R TWENTY-ONE YEARS
tarrh Remedies and Doctors
Failed—Pe-ru-na Cured.

MR. A. E. KIDD.

LGIN, ILL.—In a very recent com-
ication from this place comes the
s that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a
-known architect of that city, has
e complete recovery from catarrh of
head from which he had suffered for
ly a quarter of a century. He writes
n 18 Hamilton ave.:
I am 42 years of age, and have had
rrh of the head for over half of my
as a result of scarlet fever, followed
typhoid fever. I got so bad that I
almost constantly coughing and
ring my throat. The catarrh greatly
aired my eyesight, and the hearing
ne ear, and reduced my weight to
pounds.
tried nearly every catarrh remedy
ertised, besides a great many differ-
physicians' treatments, all of which
d.
had heard and read of Peruna, and
ly decided to try it two months ago.
ve now taken seven bottles, and
h 172 pounds. Never felt happier
errier. Feel tip top."—A. E. KIDD.
you do not derive prompt and satis-
ory results from the use of Peruna,
e at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
statement of your case and he will
leased to give you his valuable ad-
gratis.
dress Dr. Hartman, President of
Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.
runa can be obtained for $1.00 a bot-
all first-class drug stores in Canada.
The Ills of Life," which can be se-
d at all up-to-date drug stores, and
request is sent free to all, gives a
description of all catarrhal dis-
. Address Dr. Hartman, Colum-
O., U. S. A.

90.

TIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION
OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL
COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897,"

ereby certify that the "International
g and Development Company" has
day been registered as an Extra-Pro-
l Company under the "Companies'
1897," to carry out or effect all or any
e objects of the Company to which
egislative authority of the Legislature
British Columbia extends.
head office of the Company is situ-
t Tacoma, State of Washington, U.
amount of the capital of the Company
000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares
each.
head office of the company in this
nce is situate at Duncans, Vancouver
d, and T. J. Rhinehart, mine man-
whose address is Duncans aforesaid,
attorney for the company (not em-
ed to issue or transfer stock).
Company is limited.
time of the existence of the Company
y years.
n under my hand and seal of office
ctoria, Province of British Columbia,
27th day of January, one thousand
undred and two.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
egistrar of Joint Stock Companies.
following are the objects for which
ompany has been registered:
do a general mining business in the
of Washington and in the Province
ritish Columbia; for the purpose of
business in said Province of British
bia the said corporation shall ob-
ly registered in the said province as
xtra-Provincial Company, in accord-
with legislative authority of the Legis-
of British Columbia; and in addition
general mining business, it shall be
ered to purchase, acquire, hold, sell,
convey, mortgage, bond and other-
dispose of gold, silver, copper and
and other mineral lands, including
placer miner lands and claims in
ate of Washington and the Province
tish Columbia:
develop gold, silver, copper and lead
her mineral lands; to use, equip and
e the same and the whole thereof,
separately or in conjunction with
ther gold, silver, copper, lead or
mineral lands, or with any other
ise authorized by these articles of
oration, in the State of Washington
e Province of British Columbia:
construct, acquire, hold, lease, and
and dispose of, maintain and oper-
tways, motor lines, wagon roads,
gs, wharves and approaches, and to
furnaces, reduction works; to con-
e, reduce, smelt and refine any and
ds of ores; to use, equip and operate
he separately or in conjunction with
ther railway, motor line or wagon
furnaces or reduction works, and
se or consolidate the same with any
company authorized to do a like bus-
numerated in either one or all of the
powers:
ase to another company or corpora-
thorized and empowered to do any
of the things therein enumerated;
in into any operating or traffic con-
in the nature of a lease with such
companies or corporations, and to
e to such companies or corporations
rating of the gold, silver, copper,
other mines, railways, motor lines,
roads and tramways, or any portion
tions thereof, or all furnaces, reduc-
d refining works; to use, equip and
said railways and motor lines with
electrical or other motive power;
ply to the proper authorities of any
ity or county in the State of Wash-
or in the Province of British Col-
in which the said corporation may
its business, or may hereafter in-
extend it, for a grant or any rights,
privileges and franchise for the
ance and operation thereof; to asso-
ceive, own, hold, lease and sell and
of all and singular the same; to
by purchase, lease, contract or
se, and to accept, hold and own any
privileges or franchises heretofore
to any person, persons, firm or cor-
n, or which may be hereafter so
by the proper authorities of any
tate, town, city, or any county of
te of Washington, and to sell, con-
portgage or otherwise dispose of or
r all and singular the same:
rvey and plat into lots and blocks
all real estate that this corporation
quire, and to dedicate the streets
eys of such lands and plats to the
to sell, dispose of and convey any
such lots and blocks as the board of
s may direct and determine; and
own, sell, convey and mortgage any
ate in the State of Washington and
vince of British Columbia:
ate or pledge or acquire by purchase
wise any water rights, flumes or
and to use the same for the oper-
any power plant, or for the pur-
furnishing such power to other
s or individuals, in the State of
ton and the Province of British
a.

That very desirable country resi-
known as "Glenorn," situate at
ah, consisting of 160 acres of land
odern dwelling house, good barns,
outbuildings and orchard. Full
lars on application to Holstorman
78 Government Street.

Second Day With Farmers

Central Institute Spends Day Discussing Important Agricultural Topics.

Breezy Lecture By Prof. C. L. Smith, of Minnesota, on Dairying Generally.

Farmers' institute began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Several visitors were present, amongst whom were Messrs. Price Ellison, M. P. P., for East Yale; Dr. Tolmie, the veterinary inspector, while Mr. Isaac Hurd, the delegate from Spallumcheen had also arrived. Through the day other visitors also dropped in, amongst whom were noticed Messrs. W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Metchosin, and John Oliver, M. P. P. for Delta.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' ACT.

The first business taken up was Mr. W. H. Ladner's motion, which was seconded by Mr. Ed. Moore, of Alberni, to the effect that the present Contagious Diseases' Act was unnecessary, injurious, and unreliable, and that the Legislature be urged to discontinue the use of tuberculin.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Ladner offered several instances in proof that the test was not only inaccurate, but was even injurious, and that its use was being called into question very generally amongst stock men, besides showing by an example from his own neighborhood the hardships that were possible to be inflicted under the present act.

Major Mutter, in response to a question by the Deputy Minister, explained that the tuberculin test is not compulsory, and that only in case of a refusal to allow one's cattle to be submitted to this test are the cattle put in quarantine. The law was made for the public good, the protection of the general health of the community, and it was a forgone conclusion that no government would repeal such an enactment at the request of the stock men.

Mr. Miller said that he objected most strenuously to the tuberculin test. It was in his mind wholly bad. But he had no doubt but that the other inspection clauses of the act were good, and desired to see their provisions enforced all around. Every carcase should be well inspected before being placed on the market for sale for human food.

Major Mutter added that he would not permit a cow out of his herd to be treated with the tuberculin test, but this matter had been up before and had led to no action at that time.

Mr. Paisley thought that if the test were a bad one, the farmers should band together for their own protection and have things righted. As it was, at any moment an inspector might bring it home to any of them.

Capt. Stewart intimated that in his part of the country the inspectors had told the farmers that the test was compulsory.

S. F. Tolmie, the veterinary surgeon, told the meeting that no cattle were tested without the consent of the owner, and then at the government expense. He considered that the test was satisfactory in fully 95 per cent. of the cases. A cow might react to the test, and yet be in good condition and fit for human food in the initial stages of the disease.

Some cross-firing between Mr. Tolmie and Mr. Ladner followed, after which the resolution was put and lost.

Mr. Munro Miller followed this with a resolution regarding the meat rather than the milk supply, which ran as follows:

"That this Central Institute urge upon the government, on behalf of the health of the country, the necessity of inspection of all carcasses in slaughter houses, and certifying to fitness for food of all carcesses to be so offered by the duly appointed officers of the Crown."

He considered that the public health demanded good beef, and so all premises and each carcase should be inspected.

Mr. McPhee, of Comox, referred to the fact that a good deal of meat was sold that never entered a butcher's shop. In some districts quite a lot was peddled out, and this should be inspected as well as the butcher's meat, and passed on as fit for food.

Mr. Perry, of Nanaimo, and Mr. Metcalfe, of Maple Ridge, both pointed out how great inconveniences would follow from regulations drafted in accordance with the resolution.

Capt. Stewart turned up the act and showed how ample were the provisions of the present act.

Mr. Miller pointed out in how many instances the statutes read "may" when it should be "shall." Something ought to be done to make a great many of these compulsory instead of optional.

The motion was then put and carried.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Major Mutter suggested that instead of recommending six men to the government, the names of all present might well be sent in to the government for their selection for the appointments to the board. This would obviate all questions of invidious distinction.

Mr. Metcalfe pointed out that with these names it would be well to add their particular callings, as the board should not be composed of stock men alone any more than fruit growers.

Mr. Harris thought that it would be much better for the meeting to select six men.

Major Mutter then put his suggestion into the shape of a resolution, to which an amendment was offered by Mr. Paisley, to the effect that the names be selected forthwith. The amendment was carried. The selection of the men to be recommended to the government for positions on the board was, however, postponed.

INSTITUTE LITERATURE.

Mr. Collins, in a resolution, urged that the number of publications sent out by the department be increased, as the good work of this sort of education was most apparent throughout the province. Last year admirable selections had been scattered, and had been very much appreciated.

Mr. Perry suggested that an exchange be arranged with some of the adjoining states, securing thereby a more complete interchange of ideas.

Capt. Stewart pointed out how ably the Deputy Minister had pressed forward this matter, oftimes when it was an up-hill work.

To this Mr. Paisley added the purport of a resolution of thanks voted at his institute in recognition of his very successful efforts along so many lines. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. J. C. Metcalfe and Mr. Venables both bore testimony to the high standard of excellence of the literature sent out during the past year.

Deputy Minister Anderson pointed out that it might be well to remember that last year the vote of money to this end was wholly exhausted, and that it might be impossible to send out more than was done last year.

In view of this, the resolution was changed to read: "Resolved that the literature already distributed has given much satisfaction, and that the department be requested to continue the same liberality." Carried.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Capt. Stewart spoke of the good work done in the past through this system, and of the deep interest taken in it by Librarian Scholefield and Inspector Palmer. At present there are about 40 libraries travelling in the province, and all were very highly appreciated, and he was glad to be able to offer the meeting a resolution along these lines.

Mr. Brandrith, in seconding the resolution, added further praise to the good work of the travelling libraries.

Mr. Collins suggested that the libraries be stocked with more agricultural and horticultural works. These were often too expensive for general buying, and yet were very useful. He did not think that there should be quite so much light literature. The government should not be expected to supply books of that sort.

Mr. Metcalfe and several others thought that light literature should well be included in these libraries. They were for all the country folk, and not for the institute people.

The resolution ran that the government extend, and continue to distribute travelling libraries to farming communities, remove some of the older books, replacing them with newer and more up-to-date books which will be instructive to the farmers, and that a sufficient appropriation be granted by the government for that purpose. Carried.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, on behalf of himself and the Parliamentary Librarian, thanked the institute for their kind appreciation of their services in connection with these libraries.

WATER STORAGE.

Mr. Noble introduced the following resolution. That the government be respectfully asked to make an appropriation for the purpose of ascertaining the available quantity of water for irrigation, the area of land available, and the possible cost; and that the Dominion government be asked to assist in this investigation. Carried.

Speaking to it, he told of the great amount of water going to waste for lack of storage basins. Could the water be held up until crop time, large quantities of grain could be grown, for which in the shape of flour, etc., quite large amounts were annually being sent out of the province. He thought that there was a splendid chance at Kamloops for an initial experiment to be made.

Mr. Raymur, in agreeing with Mr. Noble's remarks, pointed out that Mr. Ellison, the representative in the Legislature for East Yale was present and would perhaps like to speak to the question.

At the request of the meeting Mr. Price Ellison then addressed the meeting regarding this matter. It was a question in which he had for years taken a great interest, and at session after session had introduced it on the floor of the House. The present government had given it a great deal of attention, and were hoping to secure the services of an expert who for some time had been in the employ of the Dominion government. There was a great deal of land in the province simply awaiting for the water. So soon as that was put on, enormous crops were at once available. It was quite astonishing what could be grown even from what appeared to be bare gravel beds when water was once supplied to it. At Peachland on Okanagan lake, the deflection of a small stream had made gardens and lawns on what was almost washed beach gravel. It was not the soil, but the water that counted for so much up in the dry belt. He thought, however, that the time was quickly approaching when, with the aid of the government, large areas would be added through systematic irrigation to the fields of the province. Mr. Ellison took his seat amidst a burst of applause.

Mr. Palmer suggested that the Dominion government be asked to recognize its responsibility in this question, the more so because there were many miles of Dominion lands within the dry belt of this province.

In reply to a question of the chair, Mr. Ellison stated that in his district it was not noticeable that irrigation had increased the amount of the rainfall.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

STUMPING POWDER.

It was proposed by Mr. Venables that the government be asked to procure a supply of powder, and place it in the hands of the government agents or provincial constables for storage and distribution. In the past the money had to be sent down before the powder could be sent, but at his institute it had been thought that the government could well guarantee the cost to the powder company, send the powder in five ton lots to the government agents or provincial constables, who should be responsible for it, and sell it out for cash in case lots or upwards.

Mr. Whelpton, in seconding the motion, stated that in his district the trouble was that if it could only be had in car lots, and he had been instructed by his institute to ask if it could not be supplied in smaller lots, as farmers only wanted possibly a dozen cases or less.

Mr. Miller pointed out that at present it cost more to get the powder through the government, through the storage and cartage charges, than when the consumer purchased from the company directly. The government price was 10 cents, while the company was ready to sell to private parties at 12 cents.

Mr. J. R. Anderson stated that the C. P. R. had been kind enough to offer that the powder car should be stopped all the way along the line, and any quantity of powder put off as orders required.

Mr. Perry, of Nanaimo, pointed out that powder only cost them when buying at the factory at Nortnfield at a ton of $7 a hundredweight, and he did not see why in wholesale lots the government should be charged 10 cents a pound.

Mr. Cade, of Mission, thought that there was something wrong in the question of price. The government ought to have been able to buy powder at least as cheap, if not cheaper, than the farmers at Northfield.

Inspector Palmer stated that the freight charges was at first thought to have been the great trouble in the matter, but on the proper representation being made to Mr. George McL. Brown, the C. P. R. company had granted the government not only the privilege of having the car stopped all along the line, and the powder so distributed, but had even granted that this powder for use in clearing the land should be freighted at half the usual rate.

Mr. Hurd, of Armstrong, thought that the question of clearing of the land was the question of cheap powder, while at the present time the powder cost so much as almost to keep back the clearing up of the country.

The discussion was prolonged for a few minutes, when Mr. Anderson informed the institute that he had telephoned Mr. Scott, of the Hamilton Powder company, and had been advised that he would come up in the afternoon in person to aid in reaching some conclusion. The further discussion was then postponed, and the meeting adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming the labors of the meeting at 2 o'clock the discussion of the powder question was resumed, the deputy minister reopening the matter by introducing Mr. Scott, manager of the Hamilton Powder Company.

Mr. Perry, at the instance of the chair, resumed the debate by suggesting that Mr. Scott give the meeting some idea of the proper cost of powder. In response Mr. Scott stated that there had been no variation in the price of powder since the rate of seven cents for loose powder and ten cents for sticks had been given to the government for the purposes of the farmers, and without any instructions from Montreal he was not in a position to submit any changes in these prices.

Mr. Perry, however, retold his tale of cheap powder. While some of the Institute members now present were paying 18 cents a pound or $9 a case, the miners, the road makers and the farmers in clearing their land, as for instance, Mr. Robius, in clearing the big 359 acre property behind Nanaimo were getting their sticks at a $3.50 rate per case.

In reply Mr. Scott stated that there was some mistake, as his company had never sold this grade at less than ten cents in carload lots and twelve cents in less than that quantity. Both the Vancouver Coal Company and Mr. Robins paid these rates for the powder they used. Lower grades of powder were sometimes made up in sticks and over these the mistake was probably made. If it were not a mistake then the matter should be investigated.

In answer to a question of Mr. Harris, Mr. Scott stated that the stumping powder generally handled was that marked "Dualin" and contained 25 per cent. of glycerine, although the percentage was not stamped. Mr. Harris, continuing, thought that if the company would sell more cheaply they would find a much larger market amongst the farmers. But the company, like all other companies and monopolies, made money by bleeding the farmers.

Mr. Cade did not understand how so great a difference in the prices could be explained. In his district they had formerly used a great deal of San Francisco powder, but of late the Hamilton powder held the field, and rightly so, for it was fully a quarter better article.

Mr. McPhee thought that possibly a system of cheap magazines would assist the farmers in getting a cheap article. Messrs. Rithet had one on the spit near Comox for some years and it had served very well until washed away.

Mr. Harris thought that perhaps the Nanaimo people got a cheaper article through its being damaged goods or packages, for if some such explanation was not forthcoming he thought the middlemen were making a good thing out of the farmers.

The question, after some further discussion, came down to one of whether the powder company could not sell in small lots at the ten cent rate, but this, Mr. Scott said, seemed to him about impossible. The company had to keep up magazines several miles out of town. At each of them a man had to be kept, and every trip out for powder, whether for a case or a score of cases, cost so much money. These items quite made up the difference between ten and twelve cents. Cartage, storage, too, powder quickly deteriorated.

Mr. Scott then retired and on the suggestion of Major Mutter a committee consisting of Messrs. Perry, McPhee and Palmer was appointed to discuss this matter further with both the government and Mr. Scott, of the powder company. Mr. Venables' motion was also put and carried.

TRANSPORTATION.

The report of the committee on transportation, appointed at last year's meeting of the Central Institute, and consisting of Messrs. Metcalfe, Hutchinson and Deane, was then read by Mr. J. C. Metcalfe. It ran as follows:

To the Members of the Central Farmers' Institute.

Gentlemen,—We, your committee appointed by the Central Farmers' Institute of last year on transportation, beg herewith to submit a short report of our work.

The committee waited upon Mr. Peters of the Canadian Pacific railway freight department with the view of ascertaining how far they were prepared to concede lower rates on their line to and from different points in the province and to Manitoba and the Northwest, on all kinds of produce and fruit. Mr. Peters of the freight department, who had just been appointed to his present position, did not wish to concede anything until certain information was collected respecting areas and quantities of various products grown, and the possible increase of the same, and further as to any hardships or grievances growers and shippers might have in the way of excessive rates and lack of accommodation as to train and car service, etc.

Your committee then issued a printed circular to all the local institutions, Boards of Trade, and some private growers and shippers, calling for this information.

The responses were few. The secretary of the committee then wrote all the organizations, growers and shippers again, urging upon them the necessity of collecting this data, and further, when they considered they were discriminated against in a way of freight rates, etc., to present their cases with all the evidence they could possibly collect bearing upon the matters.

The efforts of your committee did not meet with the response it desired at that time. If they has any hardships or grievances to adjust they were slow in taking advantage of the opportunity presented them.

The secretary of your committee wrote many of them three and four letters again urging and setting forth the necessity of doing so and the advantages to be gained by it. In the end a good deal of data was gathered, but all lacking (with some exceptions), mainly in proof or evidence bearing on the particular cases advanced.

About this time the Canadian Pacific railway and the government appointed a special commissioner to travel the province and elsewhere with the intention of calling upon Institutes, Boards of Trade, manufacturers and growers and shippers of all kinds of produce and fruit, personally, with the view to collect data similar in part to that of your committee.

Your committee deemed it inadvisable to proceed further in their work, but endorsed the appointment as a wise one and necessary in the collection of reliable data and more particularly from the difficulty your committee experienced in collecting it by correspondence.

We further endorsed it by handing over all data we had collected to the special commissioner, Mr. R. M. Palmer.

Now, although your committee immediately and directly did not see many benefits accruing from their labors, they have since to some extent, through their efforts between growers and shippers and the transportation companies, and further in stimulating our growers and shippers, to collect the necessary data and in preparing evidence for the call of the special commissioner, Mr. Palmer.

Your committee obtained some concessions from the express company in the way of reductions in the billing weights of small fruit packages from 30 pounds to 25 pounds, and further, on lower rates to Winnipeg and intermediate points on fruit, and in some cases, local concessions.

F. J. DEANE, Chairman.
J. C. METCALFE, Sec.

The report of Mr. Metcalfe was further supplemented by a splendid address Mr. R. M. Palmer in which that gentleman, on the request of the Institute, gave a fair summary if his labors in this behalf as commissioner appointed thereto by the provincial government. This lengthy statement is in effect a summary of his report to the Minister of Agriculture which it is expected will soon be published and distributed throughout the province.

Mr. Palmer began by reading selections from the letters of the Hon. J. H. Turner appointing him to this position and defining his duties, which extended not only to the enquiry into the freight rates charged on produce, but a thorough investigation into the circumstances of this industry and particularly into the question of possible markets. From other correspondence also read it appeared that Mr. Palmer's work met from the outset with the pronounced approval of the greatest of the transportation companies doing business in this province, namely, of the C. P. R., whose officials rightly held that their interests were wholly identical with those of the producers of their freights. By these gentlemen, viz., Mr. G. M. Bosworth, freight traffic manager; Mr. W. R. McInnes, freight traffic manager, and Mr. F. W. Peters, general freight agent, Mr. Palmer was assured that their company was ready to consider the matters at issue and were desirous of removing any grievances that might exist and to promote the marketing of fruit and produce and the development of that industry if it lay in their power to do so.

This was followed by a personal survey of the province in which both consignors and producers were everywhere interviewed as well as a visit to some of the market points east of the Rockies.

During the progress of the work certain recommendations were made with the result that special rates were granted by the C. P. R. securing reductions of from 20 to 50 per cent. in the freight on shucks and fruit package stuffs, thereby enabling the farmers the more readily to obtain proper and uniform crates for the packing of their crops.

A special rate embodying a reduction of one-third was also obtained on fresh fruits shipped from the coast to Kootenay points, which led to the sending down of trial shipments of two cars during last summer.

From Okanagan points the concession of mixed cars of vegetables permitted the sending of potatoes, turnips, etc., at their respective carload rates, although some places were unfortunately not in a position to take advantage of it.

At Chilliwack several conferences were held and a change in the hours of the steamboat service resulted to the benefit of the trade.

A reduction in the minimum carload from 36,000 to 24,000 pounds brought some of these advantages more within the reach of the smaller producers and did much to encourage the potato trade.

A 30 per cent. reduction in the rate on vegetables to Calgary enabled the earlier ripening potatoes of the upper country to be placed on the market there before the N. W. T. crop was ready to dig.

A special arrangement regarding stumping powder was made, through which not only was the rate cut in half, but provision made for stopping the car here and there to distribute its load.

Through the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association the rate on stockers from Ontario was reduced to $175 a car, an arrangement which led to the importation of at least 2,000 head. Through the association all or any cattlemen could obtain the advantage of this rate. The C. P. R. also granted free transportation to the expert brought in by the Fruit Growers to instruct in the picking and packing of fruit; also to the gentleman accompanying the car of fruit shipped to Winnipeg.

The matter of special cars and fast service are at present being considered by the railway company, and will doubtless be arranged for as the growth of the trade authorizes.

Mr. Palmer was glad to report excellent fruit crops during the past season, but considered that the greatest difficulty was to be found in the inadequate quantity to be had. The demand far exceeded the supply, the latter not being large enough for the trade to depend upon for its regular supplies. The wholesalers of many places had to look elsewhere at times, and so the trade of the province suffered and prices were not so high as they might be. The province was capable of producing far more abundantly and in Manitoba and the Territories was an ever increasing market to be found. In Winnipeg there was a marked demand for strawberries and other small fruit, the former being now imported there from the Hood River district in Oregon in spite of the duty. Last year four cars from there cost in freight and duty over $3,000.

Imperfect packing was one of the causes leading to bad prices too, for so much so was this the case that lots of plums were five pounds light per box, while the American fruit with which it entered into competition, was picked at the proper time and packed to perfection. For this reason it held the market in the face of the duty and freight rates running from $1.12 to $1.37 with the rate from British Columbia points to Winnipeg was but $1. and in some instances less.

It is estimated that the Winnipeg market took 50 carloads of peaches, plums and pears in 1901, so that it is a field well worth fighting for.

Mr. Palmer pointed out, too, that Winnipeg and Brandon were not now the only wholesale points of that country, but that the tide of emigration setting westward was bringing Calgary into considerable prominence, and that already a good market was to be found there.

Turning to the markets of the Kootenay, Mr. Palmer found them so near to Washington points as to be very difficult to compete in. Fresh fruit from Rosberg was even hauled in by wagons to Rossland, while in Spokane, the big distributing point of that country, a steady supply could always be secured. Here, too, the package question was so far against our people, the American fruit being much neater and better in its putting up. The sole exception in which British Columbia held the market there was in the case of fresh lettuce shipped from Victoria. Even in hay the Americans seemed to produce the article required, a straight clean timothy, and so held the field.

In the North, late and early, Dawson demanded a lot of vegetables and made a good market. On the whole, Mr. Palmer seemed to find in the Northwest Territories the largest and most profitable market for British Columbia producers.

Mr. Palmer was warmly applauded on taking his seat, and the following resolution was at once offered by Mr. Cade, seconded by Mr. Venables, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, that the Institute desires to impress on the government and the C. P. R. its necessity for continuing the special commissioner, Mr. R. M. Palmer, in the work so able conducted by him during the past season.

And it was further moved by Munroe Miller, and seconded by J. Churchland, and carried, that this Central Institute wishes to convey to the government its appreciation of the services of Mr. R. M. Palmer in the arrangement and manipulation of freight rates as well as the intelligent manner in which his reports are made, so made that all may readily understand what he wishes to convey.

And further, that we tender him our sincere thanks for his very excellent, entertaining and instructive report.

At the instance of Mr. Munro Miller, Mr. D. R. Ker was then invited to address the Institute, which that gentleman then did, going at some length into the question of the hay and produce trade with Dawson.

Mr. John Oliver was then invited to speak and doing so, discussed at some length his proposed amendments to the Wide Tire Act and some other questions.

BIRDS.

Speaking to this subject both Messrs. Collins and Brandrith championed the cause of the birds, who, if they did occasionally pick an apple or a cherry or two, for at least eight months in the year the crow and the blue jay are not only not destructive, but very beneficial to all farmers and gardeners. In the stomach of one crow alone so many as 110 cut worms had been found, so that even they do some good. The destroying of birds by small boys had in many instances almost exterminated the small birds, so much so that a drive from Vancouver to New Westminster showed very few left.

Mr. Cade stated that he did not permit the shooting of a bird over his land excepting the willow grouse. The latter destroyed the apple buds in great numbers.

Capt. Stewart thought that the crows did not deserve protection. They destroyed a great deal of fruit as well as ducklings and goslings as well as other small birds that were amongst the farmer's best friends.

Mr. Ladner lamented the loss of his cherries every spring.

With but little more debate, Mr. Collins' motion, seconded by Capt. Stewart, to the effect that the government be asked to pass an act for the better preservation of beneficial (insectiferous) birds, was carried.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. C. Metcalfe spoke of the highly gratifying success of the experimental car of fruit last year. The car was sent on to Winnipeg, possibly the farthest point to be reached from here. To go so far the best packing was requisite, and so the association got in an expert to help to raise the standard of that sort of work. In various points he had seen the fruit from British Columbia weighed, and has found that it was four and five pounds short. The plums had been simply dumped in, and when properly packed there was not enough fruit to fill the box. In this question of packing the Americans were a long way ahead of us. In fact, all through, a greater degree of care is requisite. Picking, packing, marking and every other part of the business must all receive the greatest attention. Winnipeg offers a good market but a peculiar one. There the business is conducted by an exchange that did not allow the market to become glutted at any time.

The following motion offered by Capt. Stewart and seconded by Mr. Collins, was then carried: That the work carried on during the past year by the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has been of great value to growers and shippers of the province. Special cars and fast service are at present being considered by the railway company, and will doubtless be arranged for as the growth of the trade authorizes.

FENCING RAILWAY LINES.

On this question it was moved by Mr. Miller and seconded by Mr. Perry, and carried, that some easier and cheaper way should be devised for recovering damage for loss of animals through neglect on the part of railway companies in keep their fences in repair, and to urge upon the government the importance of having all railway fences at once put in good repair.

In response to the remarks of the chair, Mr. Hayward, M.P.P., spoke briefly to this question, and amongst other things, pointed out the difference between railways operating under a Dominion and a provincial charter. There was no doubt, however, of their liability regarding the farmers, although it was often a difficult matter to get damages when cattle had been disturbed.

Messrs. Ladner and Churchland both spoke to this resolution before it was put and carried.

TRESPASS AND GAME.

Mr. Arden prefaced his resolution regarding an amending to the trespass act, with a statement of the difficulty of obtaining redress when the indecent sportsman gets on forbidden ground. These people coming from town do damage to crops and property, and sometimes even kill chickens and other domestic fowls, and if caught even red-handed, have a chance to be impertinent instead of being placed under arrest.

Mr. Hayward explained that under the Trespass Act a man could only be prosecuted on the second occasion of his trespassing, and that, too, if damage were done the J. P.'s could only order recompense to the extent of $20. The Game Act gave some protection but not enough, as the question was one of trespass and not of the game law alone. Near the cities, as they found near Victoria, there was a great deal of annoyance. Turkeys, chickens and even calves were shot and some of the farmers had a good deal to complain of. He advocated the altering of the act in such a way as to make it a trespass. It was not, however, what can be done, but what is done, and there is no doubt that the present enactments to all intents and purposes were of no avail.

After a short discussion a resolution was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 o'clock last night the institute met again to listen to an address by the Hon. C. L. Smith of Minnesota. Besides the institute delegates, several visitors were present, amongst them being Messrs Trotter Johnson, Thomas Kidd, Thos. Cunningham, as well as Glover Patrick and James Duff, two Scottish farmers who are spending a few days in the city.

After commenting shortly upon the different conditions rulling betwixt his own part of the continent and this province, Mr. Smith went at some length into the educational question. By tracing the hard steps of his own younger days he showed how half a century ago the farmers of the United States obstinately repudiated everything like book learning as of no value to the tiller of the soil. After a campaign in the Civil War he had gone home with the intention of securing an education, but being dissuaded by his parents and friends, gave up the idea. Soon afterwards, however, an attack of rheumatism laid him on his bed for three years, and there he read. And in that he learned to take advantage of the misfortunes of others by looking up its causes and so avoiding their result. In his day one farmer might have small pigs and his neighbors big ones, but the unfortunate one attributed it only to bad luck. Good luck or bad luck in that part were the only causes of success or failure, and yet they learned to do a little towards regulating the luck. He noticed, too, that the hardest workers were not always the ones to enjoy the good luck.

When a dairy association was formed in Minnesota they were laughed at by the whole State, and had but 20 members. But at last they put their hands into their pockets and sent two representatives to Elgin, Ill., to attend the Northwest Dairymens' Association, to go down and listen and come back to tell all about it. The two did more: they asked the association to meet in Minnesota the next year, and so got an elephant on their hands. However, they got up and hustled and Mankato gave $600 and the opera house, and so in spite of the laughter of a whole State and with the taste of five-cent green butter in their mouths, they made it a success. And out of this grew the Farmers' Institute meetings.

At that time he became imbued with the idea that diversified farming would be a great improvement over the one-crop system then in vogue in that State. And in the advocating of that system he found the great benefits of meeting together was the passing on from one to another, not only of the best methods and their attendant successes, but also the bad methods that led on to failure. Progress on these lines was slow at first, but once began it rolled on fast. And so in Minnesota in ten years they were getting three times as many pounds of butter from each cow and getting twice as good a price for the product. Thirteen years ago that State had one co-operative creamery; last year there were over 1,000 of these institutions. The monthly creamery cheque was a great teacher. It taught them to know good cows, to keep good cows, to keep them well and kindly.

To a question by Mr. Noble the lecturer stated that a cream separator only takes from the milk the portion that goes to burn up as fuel to keep it warm. Better calves can be grown on skim milk and grain than when the calf gets it all by sucking the cow. In feeding the calf, however, care must be taken of such matters as temperature, sweetness, also of the amount it is allowed to drink at once. The butter fat keeps it warm but it does not make bone or hair or help them to grow.

HOW NOT TO FEED A CALF.

The calf born in the morning is ready to feed at night. If frightened it is not hungry. The calf never saw a man and a bucket before, and is frightened. He puts the pail down, chases the calf, bestrides it with his legs, catches it by the ears, and checks its head into the bucket, but it won't drink.

HOW TO FEED IT.

Let it suck the cow once. Then put it over in the manger where the mother can lick it. At night put it into a stanchion, let the cow lick it, and it does as ordered to warm fresh milked milk into a clean pail in front of it, and with its head over this pail its hunger will soon lead it to drink for itself. A couple of quarts of fresh milk for a fortnight, then gradually changing it to four quarts of skimmed milk with a little whole oats and at six weeks a little hay and a pound of oats a day.

To a question of Mr. Ladner's, Mr. Smith stated that gathered cream would make as good butter, if the cream is properly handled, as if the cream had been separated at the creamery. The growing opinion is in favor of separation at the farm. The Hazelwood creamery of Spokane got the top price for Oregon and Washington in spite of some of it being brought 50 and 100 miles by train after being separated on the farm. The butter was of a good uniform sort. In many places this is launched down, but then those who have never done a thing are the people who have never done it. The gathered cream system has the advantage too of leaving the milk at the farm in the best form for feeding, besides saving the cost of hauling the milk.

A GOOD RATION.

In answer to a question of Mr Hurd's, the lecturer stated that for a good ration a combination of peas and oats, clover hay comes next, then wheat and vetches; timothy is the poorest. Of grain, three pounds of bran, and as many pounds of mangels and carrots as she gives pounds of milk. For the Island and lower Mainland he would recommend grow more peas and oats, more clover and more roots. With timothy hay, bran shorts and oil would do well. Ten pounds of timothy hay would be all right to mix. Potatoes are the poorest of all roots. One pound of them being equal to five pounds of timothy hay. Turnips should not be fed at night, but are all right once a day just after milking in the morning. Carrots are harder to digest than mangols or turnips. The sugar beet is better than the carrot, and after that comes the mangols and turnips.

A resolution tendering the Hon. Mr. Smith a very hearty vote of thanks was then put and carried amidst an outburst of applause, and the meeting adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY WITH FARMERS.

The third day of the Central Farmers' institute's proceedings began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, all the delegates being present, together with several visitors, amongst whom were several members of the Dairymen's and Live Stock association.

On Major Mutter calling the meeting to order, the business of selecting men to be nominated for the advisory board was taken up. Of these, according to the act, two were to be from Vancouver Island, two from the Fraser valley, and the remaining two from the Upper Country. The following names were put in nomination: Messrs. Hurd, Raymur, Miller and Noble for the Upper Country; Messrs. Ladner, Stewart, Metcalfe, Cade, for the Lower Mainland; and Messrs. McPhee, Mutter, Moore, Collins, Arden, Miller, for the Island. A ballot being taken resulted in the following returns: Hurd, 15; Raymur, 16; McPhee, 5; Mutter, 11; Stewart, 5; Ladner, 12; Miller, 9; Moore, 1; Metcalfe, 13; Cade, 1; Collins, 3; Arden, 1; and Noble, 1; the six chosen being:

Vancouver Island—Messrs. Mutter and Miller.

Lower Mainland—Messrs. Metcalfe and Ladner.

Upper Country—Messrs. Raymur and Hurd.

AMENDMENTS TO ACTS.

A resolution favoring the erection and maintenance of storage warehouses by the government for grain and other agricultural produce, was introduced by Mr. Miller. In support of this he stated that as the consumer bought only in small quantities as a rule, while the farmers whose crops came around but once a year were generally obliged to unload their produce in large lots and without delay. This permitted the middle man—the speculator—to come in and through the banking system and the money that he can thereby control—just when the farmer is short of cash—the great rewards of the produce trade come to him rather than to the hard working producer. That the farmer might retain this profit, which often amounts to 50 per cent., it would be first necessary to have warehouse accommodation so that the farmer could take his warehouse receipts to the banks, and thus obtain the money requisite to tide him over until better prices could be realized than immediately after the harvest. The money requisite for this expenditure could well be had by diverting the sums now placed at the disposal of the Farmers' Institutes.

Short speeches in support of the resolution were made by Messrs. Hurd and Noble, when the Deputy Minister and Mr. Cade pointed out how utopian was the whole scheme.

Mr. Metcalfe thought that the project was a long time ahead of the times. Cold storage, rather than warehouses, seemed to him to be desirable at the present time. It would be a great mistake too at present to give the agricultural institutions such as the institutes, the Fruit Growers, Live Stock, and other associations such a slap in the face. These bodies were doing a splendid work just now, and it would be a great pity to sweep them all aside.

Capt. Stewart thought that it was not very reasonable for the institute to approve of the work of Freight Commissioner Palmer and others one day, and to vote such things out of existence the next.

Mr. Harris thought that such a system as that advocated would help out a great many farmers in the province.

Mr. Raymur suggested that such projects could be well carried out by the co-operative method, (applause), and with much better results than if the farmers should lean upon the paternalism of government work. He might, however, advocate government aid to cold storage system.

After a brief reply by Mr. Miller, the resolution was put and lost.

COLD STORAGE.

In speaking to this question, Mr. J. C. Metcalfe read the resolution of last year, which ran as follows:

"Whereas it is known that for the development of export trade in agricultural products of a perishable nature, the establishment of cold storage stations in rural districts where fruits, dairy products, fowls, meats, etc., can be kept