



On the Cod Banks of the Atlantic.

From a painting by R. F. Gagen. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.

Sons of the Sea.

I was born for deep-sea faring,
I was bred to put to sea;
Stories of my father's daring
Filled me at my mother's knee.

I was sired among the surges;
I was cubbed beside the foam;
All my heart is in its verges,
And the sea-wind is my home.

All my boyhood, from far vernal
Bournes of being came to me,
Dream-like, plangent and eternal
Memories of the plunging seas.
—Bliss Carman.

Millfeeds Must be Free from Noxious Weed Seeds.

Herewith I attach copy of memorandum issued by the Department of Inland Revenue, which contains an amendment to the order of His Excellency in Council, establishing standards of quality for grain products. Following is the memorandum:

"Under the authority of an Order of His Excellency in Council, bearing date the first day of May instant, paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the Order-in-Council of the 29th October, 1910, establishing standards of quality for grain products, have been cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"13. Bran is a product of the milling of wheat or other grain, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent. of proteids, not less than three (3) per cent. of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"14. Shorts or middlings is the coarser material sifted out from the products of a second treatment of the grain by crushing the coarsely-ground material that is sifted out from the bran after the first grinding; and contains not less than fifteen (15) per cent. of proteids, not less than four (4) per cent. of fat, not more than eight (8) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"15. Chop-feed is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent. of proteids, not less than two (2) per cent. of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"These amended standards will come into force on the seventh day of June, proximo."

The amendments are embodied in the words, "and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under the Seed Control Act," as appended to clauses 13, 14 and 15.

The amendments are in accordance with the recommendations made by the Seed Commissioner, and are based on the results of investigation work conducted over a period of three years. During the early spring months, while engaged in the work of seed inspection, the official inspectors collected samples of bran, shorts, crushed or ground feed and feed oats from lots offered for sale in the retail trade. The samples taken represented feeding stuffs manufactured and sold to the trade by wholesale distributors in all parts of Canada. The average number of weed seeds per pound of feeding stuffs found in the samples collected in the spring of 1910 were as follows:

For bran, shorts and middlings.....	246
For crushed grains	677
For ground meals of various sorts.....	1,802
For feed oats (unground)	4,022

The whole weed seeds found in the samples tested included more than fifty species of plants that are commonly troublesome as weeds. It is definitely known that when consumed by farm stock (even to a limited extent, by sheep and poultry), a proportion of such weed seeds pass into the farmyard manure with the vitality unimpaired. The kinds of impurities found in most of the samples procured in Eastern Canada make clear that they originated in the cereal crops of the Prairie Provinces. Investigations at Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg reveal the fact that about 1,500,000 bushels of screenings and refuse were last year cleaned out of the wheat and barley at the terminal elevators. Of this amount, only 51 carloads were distributed in Canada, of which number only three carloads were shipped east of Montreal.

The cheaper grades of oats are not cleaned at the terminal elevators. Practically all exporting countries market their feed oats in an uncleaned condition. The cost of cleaning them, plus the waste, is greater than the increased market value. Western Canada feed oats are the cheapest horse feed available in Central Canada, and large quantities of them are fed, unground, in cities and towns, particularly in Ontario. The cheapest grades are blended with screenings or other coarse grains, then crushed and ground, and retailed for cattle or hog feed.

To destroy all the weed seeds in feed oats and screenings, they would have to be ground quite as fine as shorts, and the product, especially for cattle, is less acceptable to the feeder than the coarser ground meals. A great deal of the ground feed in Ontario is now prepared in small custom choppers. During the slack season, the owner, who is commonly the operator of the chopper, buys feed oats and screenings in single car lots, and from them prepares stock feeds for sale. These steel-plate choppers are not able to destroy all the weed seeds.

Flour mills are equipped with machinery for cleaning wheat before milling it. The cleanings thus removed are, as a rule, crushed and mixed with other mill offal. The mill sweepings are usually mixed with the bran or mill feeds. The process of crushing in many small flour mills is not sufficient to destroy the vitality of the small

er weed seeds. The large flour mills do not mix the cleanings with their bran and shorts.

Complaints from agricultural organizations and farmers respecting weed seeds in feeding stuffs have arisen principally within the Province of Ontario, which Province, on account of its live-stock interests, is, much more than any other Province, sharing in the evils, as well as the benefits, that accrue from cheap feeding stuffs that naturally accumulate in the large terminal elevators surrounding the Inland Lakes. The regulations now in force will serve to protect farmers who want to protect themselves from purchasing feeding stuffs badly contaminated with weed seeds, and thus unwittingly distributing noxious weed seeds on their land. The presence of weed seeds in unground grain is not difficult to detect.

GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Com.

THE DAIRY.

American Holstein Association. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 26th annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 7th. The reports of the officers of the various branches reveal a remarkable growth in membership, in registration, and in records of performance. The meeting was the largest in personal attendance ever held, members being present from twenty States and Canada. President Chas. W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., in his address, said the report of the committee on proxies showed 1,698 present by proxy, and 365 personally. Accessions to the membership during the year were 955, and the total membership is 4,280, having nearly doubled in the last two years. Appropriations during the year for prizes at fairs and dairy shows were \$5,500; for prizes for butter records made under the Advanced Registry System, \$10,000, and for the work of the literary committee, \$15,000 (increased from \$10,000).

In regard to the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as to whether this Association shall give full recognition to the herd records of the Canadian Association, it was voted that a committee of three, including the president, be appointed to investigate and confer with the committee of the Canadian Association, Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, D. C. Flatt, and James Rettie. Regarding the suggestion that this Association recognize the Canadian Herdbook, the president said: "While I recognize that there may be differences of opinion, I find myself restricted by no hesitation in declaring to you in the most unqualified manner that I believe some method should be adopted to place these cattle across the line on a par with our own. American buyers have taken seventy-two Holstein cattle from Canada the past year, but before those cattle can be recorded in our Herdbook, each of their ancestors must be recorded, involving an expense often reaching from \$30 to \$100. The placing of the 72 head on our Records involved the registration of 366 others to make them eligible. We can well afford to throw down the dividing line and allow our cattle to flow over into that section, and, having been nurtured, fed and developed, their progeny will drift back into this territory. The demand for Holstein-Friesian cattle, as I have previously said, is such as to exceed, by a very large percentage, the possible production or supply. We therefore owe it to ourselves, from a financial standpoint, and we owe it to our neighbors from a reciprocal standpoint, to indulge in some such legislation."

The secretary's report shows that the total receipts of the office for the year were \$103,444.20, of which \$77,985.75 was for registration fees, and \$22,475 for membership.

Soiling the Dairy Cow.

From this time on, during the summer, the pasture is likely to become scarcer and drier, and not so palatable to the farm stock. The dairy cow, in order to pay the highest returns for feed consumed, requires to be fed to her capacity on a well-balanced ration at all times. Many dairy farmers do not realize this, and allow their cattle to fall off in yield of milk because of lack of sufficient food. As soon as the flush of the grass season is over, the dairy cow will require some extra feed in order to keep up her milk flow, and this can well be supplied by feeding a soiling crop. There are many crops which can be used for soiling purposes, but the two perhaps most favored are alfalfa and corn. Of course, peas and oats make a very good crop for this purpose, and it is always advisable to have a variety of crops, so that if one fails, its place can be filled by another without any serious loss.

Alfalfa contains a high percentage of protein, and is a very valuable constituent of the dairy cow's ration, because of the richness of milk in this substance. For this reason alone, alfalfa is a valuable crop. Besides being rich in protein,