# INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

## GENERAL

### CROP ROTATION

#### Value on the Farm of Great Importance—Reasons for Adopting.

The aim of every farmer should be to produce as large crops at as low cost as possible, while at the same time increasing the crop producing powers of his farm. Crop returns depend upon two things: Soil and soil management.

The soil is the medium in which the roots of every crop live from seed sowing to harvest. The soil is likewise the source or rather the storage room for plant food. Crop returns depend to some extent upon the character of the soil, but more largely upon the handling of that soil previous to seeding, and, in the case of certain crops, to its management during the growing season.

Different crops have different requirements as to plant food; some, as for instance roots and forage crops,require large quantities of readily available food suitable for the production of root, stem and leaf. Other crops, such as cereals or grain *crops, will* do with less readily available *plant food,* suitable for root, stem and leaf production, but need a proportionately greater supply of such plant food, or such elements, as enter into the composition and are necessary for the development of large quantities of seed, be this seed oats, barley, wheat or any other grain.

All crops when harvested leave behind them in the soil or on the surface thereof greater or lesser quantities of vegetable matter, such as roots, bits of stems, leaves, etc. The residues from crops such as potatoes, roots, corn and cereals are very small, in fact negligible, so far as they are likely to exert any influence upon the fertility or the physical condition of the soil in succeeding years. Certain other crops, however, such as pasture, sod, timothy hay, alfalfa and clovers, leave as residues large quantities of vegetable matter in the form of roots and stubble, and these residual substances on being buried, or mixed with the surface soil, break down and have a very appreciable effect upon both the physical condition and the fertility or plant food content of the soil.

Crop returns depend very largely upon the physical condition, that is, upon the friability and fineness, upon the firmness and moisture-containing powers of the soil, as well as upon the supply of plant food contained. The physical condition of a soil depends to a very large extent upon residues left by recently grown crops. Crop residues when breaking down or decaying form humus, the most important of all the various elements entering into the make-up or composition of any surface soil. Soils rich in humus and at the same time in good physical condition are likely to give large returns in the way of root, leaf and stem, whatever the crop grows. Soils from which some part of the humus has been removed, that is utilized, or which are more solid and firmly packed, seem better fitted for the production of plant seeds or grain.

Farmers in Canada require to grow some crops likely to give profitable returns in the form of seeds, that is, grain crops. At the same time they need large quantities of forage, that is, such crops as yield rough feed suitable for live stock must be grown, for instance, clover, timothy, roots and corn for ensilage.

Clover or pasture sods, when turned under, leave the soil in most excellent condition for the production of forage crops, such as roots and corn. Soils which have been occupied by roots or corn have lost by the end of the season a considerable proportion of the humus they contained at seeding time. They are, however, compacted and in most excellent shape for growing grain. The grain crops grown upon fields which have been under some hoed crop the previous year are likely to give large yields of seed with a comparatively small proportion of straw, the ideal condition for most profitable returns.

It is evident, therefore, that each crop affects the condition of the soil in its own peculiar way, and that the condition in which a soil finds itself, after having borne a certain crop, is nearly always the condition best suited for the production of some other crop.

Having observed the peculiarities of crops as to food requirements, conditions of growth and residual effects upon the soil, it is evident that it should be possible to work out a succession of crops where the soil condition after each would be such as best suited the growth of the next. Arranging crops in this way is called "Rotation of Crops."

Rotation of Crops.—Rotation of crops means the following of one crop with another in a regular and ever recurring or repeated succession. Rotation comes from the word "rotare," meaning "to turn round," hence a rotation might possibly include only two crops, as for instance, hay and grain alternately for a long period of time. Generally speaking, however, a longer rotation, that is a succession of crops including a greater diversity, is meant when one uses the term rotation.

As rotations possible in eastern Canada, and as rotations likely to give satisfactory results, I might mention the following:

"A."—Two year rotation—Grain—hay.

"B."—Three year rotation—Grain—hay—hay or pasture.

"C."—Three year rotation—Hoed crop—grain—hay.

"D."—Four year rotation—Hoed crop—grain—hay or pasture—hay or pasture.

"E."—Five year rotation—Hoed crop—grain—hay—grain—hay or pasture.

"F."—Five year rotation—Hoed crop—grain—hay—pasture—grain.

"G."—Six year rotation—Hoed crop—grain—grain—hay—hay or pasture—pasture.

Rotation "A," that is the two year rotation:

First year—grain, seeded down 10 lbs. red clover, 6 lbs. timothy per acre. Second year—hay, followed again by grain, is one that might be adopted on a stock farm where the area of arable land was limited and where it was considered impossible to grow hoed crops to any large extent. It is, however, not quite what might be called a practical sort of rotation, and its use could be recommended only under very exceptional conditions.

Rotation "B," of three years' duration, is one much better suited than rotation "A" for the farmer who cannot, on account of the character of his land, or who does not care for some other reason to grow any considerable area of roots, or other hoed crop. This rotation:

First year—grain, seeded down with 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike and 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Second year—timothy or pasture, will provide a large quantity of forage and at the same time do much toward building up or improving the soil on the farm. On a 100-acre farm in Ontario on which this rotation was used for six years, the crop producing powers of the soil were practically doubled, and in this particular case very little barnyard manure was used.

Rotation "C," of three years' duration:

First year—hoed crop; followed by second year—grain, seeded down with clover and timothy, say 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike and 6 lbs. timothy per acre. Third year—hay or pasture, is a rotation likely to give very large returns in the way of crop produced and net profit per acre. It is a rotation peculiarly well fitted for certain districts in eastern Canada, where farms usually include considerable areas of rough land fit for pasture, but not available for crop production. On such farms, the division of the arable land into three equal or nearly equal areas and the following thereon of the rotation described, will enable the farmer to carry a much larger number of cattle and will insure his getting much bigger returns than where a longer rotation is followed and a relatively smaller proportion of the arable land given over to the production of forage crops such as corn, roots and clover hay. On the Experimental Farm, Ottawa ,this rotation has proven to be by much the most profitable of all rotations tried.

Rotation "D," a four year rotation, including:

First year—hoed crop; followed by second year—grain, seeded down with, say, 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike, 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Third year—hay or pasture. Fourth year—hay or pasture.

This rotation recommends itself for use on farms where most of the land is arable and where provision has to be made for pasturing, to some extent at least, on arable land. It has the advantage of sod being turned down once in four years, of clover occupying the land, to a greater or lesser extent, three years out of four, and of being under pasture to some extent the third or fourth year. This rotation would probably suit a light, sandy soil, even better than rotation "C," since rotation "C" in the case of light, sandy soils would probably have a tendency to open up or loosen the soil too much.

Rotation "E," of five years' duration, as follows:

First year—hoed crop. Second year—grain, seeded down with 10 lbs red clover, 2 lbs. alsike and 6 lbs. timothy per acre. Third year—hay, land ploughed in fall. Fourth year—grain, seeded down with 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike and 6 lbs. timothy per acre. Fifth year—hay or pasture, land to be left unploughed till the following spring, manure to be applied during the winter and turned under with a shallow furrow for corn production the sixth year, or the first year of the new cycle of rotation. Such parts of the hoed crop field as it is desired to devote to roots or potatoes should be ploughed in late summer the year previous. Immediately after ploughing the land should be rolled, disc harrowed and worked down to insure rotting of the sod. Short manure or rotted manure should be applied during the fall or winter and worked in on the surface preparatory to growing roots or corn next year. This rotation does not allow for the production of timothy hay, but provides a very large supply of clover hay suitable for most live stock, and is certain to give large grain crops, both after corn and after the clover. The crop coming after clover is likely to be something heavier in the straw, but on a stock farm (the kind of farm for which such a rotation is fitted) an extra amount of straw is always valuable. This rotation, since it allows for growing grain on two-fifths of the whole area, may recommend itself to such farmers as desire to grow all the grain feed they require on their farms.

Rotation "F" is similar to rotation "E." It, however, allows for the production of some timothy hay. It is as follows:

First year—hoed crop. Second year—grain, seeded down 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike and 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Third year—clover hay or pasture. Fourth year—timothy hay or pasture, the land under timothy hay or in pasture to be ploughed in August with a shallow furrow, rolled, disced and harrowed to insure breaking down or rotting of the sod, and harrowed at intervals during the fall to destroy weeds and get the soil into good working condition. In early October this land should be ploughed again with a slightly deeper furrow, or else ridged up with a double mouldboard plough and left for the winter.

Fifth year—grain, seeded down 10 to 12 lbs. red clover per acre. This clover is allowed to grow all fall, manure applied during the winter and the whole mass of clover and manure turned down in May for corn or roots. This rotation, while not yielding quite as large a proportion of forage as rotation "C" or rotation "D," has the advantage of allowing the farmer to grow more grain, and so providing for almost all his feeds on the home farm. It is a rotation that can be safely recommended to any farmer interested in dairying or beef production in eastern Canada.

Rotation "G" is of six years' duration, and might be of various forms. The form given above:

First year—hoed crop; second year—grain; third year—grain; fourth year—hay; fifth year—hay or pasture; sixth year—pasture, is probably not the best arrangements of crops, but it is the rotation most commonly followed in many parts of Canada. It has the disadvantage of trying to grow two grain crops in succession. Were it modified to read: First year—hoed crop; second year—grain; third year—hay; fourth year—hay; fifth year—pasture; sixth year—grain, it would be likely to prove more satisfactory, both as a rotation for producing large quantities of forage and as a rotation for keeping the farm in good condition.

REASONS FOR ROTATION.

Any one of these rotations carefully followed and the cultural operations connected therewith performed at the right time and in the right way would be sure to increase tremendously the crop production of any given farm, and at the same time increase but slightly, if at all, the cost of production. In addition to the increased returns and lower cost of production per unit of crop, the following advantages might be anticipated from the introduction of a rotation into the farming operations of the average eastern Canada farmer:

1. The cost of fencing on farms where live stock are kept would be materially reduced, since it would be necessary to fence off only three, four or five fields instead of fifteen or twenty as is very commonly the case. Farmers of course do not always fence off each small field, still, where fields are not fenced, the disadvantage of being unable to pasture any given area when conditions were such as to invite such treatment, and the trouble of driving cattle across unfenced fields to reach other fields, would more than make up for the extra cost incurred in the construction of suitable fences. The introduction of a rotation including a few properly fenced fields would do away with all trouble in this respect.

2. All cultural operations of one kind would be in one field, thus lowering the cost by reducing the traveling necessary from one small plot to another. All corn or hoed crops would be together, all grain crops in one group, and all hay crops in another, hence much time would be saved, and so cost of production lowered.

3. Larger machinery could be used. Where fields are few they are sure to be larger, and larger fields can always be handled more cheaply with large machinery.

4. Every field would receive its fair proportion of barnyard manure, and receive this manure at regular intervals. In this way every part of the farm would be kept in good tilth, and the whole farm kept up to its highest producing possibilities. As operations are usually conducted on farms where no rotation is practised, certain fields adjacent to the farm buildings or supposedly possessing some peculiar soil characteristics are usually favored to the disadvantage of the rest o fthe farm. Many farms include small areas upon which practically all the manure is lavished each year, greatly to the detriment of the rest of the farm, and much to the disadvantage of the owner. The influence of a rotation in improving conditions in this respect can hardly be over-estimated.

5. Considerably less labor is required to keep fields in good condition where a rotation is followed. While it might be claimed that ploughing a field every third or fourth year would involve a large amount of labor, it can be stated on the other hand that performing these cultural operations more frequently permits of their being performed much more easily year by year. At the same time, if careful record be kept of the amount of labor upon a field where no rotation is followed, it will probably be found that practically just as many hours of horse labor or man labor have been spent as where under a short rotation.

6. Fields under long rotations or no rotations are almost certain to become infested to a greater or less extent with weeds. Fields under a short rotation are practically always clean, provided of course that the cultural operations are properly performed. The value of the rotation in helping eradicate all injurious plant life is a point the importance of which cannot be too much impressed upon our farmers in eastern Canada today, where weeds are so exceedingly prevalent, as is well known to be the case.—Part of a paper read by J. H. Grisdale, director Dominion Experimental Farms, before the standing committee of the senate on agriculture and forestry.

### POTATO GROWING

#### How Practiced in New Brunswick—Profitable Branch of Farming.

New Brunswick shippers have been sending potatoes in the last three years to the west, including Ontario, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver; to the south including the Indies, Cuba and Southern Mexico; to the eastern and middle States of the American Union, and easterly, a few to Newfoundland and England, and have yet to find a market where her potatoes will not rank far above those grown in any other sections which have come in competition with her.

But quality is of no value if transportation to the markets eats up the whole profit. It is here that the question of transportation comes in, and it is here that New Brunswick is especially favored, for she not only has rail connections, but also water connections, which are of immense importance.

If you take an enlarged map of New Brunswick you will see that the St. John with its tributaries of lakes and rivers, drains some 2,000 square miles—the choicest of potato and fruit land—all within five miles of at least a six foot waterway to the harbor of St. John. In addition to this there are double or many more miles of equally good potato land within ten miles of the C. P. R., I. C. R., Grand Trunk and St. John and Quebec railways, the latter at present under construction.

Now, is New Brunswick land specially adapted for the growing of potatoes?

To show this up and also to give a short sketch of the potato business generally, I will give you the experience of three local St. John men who planted some eighty-three acres in the year 1911.

This land was plowed in the fall of 1910, planted in May following and dug in September and October. All this work was done by machinery and horses, except the picking up of the potatoes. Barrels were used as packages and these were taken up from St. John, delivered at the wharves; hauled to the fields, filled, returned to the wharves and headed up; loaded on scows and towed to St. John, where those that were put on the market were loaded on the boat for Cuba. The entire charge for freight of barrels up and potatoes returned, counting all charges against the potatoes into the hold of the vessel, was a fraction under seven cents per barrel, in comparison with a freight of fifty-six cents from Aroostook county to the United States' great seaport, New York.

But to return to the experiment on the River St. John. Early in December they sold the balance of their stock on hand and closed their books and were able to show a cash profit, in addition to six per cent. interest on all moneys used, of $2,475, and in addition to this had on hand some $690 worth of farm machinery.

As near as can be estimated by those who know farming conditions in New Brunswick, these three men, in growing their potatoes, were under double the expense any individual farmer would have been at, and in addition charged the whole fertilizer bill of $2,688.37 to the one crop, where it should be charged to three crops: Potatoes the first year, grain second and clover the third, when the land is again ready for potatoes.

Now, the question will naturally be asked: "Can these profits be duplicated each year?" and the answer is: There are years when the prices are lower and the profits less, but these years should get more scarce as New Brunswick, through the port of St. John, adds to her lines of transportation to the markets of the world.

Today our own Canadian market is paying the farmers for 180 pounds of potatoes, or three bushels, delivered at the car, $2.70 to $3, and our province has already marketed a half million barrels in our own sister provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This market is claiming more of our New Brunswick stock every year.

Our government, through its encouragement, obtained for us monthly sailings with Cuba, which is a good move in the right direction, but, had they been weekly, they would have been of immense value to the potato shippers, for the importers in Cuba run great risks in buying such large quantities in one shipment, when, as an alternative, they can buy from ports which give them a weekly delivery, they naturally pay the higher prices to these latter ports.

It might be as well here to mention that potatoes grown on these 2,000 square miles, on the River St. John and its tributaries, or any seaport on New Brunswick's coast, can be delivered in New York for twenty-five cents per barrel in comparison with fifty-six cents from Aroostook county (Me.)—From a pamphlet issued by the St. John Board of Trade.

### FARM MANURE

#### Nova Scotia Farmer Advises Its Use in Preference to Artificial.

There are few farming countries use more artificial manure for the crops grown, I think, than Nova Scotia.

Farmers here have too much land for the amount of stock wintered. The result is hundreds of tons of artificial manure are annually purchased to help the crops along. Less land, intensive culture and more farmyard manure would be better for the farmers and country generally.

Farmyard manure has a beneficial influence on the physical condition of the soil, this effect is not obtained by the use of artificials: the latter certainly supplies plant food in a very available form, but does not make the ground mellow or easier to work.

Farmyard manure contains its nitrogen, phosphates and potash in a much more complex form, consequently the effect of it is spread over a much longer period, it also "opens up" and renders heavy retentive soils more friable and pervious to air and water; and when long or green manure is used, it acts as good as defective or shallow drains, while on light or sandy soils farm yard manure increases the retentive power of the soil for moisture and plant food.

The liquid portion of farmyard manure is much more valuable than the solid, since it contains a greater proportion of nitrogen and potash, and furthermore the ingredients in it are in a more readily available and quicker acting form. Therefore, to have good farmyard manure the liquid must be kept in the solid as much as possible.

Properly speaking, the floor space, and twelve or eighteen inches up should be concreted to prevent the liquid from escaping, but if this is too expensive, there should be at least two feet of some absorbent material, such as peat if near a bog) clay or sawdust, these will to a great extent with the help of the solid manure, absorb the liquid.

The manure should be kept firmly pressed or tramped down, according as it is added to the mow (but not by pigs as is usually done) the horse manure being mixed every second or third day with the rest to prevent it from heating, and if possible all the slops and soapy water from the house should be collected and added from time to time to the mass.

Manure kept as described will lose very little of its nitrogen, and furthermore,the well-rotted ingredients will be more readily available as plant food when applied to the soil.

Farming papers advocate putting the manure on the land according as it is made; they maintain it saves time and labor as well as being better for the crops, but what about the weeds? Surely we have enough and to spare of these without purposely adding or practically sowing them by putting our fresh manure. It may be the better practise, but I at least am not a convert to its adoption.

In conclusion, I would recommend (if the hired help problem were not so active) the turning and mixing of the manure in the mow, before carting to the fields, and then drill or harrow in immediately before it had time to dry or evaporate.

The moral of above is: Keep more stock, use more good farmyard manure, and less artificial.—Richard J. Black, Westville (N. S.), in Canadian Farm.

### WIRE WORMS IN CORN

The following letter from the economic zoologist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, to an inquirer who wrote for information on how to rid his cornfields of wireworms, may be found instructive to others troubled with this pest:

"Concerning wireworms in corn, the best thing to do is to get ready for these pests by plowing the land in the fall. Perhaps plowing in the early spring and cultivating several times with a spring-toothed harrow would help greatly to reduce them. If you can follow the sod with some crop like potatoes, which they do not so severely injure, it might be well to do so. Then immediately after the potatoes sow rye, doing this as early as possible in the fall, and turn the rye down in the spring, and follow this with corn.

"The treatment of the wireworm must be one of agricultural methods rather than the direct application of insecticides. It is there owing to the fact that it breeds in the roots of the plants in a sod field, and when these are destroyed by turning with a plow, the pests simply transfer its attention to the corn roots as these are the only growing plants offering available food.

"Where sod is turned for corn, there are liable to be several insects in the soil that will do damage. Cut worms are often bad in such places. These can be killed by mixing one part of Paris green with about fifty parts of bran or shorts, and moistening with water to which a little strong molasses has been added. A very small pinch of this dropped along in the corn row immediately after the corn comes up, or about the time it is sprouting, will serve to destroy thousands of cut worms.

"One of our progressive farmers destroyed the cutworms in his newly planted sod field by sowing the "mash" broadcast over the field under our direction. The crops of other fields surrounding him were badly injured, but his was fine, and paid well for the slight expense and trouble."

In a market fowl, the breast is the main thing, but in order to obtain a desirable breast it is necessary to have a good body first. So far as actual quality is concerned, the color of the skin is of no importance. But when the market calls for a yellow skin, it is important that only such be served. Poultrymen can neither afford to quarrel with the demand, nor try to reform.

In raising turkeys a single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay in one season. One gobbler should be enough for twenty or more hens.

# MONCTON WELCOMES VICE-REGAL PARTY

## Town in Gala Attire Saturday

### Civic Address Read by Mayor to His Royal Highness

### Mrs. Wood, Wife of Lieutenant Governor, Afterwards Entertained Royal Party—Duke Presents Long Service Medals and Ambulance Certificates to Many—Shediac Afterwards Visited by Distinguished Visitors.

Moncton, N. B., July 26—Moncton was in gala and holiday attire Saturday afternoon in honor of the visit of the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada. The memorable occasion was marked by a large turnout of citizens to extend a welcome to the royal visitors. Flags and bunting were displayed, especially on Main street and streets along which the governor and party were driven. A special train bearing the governor and party arrived from Point du Chene sharp on scheduled time, 3.30 o'clock, and a royal salute was fired by the 19th Field Battery, under command of Major S. B. Anderson. The royal party, consisting of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Miss Adams, lady in waiting; Col. Lowther, military secretary; Hon. Lieut. A. Ramsay, aide-de-camp, and Capt. T. Rivers Bulkeley, equerry and controller, were accompanied from Point du Chene by R. S. Barker, private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Wood; D. Pottinger, F. P. Brady, of the I. C. R. board of management. They were met at the depot by Lieut.-Governor Wood, Mayor F. C. Robinson, and a military escore under command of Capt. W. A. McKee saluted.

The royal visitors were then escorted to barouches and driven to Bend View square. The order of procession was as follows: Chief Rideout, mounted; first barouche containing Sheriff Willett, F. P. Brady, D. Pottinger; second barouche, Mayor Robinson, Ald. Price, Nickerson, Humphrey; third barouche, Ald. Forbes, Goss, Fryers, Tucker; fourth barouche, Lieut.-Governor Wood, R. S. Barker, Major F. B. Black, aide de camp to the lieutenant-governor; mounted bodyguard under command of Capt. W. A. MacKee; fifth barouche, Miss Adams, lady in waiting; Col. Lowther, Capt. T. Rivers Bulkley; sixth barouche, Governor-General, Princess Patricia, Hon. Lt. A. Ramsay, aide de camp.

**Read a Civic Address.**

Thousands waited the arrival of the visitors at Bend View square, where the National Anthem greeted his royal highness as he alighted from the barouche.

The duke, with Lieut.-Governor Wood and Princess Patricia, escorted by Mayor Robinson, led the way to the band stand, where Mayor Robinson extended a welcome to the royal visitors and read the civic address, to which the duke replied briefly. Mayor Robinson then presented the following, who were in the stand: Ald. Forbes, Gross, Price, Fryers, Humphrey, Nickerson, Tucker, Sheriff Willett, Dr. O. B. Price, M. P. P.; Dr. F. J. White, C. P. Harris, D. Pottinger, W. C. Paver and Hon. C. W. Robinson. briefly.

This part of the proceedings concluded, the governor-general presented long service medals to John O'Rourke and Andrew Gifford. His royal highness then presented first aid certificates from the St. John Ambulance Association to the following: Daniel J. McGillvray, George O'Neil, Archie McCallum, Charles E. Fox, Lester F. Rushton, Robert R. Robertson, William H. A. Cox, Clifford Trites, Jaddeus N. LeBlanc, J. Godfrey Gallant, John S. Dunlap, William L. Allan, Arthur E. Barton, William L. Lowther, Frank G. Arseneau, Frank H. Gillespie, William A. McKee, S. Jeff Lockhart, Harry S. Thomas, Charles T. Rand, Mela Wilcox, F. G. Williams, Edwin Thatcher, Elias Balser, W. D. Blakney, Welsford P. Case, William Howell, E. H. Taylor, Charles J. Paul, Richard Donnelly, Thomas Phillips, William McCallum, Hugh McDonald, George Moore, Harry N. Loomer, Clime Melanson, H. M. Kelly, Charles Lutes, E. M. Tingley, D. A. Smith, C. S. McCarthy, A. W. Belyea, R. E. Black, Reginald Ambrose, J. H. Barton, John Weatherby, H. G. Steeves, John Taylor, D. R. Somers, Joseph Bingham, G. H. Leaman, N. A. Rae, R. H. Neal, Levi Hudson, Thomas Doig, G. W. Stackhouse, J. Victor Harvey, W. J. Eddington, Luther Tingley, Ora C. Bishop, Alex. J. McKinnon, William Duxbury, J. Edgar O'Brien.

**Citizens' Presented.**

The citizens presented to the duke and princess included the following: Senator and Mrs. McSweeney, Dr. L. H. Price, J. J. Walker, Mrs. C. W. Robinson, Miss Parlee, Dr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. J. W. Y. Smith, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. R. W. Simpson, Mrs. E. B. Chandler, P. S. Archibald, W. H. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Shannon, Mrs. F. J. White,Miss Marion White. were marked by great enthusiasm. Those presented by Mayor Paturel to the duke and princess. included Ald. Connors, Legere, Drs. Smith, McQueen, McDonald, Doiron, Hebert, Ouellett, Revs. Messrs. Armstrong, Burt, Steele, W. A. Russell, the Misses Lawton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Calixte Gallant, Mrs. Jos. McQueen, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Jardine, Miss Jardine, Miss Beatrice Harper, Miss Bray.

At the conclusion of the proceedings at Bend View square, the duke and party were driven to the residence of F. W. Sumner ,where Mrs. Wood, wife of Lieut.-Governor Wood, was hostess at a delightful tea. The party were then driven to the depot, where they boarded a special and the train pulled out amid cheers for the duke and princess. The field battery fired a royal salute prior to the train departure. Upon the arrival of the train at Shediac a few minutes after 6 the royal party were met at the depot by Mayor Paturel and aldermen and presented with an address to which the duke replied. The presentation took place on the platform near the depot. The school children were under the directorship of H. B. Steeves. The duke and princess were greeted with cheers and the proceedings throughout were marked by great enthusiasm.

Leaving Shediac the governor-general and party proceeded to Point du Chene and boarded the Earl Grey and steamed away to Summerside.

## ADVOCATES ASQUITH VISITING CANADA

London, July 26—An interesting suggestion was made by the Times in an editorial today.

"It would be unbecoming," it says, "for Mr. Borden to announce his policy on so large and momentous a matter as Canada's contribution to the navy anywhere but in the Canadian parliament. There are few things we can suppose which would more surely deepen the effect of his statement, when it comes, and do more to knit yet more closely the ties which his visit here, and his conferences with ministers have done so much to strengthen, than on his return to the dominion for two or three statesmen with whom he has taken counsel in Whitehall to accompany him.

"The prime minister and the first lord have been to see with their own eyes the position in the Mediterranean and we doubt not they have learned much by their visit. Could not Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill devote part of the coming recess to visit Canada? We are confident that such a step would be taken by all the world as marking a new date in the annals of the empire."

The Standard's Paris correspondent, noting the arrival of Mr. Pelletier there, announces that Premier Poincaire will preside at a luncheon given in honor of the Canadians by the Franco-American committee on Tuesday. The correspondent also sends the views published in L'Action.

"England," it says, "cannot do otherwise than foster the Franco-Canadian sympathies, which is an excellent speculation for her. The more love Canada bears towards France the more ironclads England can ask, if she says that British ships will help to defend France, whilst some day the united forces will join in battle against a common foe.

"When that day comes, and British Dreadnoughts, presented by Canada, thunder in the North Sea ,it will not only be for the honor and interest of old England but for the glory and safety of our own country. In building battleships for the United Kingdom, Canadians will prove faithful sons of both their fatherland, England and of their first mother, France."

The Pall Mall Gazette tonight says: "There probably exists in the mind of many people the idea that to welcome the desire of the dominions to join in the work of naval defence, relieves us from the need to make supreme efforts, which the political strategical situation so obviously demand. In this matter judicious reticence is of the highest importance, a fact hinted at yesterday by Mr. Hazen in a most delicate way. We warmly appreciate the repeated manifestations of solidiarity which naval anxieties of the past few years have called forth but it is not for us to discuss what the dominions will or will not do, or take their good intentions into account in estimating our duty. There is too much babble and gush over the action of Canadian ministers, to be helpful to them or agreeable to Canadian people."

## THE NEW IRELAND UNDER CO-OPERATION

(The Round Table.)

What changes are brought about in Patrick? How is he affected as a farmer? He has in some measure realized the dignity of his profession. He knows he is a manufacturer, and he stands out for the right all manufacturers are entitled to, to buy the raw materials for his industry which he works up again, at trade prices. He has joined with his neighbors in a co-operative society, and his fertilizers, his feeding stuffs, his seeds, his machinery, are purchased on wholesale terms. This means much to Patrick. He is able to obtain fertilizers which had been sold at £5 per ton at nearly half that cost. He had hitherto used as little artificial fertilizers as possible, but he now increases his purchases, and his crops benefit. The manufacturer also benefits by the cheapening of distribution. There is a larger demand and consequently more production. Manufacturers pay dividends now who for years had hovered on the perilous line between loss and gain. Patrick has realized also that it is time for his methods of butter-making to become part of Irish folklore and tradition. His churn now makes quite an ornament in his garden, growing nasturtiums or geraniums, and Sir Horace Plunkett has instructed Patrick how he and his neighbors could by uniting together build a creamery. A committee of farmers controls its business, and an expert buttermaker manages it, and markets the butter. Under the new system a pound of butter can be made out of two and a quarter gallons of milk, and the butter made is so much more uniform in quality that it sells for fivepence or sixpence per pound more than the home-made butter did. Patrick's milk, instead of being worth threepence at the most, as it was under the old system, is now worth sixpence a gallon. The result of Patrick's finances may be guessed by this story, told by a farmer in Mayo, who said a few weeks ago that his annual income from his milch cows had increased from £27 to £81 since the creamery started, and another farmer in Waterford, who had kept accounts of his herd for twenty years, said that his creamery had increased his annual income by five shillings to every pound he made previously.

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