WITH THE FARMERS

SEED TESTING AT CALGARY.

The seed testing station established at Calgary by the Dominion department of agriculture is beginning its third session's work. It has been a very popular institution, so much so that during the season of 1907-1908 nearly 5,000 samples of seed were received to be tested. This was a much greate rnumber than had been anticipated and consequently the capacity of the laboratory was not sufficient to handle the work as promptly as might be desired. This year the number of germinators has been increased, and larger accommodations secured so that the work may be done as quickly as required.

Owing to the peculiar crop conditions last year the greater part of the work was the testing of the vitality of grain. An equally important feature of the work done at Calgary is the testing of grains, grasses, clovers and other seeds for purity from weed seeds. While it is possible for anyone to make a germination test for himself, the purity test requires a technical knowledge of seeds that many farmers may not have.

Both these tests are made free of charge to any farmer, gardener, or seed merchant who sends a sample to "Seed Laboratory, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary." The sender should mark on his sample "purity" or "germination," or both, according to what test is wanted. It is not necessary to send any letter so long as this mark and the sender's name and address are marked plainly on the package.

FARM NOTES.

The International Live Stock Exposition, which is an event of great interest to the live stock world, will be held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, from November 23 to December 10.

Brandon fair next year will be held from July 19th to 25th. The directors of the fair recommend the erection of a larger grand stand, an additional cattle barn and an office for the executive. The city will be asked to guarantee the bonds of the fair association to the amount of $55,000.

The seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has decided to take no further part in the conducting of seeds fairs in the province of Manitoba. This step has been decided upon on account of the small interest which has been taken in this line of agricultural work by the Manitoba farmers. The seed fairs of the future must be conducted by the provincial department of agriculture.

A Chicago journal in its market comments last week mentioned as one feature of the cattle movement this year, the almost entire absence of Alberta cattle. About this time last year there was a considerable movement of Texas-bred, Alberta fattened cattle being sold in Chicago. This year, with the exception of one or two lots, few cattle from this country were sold in Chicago. There was, however, last week a considerable delivery at the Union yards of Canadian stuff.

There is an agitation abroad in Winnipeg for more adequate stock yards. For the past month in that city it has been a common sight to see carload after carload of live stock standing for hours on the siding waiting an opportunity to unload into the stock pens. In some cases stock is reported to have stood in the cars for eight or ten hours after arrival, to the loss and inconvenience of the shipper. At present a few extra carloads of stock will choke the yards up for days at a time.

OUT PEMBINA WAY.

"I had no idea of the wonderful possibilities of the Pembina district before making this trip," said W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, on his return from the Pembina." The great future of the country is in mixed farming and for this the lay of the land and the nature of the soil makes it particularly adaptable."

Mr. Stevens drove for five or six days through a splendid cattle country. He found the settlers for the most part satisfied with the present situation and with the prices which they have secured this fall for their live stock. The object of Mr. Stevens' visit was to get in touch with the live stock interests in that part of the province, and to study the needs of the country, particularly in regard to market facilities.

"The settlers," said Mr. Stevens, "naturally differ somewhat in their ideas as to what progress has been made in opening up the country. Forty miles west of Morinville I met a German who was inspired with the spirit of optimism. He told me that seven years ago, he settled on his present place, where he was forty miles from a post office or store, or school house,, and ten miles from his nearest neighbor. Today in a distance of less than ten miles there are seven stores, seven schools and seven post offices. He has a telephone in his house and automobiles coming out from Edmonton whirl past his door.

"If that is not prosperity, what is it?" said the German to Mr. Stevens.

FARM NOTES.

A good many farmers of the Edmonton district are leaving this afternoon for Red Deer to attend the meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, which opens tomorrow. The chilled meat industry will receive considerable attention by the committee appointed to investigate it and their report will be discussed by the association as a whole. Many problems that confront the Alberta stock growers will come up for consideration.

G. H. Gregg, western live stock commissioner, with headquarters at Winnipeg, was in Edmonton on Monday and left for Red Deer this afternoon to attend the meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, which convenes there on Thursday, November 26. Yesterday Mr. Gregg was driven about the city and in company with W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, visited the J. Y. Griffin packing plant. This morning Mr. Gregg took a tour through the Clover Bar district.

For neglecting to destroy screenings containing weed seeds within five days after threshing, as required under the Noxious Weeds act, Wm. Ashworth, A. Sorley and G. Low, of Kitscoty, appeared before A. J. Curry, J.P., and had a fine imposed upon them. This should serve as a warning to any who have failed to comply with the Noxious Weeds act in this respect.

T. B. R. Henderson, chief weed inspector, who has returned from Kitscoty, says that threshing operations are all completed along the C. N. R. Regarding the grain crops, he says that they have turned out splendidly although some wheat on low lying lands was frozen. At Kitscoty wheat is now selling freely at 85 cents per bushel for No. 1 northern and 83 cents for No. 2, with oats at 30 cents per bushel. A large percentage of the wheat will grade No. 2 northern.

DISCUSS GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Premier Rutherford left last night for Regina, where he will meet with Premiers Scott, of Saskatchewan, and Roblin, of Manitoba, to consider the government international elevator scheme, submitted by the Grain Growers' Association of the prairie provinces. The scheme has been gaining ground in the West for some time and a meeting of the premiers had been called for November 9th, but it was postponed, owing to the absence of Premier Roblin in the east. Representatives from the three provinces will form a delegation to lay the proposition before the chief legislators, and if a satisfactory scheme can be arrived at, active steps will likely be taken to carry it into effect. Before leaving last night, Premier Rutherford expressed himself as open to conviction for any reasonable scheme that may be presented.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Bears in wheat today made up almost entirely from ranks of professionals, sailed along without an obstacle in their paths until they had sold quite a lot of wheat, when halt was called in the decline and prices started upwards. December sold from $1.03¾ off to $1.02¾, May from $1.07½ to $1.07¾ and July from $1.01½ to $1.00¾. It looked at one time as if there would be further declines, but when demand developed it was no such thing as heading off an upturn until reactions of one cent had been made. Resting sports were ¼ to ¾ lower to unchanged to ¼ higher. Foreign market failed to act in a manner likely to encourage bulls. Export trade was still flat and speculative business was confined to one local trade. Close—December 1.03¾, May 1.07½, July 1.01⅝ to ¾.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—It was a dull day; one of the dullest of the season in both cash and export wheat. For export, prices were out of line. Inquiry was fair, but buyer and seller were too far apart for trading. In cash wheat, trading was very light in comparison with past few days. There was a slight break in the option market, but not much. November closed ¾ lower, December ½ lower and May ¾ lower. Cash wheat was unchanged to fractionally higher in some grades. American markets were quiet also,, though change in price was small. Chicago December sold off ½; May was unchanged and ½ higher. Minneapolis market advanced on all options, December closing ⅞, May ½ and July ¼ lower. Liverpool was ⅜ to ¾ lower. There was no fresh news from Argentine and no reported improvement in conditions in winter wheat states. Receipts at Winnipeg were 640 cars for Monday and 500 in sight for morning.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern spot, 1.02½; No. 2 Northern, 98¾; No. 3 Northern, 93½; No. 4, 93¼; No. 5, 90½; No. 6, 84¾; No. 1 feed, 75½; rejected 1-1 Northern, 98; rejected 1-2 Northern, 95½; rejected 1-3 Northern, 91¾; rejected 2-1 Northern, 95¾; rejected 2-2 Northern, 92¾; rejected 2-3 Northern, 89¾; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 94¾; rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 91¼. Winter wheat—No. 1 Alberta Red, 1,01½; No. 2 Alberta Red, 98½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 38½; No. 3 white, 36¾; feed, 36¾; No. 2 feed, 36.

Barley—No. 3, 51; No. 4, 49; feed, 44.

Flax—No. 1 Northwestern spot, 1.25; No. 1 Manitoba, 1.23.

American options; Chicago—December 1.03¼, 1.03¾; May 1.07¼, 1.07½; July 1.01, 1.01⅜.

Minneapolis — December 1.03¾, 1.04¾; May 1.08, 1.08½; July closed 1.08¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Cattle 7,500. About steady. Prime fat steers $7.25 to $7.90, good to medium steers $6.50 to $7.20, medium to good steers $5.50 to $6.40. Sheep 20,000. 10 to 15 higher. Best lambs sold $6.35, bulk $5.50 to $6. Feeding lambs $5.95. Bulk of sheep, $4 to $4.50. Good to choice wethers $4.50 to $4.75, good to choice yearlings $4.75 to $5.25, choice ewes $4.25 to $4.50.

TO-DAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—Markets stronger today but quiet. Cables were slightly higher. American markets opened firm and advanced moderately and after a steady session, during which firmness was shown without much activity, then closed ⅛c to ⅝c higher than yesterday.

Our Winnipeg market was also firm and closed ⅛c to ½c higher.

Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Northern, 1.02; No. 2 Northern, 99; No. 3 Northern, 96½; No. 4 wheat, 93¾; No. 5, 90½; No. 6, 85¼; feed wheat, 76; No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 1.01½. Futures closed—November 1.02, December 97⅞, May 1.02⅝, July 1.03⅝. Oats and barley are steady and unchanged from yesterday. Flax is firm and a shade higher—No. 1 Northwestern, 1.26; No. 1 Manitoba, 1.24; rejected, 1.16. Futures—November 1.26, December 1.24 and May 1.31.

A MARKET BUILDING.

No matter what the farmer grows his work does not end there. He has to market his goods. At this stage of the country's growth the export trade, as far as the individual farmer is concerned is not large. The great bulk of the farm produce of the Edmonton district has a local demand and is bartered on a local market. How necessary it is then, that the market facilities be favorable. What makes a good farmers' market? The chief factor is competition among the buyers. Of this there is very little on the Edmonton market square. When a farmer comes in with his eggs butter, potatoes and vegetables he either sells them outright to the grocer or peddles them about the city. We see nothing of the busy housewife going to the market square with their baskets and returning with their supplies of household necessaries. Why is this? Because the City of Edmonton has not a market building.

There is a bright prospect for better things with the approach of the municipal elections. The mayoralty and aldermanic candidates are loudly proclaiming the necessity of a market building and are pledging their support for it. The Board of Trade is advocating better market facilities and is urging on the city council to take immediate steps in that direction. It is to be hoped that the farmers and citizens of the Edmonton district will profit by the present agitation and that in the near future they will see the erection of a suitable building on the market square.

CONFERENCE ON ELEVATORS.

An important conference takes place in Regina today when the premiers of the three provinces meet to consider proposals submitted by the representatives of the Grain Growers' Association of the West. The Grain Growers' executive will be represented by E. A. Partridge, of Saintaluta, and E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. The conference is to discuss further the proposals of the grain growers with regard to government ownership of the internal elevator system. Among the Alberta delegates tto wait on the premiers are T. Wilford, of Cardston, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' association; and M. D. Geddes, of Calgary, secretary of the Interprovincial Council of Grain Growers and Farmers' associations.

WIL REGINA GET BIG FAIR?

The officers of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition association have got busy and are taking up the Dominion fair question for 1909. The story of how Brandon people are going after the big show has had its effect and although action was delayed for some time, the wheels have been started and the proper authorities have been interested.

W. M. Martin, M.P., was recently approached and asked to take up the matter for Regina. He promised to get in touch with Hon. Sydney Fisher immediately and said that Regina may expect an announcement of some sort in the near future.

The Dominion fair, which was so successfully held at Calgary this year will in all probability be hel din St. John, N.B., next year.

FARM NOTES.

Grain in large quantities was harvested at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River this year and put to commercial use the farmers securing $1.25 per bushel. This is still within the boundary limits of Alberta, but away and beyond at Fort Simpson and Fort Resolution on the MacKenzie River, about a thousand miles north of Edmonton, grain has been grown for commercial purposes this year.

It is reported that the elevators at Spring Coulee have taken in 200,000 bushels of Spring wheat already this season. The grain graded up well and averaged up about 40 bushels to the acre. A good deal of the crop is still in the granaries. The acreage next year will be about double the amount in crop this year in the Spring Coulee district.

The Dauphin branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association have been carefully discussing such questions as the government ownership of terminal elevators, charges on bulk head cars, grading of wheat, the advisability of railway companies supplying 40,000 lb. cars, the filling of the vacancy on the railway commission with a farm and express rates. A campaign of education among the farmers will be taken up at once for the government ownership of terminal elevators, and petitions will be circulated asking the government to comply with the request.

The elevator at Carstorirs has already had to refuse some classes of grain by reason of lack of room. The shipment of grain by farmers and street buyers is reported to be very brisk and every available car has been eagerly taken but they do not remedy the condition that exists.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 25—Thanksgiving turkeys for tomorrow and for many days to come, provided by bears in the wheat market for their opponents, the bulls. Longs, who had already plentifully supplied themselves with what they had, bought probably one million bushels more to carry them over the festive day and the result of their purchases and what they made the shorts buy against the will of the latter caused an advance of ¾ to ⅞ December, ½c May. Considering the absence of all bullish features in the wheat situation on which reliance has been lately the inspiration for buying, the opening in wheat was extremely strong. Receipts at domestic points were very heavy still in comparison with those of last year. There is no encouragement in the way of export demand, with stocks continuing to pile up at distributive centres. Liverpool ½d to ⅝d higher, Berlin ¼c lower; May sold up to 108 ¾, closed 107⅞ to 108, or practically ⅝c net gain for the day; December, after selling 103⅝ closed 103¾ to 103½, ½ to ⅝c improvement.

In the Rambodde district in 1877 the first successful attempt was made to produce tea in Ceylon. In 1892 Ceylon Tea was first introduced into Canada by the "Salada" Tea Co. The excellence of this brand is responsible for the commercial success of Ceylon Tea in this country. 86ing to the fact that the trees were

FRUIT GROWING IN ALBERTA

Under Department of Agriculture Nine Experimental Orchards Have Been Established in Various Parts of the Province—Planting Was Done in Unfavorable Season, But Despite This Fact the Hardier Varieties Have Thrived—Can Large Fruits Be Grown in Alberta.

Can large fruits be grown successfully and extensively in Alberta? This is a question that is frequently asked. With a view of gathering information so that it can be answered intelligently, the provincial department of agriculture started nine fruit experiment stations in the province. The stations are an acre in extent and are under the care of the owner of the farm on which they are situated. They are from fifty to one hundred and twenty miles apart and are located, commencing at the south, at Magrath, Granum, Medicine Hat, De Winton, Didsbury, Wetaskiwin, Clover Bar, Vegreville and Kitscoty. Every noticeable variation of soil, climate and altitude in the settled part of the province is represented. At Magrath the trees are situated so that they can be irrigated if necessary.

The first trees were planted in the spring of 1907. This was a very unfavorable season. The snow and ice which fell in September, accompanied by the hard frosts, injured many of the trees, and some of them died from the effects of this storm. Owing to this drawback the experiments were much retarded and at the present time no very decisive statements regarding the production of fruit can be made, yet some information has been gathered with reference to varieties, time of delivery, nurseries, etc., which will be valuable to those interested in the subject.

Fall Delivery Best.

The experiments so far have been confined to apples, crabs and plums. The hardiest varieties of each class have been selected. In apples the varieties that have been tested are the Hibernal, Charlamoff, Anisette, Wealthy, Wiemer's Dessert and Patten's Greening. In hardiness they stand in the order above named. A large percentage of the first two varieties are living, while only a small number of Patten's Greening have been able to cope with the conditions of climate existing in this province.

The only varieties of crabs that have been tested are the Transcendent and Whitney. They are doing exceedingly well at all stations, and are apparently equal in hardiness.

In plums the Aitken, Cheney, Hawkeye and Desoto varieties have been tested. From the present appearance of the trees there is apparently no difference in hardiness. However, they do not appear to be able to stand the climatic conditions as well as the apples or crabs, and it will probably be some time before they can be grown with any degree of success in the province.

With regard to the most suitable age at which trees should be received from the nursery, it might be stated that it has been the custom for nurserymen to send out large two or three year old trees with high trunks. Both one and two year old trees have been tested at these stations, and the results indicate that trees not older than two years, and at least trees with short trunks are undoubtedly the best to plant. The reason for this is that the younger trees can be pruned so that they will branch out close to the ground and are not injured by the strong, severe winter winds to the extent that the trees with the higher trunks are. The low spreading branches also protect the trunks from the sun's rays and prevent injury from sun scald, which occurs frequently on fruit trees in the prairie provinces, and has been noticed on the trees at the various stations. It is caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the bark on the southwest side of the trees late in winter.

Experimenting With Hardy Fruits.

There has been considerable difference of opinion regarding the best time to receive the trees from the nurseries. Although it is generally conceded that the fall delivered trees properly cared for, give the best results, yet it has been the custom in the west for the nurserymen to deliver the trees in the spring. The reasons advanced in favor of fall delivery are that the nurseryman has more time to pack and ship his trees carefully than in the spring. When received by the customer they can be buried over winter and are kept moist and ready to plant in the spring at the proper time. Spring delivered trees, on the contrary, on account of lack of time, are not properly packed, and they may be received at a time when it is not convenient to plan them, and therefore are not as vigorous as those received in the fall. At the stations in Alberta, half of the trees ordered were delivered in the fall and the remainder in the spring. The difference in the appearance of the trees is not very noticeable. This may be accounted for by the fact that the trees for the different deliveries were equally well packed and planted as soon as they were received. The fall delivered trees were injured to some extent by the operation of burying them in the fall and digging them out in the spring. They were also injured to a large extent by mice. However, where the burying of trees is properly understood it is generally safer to have them delivered in the fall.

The question has often been asked whether or not trees grown in western nurseries are hardier than those that were produced in Ontario and the Western States. A large number of the eastern nurseries have agents for representing them in different parts of the west. These agents sometimes make exorbitant claims for their nurseries, stating that their trees are grown under northern conditions and are therefore acclimatized, and are guaranteed to do as well as trees from western nurseries. With a view of ascertaining whether or not there was any difference between the different nurseries, trees were ordered from two nurseries in Manitoba, one in Ontario and one in Minnesota. So far as experiments go the trees from the Manitoba nurseries are more vigorous and in better condition than the others. This is as would be expected. The Manitoba stock has been grown under similar conditions to our own, and is therefore acclimatized, and owing to the fact that the trees were only about three days in transit they arrived in good condition. The trees from the Minnesota nursery were to a large extent pro fw gg gk gkgkojjjow conditions of climate to those in Manitoba, but like the trees from Ontario they were improperly packed and as the shipments from both these nurseries had a long distance to travel they arrived in poor condition, having been dried out by the heat of the car, and therefore did not make nearly as good a showing as the others.

Fungus Growths.

Some fungus and insect diseases which are common to fruit trees in the east, were noticed at the different stations this fall. The principal fungus diseases noticed were brown rot on the apples and crabs and shot hole fungus on plums. These diseases can easily be stamped out by spraying with Bordeaux mixture two or three times early in the season. The trees from the eastern nurseries were badly affected with oyster-shell bark lice. However, this is not a very troublesome insect, and can be coped with by using a good insecticide.

Although no definite results in the form of fruit have yet been obtained at the stations, the writer believes that it will be possible to grow fruit successfully in the province. A number of experimenters in different parts of the province where the trees were well sheltered or where the natural conditions were such that the trees were protected, have been successful in getting apples and crabs to mature. As far north as Edmonton, at Clover Bar, the late Mr. Daly had succeeded in getting apples to mature for two years in succession.

The reason why fruit growers have not been more successful in their efforts in the past is due to winter-killing of the trees. About two-fifths of the trees planted on the experiment stations in the spring of 1907 were winter-killed. Winter injury may be divided into three classes, viz: root injury, trunk injury and branch injury. Of these three, the last named is by far the most common in Alberta. By grafting on roots of hardy trees such as the Siberian crab, there is usually very little injury at this point. The principal injury to the trunk is sun scald, previously referred to. By pruning the trees so that they branch out close to the ground and sloping them in a southwesterly direction and protecting them with boards or other material, this can be overcome.

The reason that branch injury is the most common is due to the vigorous, late, and consequently immature growth of the wood, which is promoted by the dark surface soil, rich in humus, characteristic of our prairie provinces. How can injury at this point be remedied? The trees can be protected by bending them close to the ground and burying them for the first or second winter. After this they are too large and this method becomes impracticable. The trees must therefore be handled so that the wood will mature early in the season. In the east this is accomplished by ceasing cultivation early in July, and sowing a cover crop, which absorbs the soil moisture and checks the growth of the tree. The cover crop is plowed under and serves as a fertilizer. If this plan were adopted in Alberta the cover crop would have to be removed, because plowing under would add to the humus already too abundant. The late growth may also be prevented by nipping off the ends of the branches about the middle of August, thus checking length growth and causing the branches to thicken. The Forestry Branch has found this to be a very effective remedy in their experiments with forest trees. Another method to prevent late and immature growth was advocated by the late Thos. Daly, who claimed that if fruit growing was to be made a success, the trees must be planted in the subsoil where they would be beyond the influence of the rich surface soil. The fruit produced on his farm was grown on a knoll where the surface soil had been removed. This method would not be practicable on level land where the humus went below a depth of twelve or eighteen inches, owing to the depth at which it would be necessary to plant the trees. Experiments in planting trees in the surface and in the subsoil have been conducted, but so far the trees have not shown any noticeable difference.

At the experiment stations this year the trees at Medicine Hat were more mature than at any of the other stations.

Cause of Winter Killing.

It has been stated that winter killing may also be due to the lack of soil moisture. In a bulletin issued by the Illinois Experimental Farm in 1898, it was set forth that a large number of trees were winter killed owing to the fact that when the winter set in the soil was very dry. Prof. Campbell of Lincoln, Neb., makes the same claim regarding the winter killing of wheat. There is no doubt but that there is considerable truth in this statement, as the trees lose a large amount of moisture during the winter months, especially if the weather is changeable and if they enter the winter in dry condition, they will not have sufficient vitality to renew their growth in the spring. If the rainfall has been light in the autumn, as is frequently the case in Alberta, it will doubtless be of great advantage to supply the trees with water artificially before the ground freezes.

At one time it was believed that because the prairie was treeless, it would be impossible to get forest trees to thrive. Settlers claimed that trees were foreign to the prairie, and, after a few unsuccessful attempts, the hope of being able to grow even forest trees was abandoned. A few years ago the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture became engaged in this work. The men employed selected the seeds from trees grown under similar conditions to those in which they were planted. They advocated thorough preparation of the soil in having the land broken and the old sod well rotted before the trees were planted. Instructions were given to those who made application for trees, to commence cultivating early in the spring and to continue it through the growing season, thereby destroying all weeds, couch grass and other succulent plants that rob the trees of their moisture. At the same time the capillary pores were destroyed and the escape of moisture by evaporation prevented. Owing to the light rainfall in this province it was believed that if the soil was cultivated with a view of retaining all that fell for the use of the trees, the problem of growing forest trees would to a large extent be solved. The large number of farmers' houses now protected by shelter belts of healthy forest trees is ample evidence that where proper care and cultivation are given, forest trees can be successfully grown. What has been true regarding the evolution in the growing of forest trees will also be true regarding the production of fruit. In a few years it is anticipated that there will be a large number of productive apple orchards in the province of Alberta.

RATE WAR ON THE PACIFIC.

C.P.R. to Meet Cuts of Its Japanese Rival.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—A big rate war is likely to be inaugurated on the Pacific ocean between the C.P.R. and a big Japanese line. The Canadian Pacific will take up the gauntlet thrown down by the Nippon Yuson Kaisha in its reduction of 17 per cent in through freight rates from the far East to the Pacific coast. The fight is for supremacy on the North Pacific route, which rests practically between Canadian and Japanese steamship lines.

The Canadian road, through the exceptionally favorable position in which it stands as the owner of a through transcontinental railway, as well as the owner of the Empress line of steamers, and on account of its being independent as regards this traffic of the rulings of the American Interstate Commerce Commission, has been able to develop a most lucrative carrying trade in silks and teas.

The Nippon company has been able to cut down rates through cheap labor and cheaper food that will satisfy its crews, but it must hand its traffic over to the American railways at Seattle or any other Pacific port in which it may establish itself. This puts it still in an inferior position as regards the entire through rate, when the silks and teas reach their ultimate destination, whether it be New York or London.

The C.P.R. will surrender none of this valuable traffic. The belief at headquarters is that the fight is bound to terminate in its favor. Mr. G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice-president, who is now on his way home from England, is expected here on Saturday, and will take command of the situation.

LOUD CHEERS FOR TOGO.

Kobe, November 23.—Admiral Togo drove through the streets of this city yesterday amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm. The Emperor sent an imperial message to the fleet, which consists of 124 ships, anchored three miles from the short. In his message the Emperor exhorts the officers and the men of the Japanese navy to work assidously to maintain it in a satisfactory condition.

WATER POWER HELPS BUILD RAILROAD

Electricity Generated from Mountain Streams Bores Tunnel Through Mountains.

Will Also Drive Trains Through Tunnels

Never before in the history of railroads was a great building project carried out so quietly as the Pacific coast extension of the St. Paul road. In this great undertaking, which means so much to the Pacific Northwest, more than $100,000,000 is being expended with as little fuss as an ordinary business enterprise would make in expending a few thousand dollars. The St. Paul road is not coming into a country that needs the aid of the promoter or the land agent. In timber alone there is almost a competency for the new line, for the St. Paul management has been given assurance that not fewer than 50,000 carloads will be given it the first year after the work has been completed.

One of the wonderful facts regarding the construction of this new transcontinental line, which will stretch from Chicago and the Twin City by the way of Butte, Montana, to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, is the thoroughness with which it is being constructed. It is not generally known, for example, that over the 860 miles of mountain stretches electricity is to be used as the motive power, and the engines will be 200-ton electric motors. Down the sides of the Bitter Root mountains are pouring a sufficient number of streams to furnish abundant power for all of the electric motors which the St. Paul will need to handle its trains over the mountain division. These streams are to be harnessed at the cost of millions. The boldness of conception and the unobtrusive way in which the work is being executed challenge admiration. Through the fastnesses of the Bitter Root range a tunnel 8,750 feet long is being constructed by electrical power and through it will be operated trains hauled by motors. One end of this tunnel will open in the state of Montana and the other will land the traveler in Idaho, and its grade will not exceed .02 of 1 per cent.

In general the work on the west end of the road between Butte and Seattle is nearly finished on some of the divisions, but the long tunnels and the heavy fills will take some time to complete. Rails are now laid in five different sections, but the track is not continuous for more than 120 miles. On the Seattle-Tacoma line the track has been finished from Black River Junction to Summer, Wash. East of Seattle the road is completed for a distance of seventy-five miles, and work over the Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascades is being rapidly pushed. On one division there are at least sixty fills to be made of an average depth of seventy feet, and the road between Black river and the tunnel will cost probably $75,000 a mile.

Through the St. Paul Pass, in the Bitter Root mountains, work is further along; the grading is completed and the bridges are built. In Seattle the terminal work is scarcely begun. In view of the fact, however, that the greater part of the extension has been done during a time of financial depression, the work in general is a marvel in the annals of railway construction.

—Exchange.

READ BULLETIN WANT ADS.

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COD LIVER OIL TONIC
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS
RUN DOWN MOTHERS
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