found in the roadster breed, and which the United States Government wish to establish and perpetuate. There is much reason for guessing him as belonging to one of the Coach breeds; however, his lightness of barrel and fineness of bone are earmarks of the breed to which he belongs, that do not usually appear in the Hackney or Coach breeds.

**THE NEXT ONE.**

This week we offer you the picture of a pure-bred cow, and assure our contestants that she is thoroughly typical of the breed to which she belongs; so, if you do not recognize the breed, get busy with your books. As hinted, there is a one-dollar book for the first and best correct answer reaching us, but reasons for the answer, as well as the correctness and the earliness of its arrival here, are considered. We cannot consider answers which reach us after noon, Monday, August 22nd, at which time this week's contest is closed.

**How Tuberculosis is Introduced Among Cows.**

A Wisconsin dairy herd of 46 head, all appearing healthy, were sold to divide the interest of landlord and tenant, says Dr. H. L. Russell, Dean of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, the former retaining 18 head of what he thought the most valuable animals, and then buying three. The herd was dispersed to twelve persons, eleven of whom thus introduced tuberculosis into their herds, for thirty-two of these cows were found to be infected, the tuberculin tests being given by State Veterinarian E. D. Roberts. Some of these animals showed any outward appearance of the disease, and no one suspected its presence at the time of the sale. The post-mortem examinations showed it had made only slight headway. However, it had begun to spread in the five months following the sale. Its accidental discovery was most timely to prevent the spread of infection from the twelve centers.

And this is the story of how it happens right along. We didn't have tuberculosis a generation ago, because we were not buying from the outside. We have been seeding the disease by the interchange of stock. In the early stages it was spread by the pure-bred stuff. One herd had spread tuberculosis to sixteen other herds in four States. One man lost \$3,000. The public auction has been a still more potent factor than private sales in thus spreading death and destruction, until now our grade herds are in worse condition than pure-bred cattle.

Out of 363 diseased herds found in Wisconsin tests, 263 herds, or more than 72 per cent., had acquired the disease by purchase. What more positive proof could one want of the spread of tuberculosis through the interchange of animals from herd to herd?

When a man buys a tuberculous animal, he could better afford to take it out and knock it on the head than to take it into his herd and let it spread the disease.

The practical lesson growing out of the knowledge is, never buy cattle to take into a herd unless they are subjected to the tuberculin test.

**Good Crops in New Ontario.**

Reports from agents on the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway announce that the farmers of the Liskowad district will have a good harvest this year. The hay crop is very large. For the first time in the history of the district hay will be shipped out instead of being imported. Similar favorable reports of the hay, grain and vegetable crops in the Finghart and Charlton districts have also been received.