

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished after papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

benefit from inoculation, and one-third found fair results. The remaining one-sixth reported no benefit, but it was noticed that all these were able to grow excellent crops without nitro-culture treatment of the seed, showing that their land was already naturally inoculated. Another line of experiments was to compare mixed grains with oats and barley alone. The majority favored mixed grains, while, as a single grain, oats were quite generally preferred to barley.

And this spring, from the prairie, came report of a live organization, which acknowledges the Manitoba Agricultural College as its fount and center. It is called the Manitoba Agricultural College Research Association, and consists of the staff and practically all the first class of students of that institution. Besides these, its ranks will come to include ex-students and others. The most important work it proposes to undertake just now is the growing of clover. As is well known, clover-growing has been little attempted on the Canadian prairie, a general opinion prevailing that it is not practicable or profitable. This summer fifty students in various parts of Manitoba will sow seed supplied by the College, and from their experience it is hoped much will be learned. Attempts will also be made to ascertain the influence of care during and prior to pregnancy on the production of weak and premature foals. Observations will also be made on the wild plum, with a view to its improvement, while other highways and byways of investigative work will also be pursued. It is well to watch what these organizations are doing. They are among the forces that count.

If press reports are to be credited, the elevator companies in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., are not above adulterating screenings. When a supply has been contracted, and the vendor feels that he is not getting a sufficient price, he can even the score by delivering straw roots and chaff.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND OUTLOOK IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The 1906 annual report of the Secretary for Agriculture in Nova Scotia is of special interest, by reason of the fact that it contains the report of the lusty young Agricultural College at Truro, which is essentially a Maritime institution. The report was prepared by Prof. M. Cumming, Principal of the College, who has been acting also as Secretary for Agriculture since the death of Mr. B. W. Chipman, on April 21st, 1906. In his introductory review, Prof. Cumming states that, while owing to lack of intimacy with the executive details of the Agricultural Department, it has been impossible to accomplish so much as he would have liked, yet the temporary union of offices has been, for the most part, a benefit, having served to unify the work of the College and of the Agricultural Department.

The work of the Department has expanded greatly during the past few years. Under its direction there are now 166 agricultural societies, with a membership of 8,498; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, with many branch county associations; the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association; the Travelling Dairies, and the Agricultural College. Both at the College and in other ways the Department is doing all in its power to encourage the keeping of a better class of live stock. The breeding of heavy horses is being specially encouraged, though the claims of the light-harness men were recognized by the purchase of two Standard-bred stallions. In order to stimulate the sheep business, a couple of ram sales were held in Eastern Nova Scotia last fall. Agricultural societies are learning the important lesson that pure breeding in itself is nothing unless combined with individual merit, and progressive societies, as well as individuals, are exercising more care in the selection of breeding males. The folly of crossing breeds has also become so apparent that many societies, in purchasing sires, have agreed to adhere to one, or at most two breeds of each kind of stock.

Another line of especially useful work has been the setting out of 28 model orchards, there being one, and in some cases two, in every county outside the recognized fruit counties, viz., Annapolis, King's and Hants. Many of these orchards are doing splendidly, and in many cases are inducing people in their respective localities to set out trees and care for them properly. A few more of these model orchards are to be planted this year.

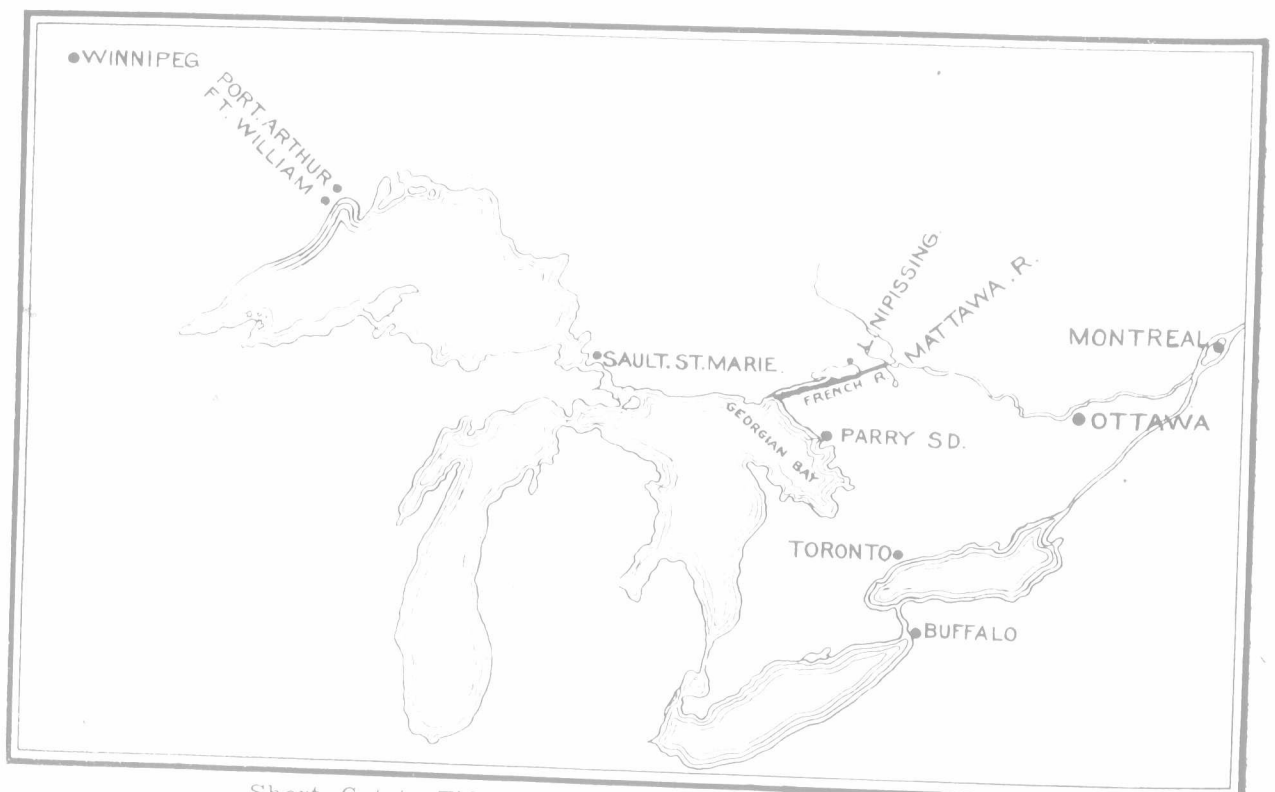
The majority of the agricultural meetings held last year were under the auspices of the County Farmers' Associations. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa sent three speakers, but greater reliance than heretofore has been placed upon local speakers, including members of the College faculty. This policy is to be very wisely adhered to.

A note of hopefulness in the dairy business is sounded toward the close. Returns from the fac-

tories given in the report indicate an increased make over 1905 of 3,500 pounds of butter and 83,000 pounds of cheese. However, the local markets are so good and easily available, that most of the butter is manufactured in private dairies. The travelling dairies have been greatly appreciated. Last year there were two in operation, one under Miss Shuttleworth in Inverness, Cape Breton and Victoria Counties, and the other under Miss Millar in Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland and Hants. The possibilities of dairying in Nova Scotia have only begun to be realized. The local market is far from being supplied, and access to the export markets is exceedingly easy. The travelling dairies will continue for at least a few more years.

The report of the heads of the Agricultural College is in itself a valuable publication. We shall have occasion to quote from this somewhat, but meantime may observe that the institution is fast being recognized as the fount of agricultural progress in the Atlantic Provinces. The growth in popularity is healthy and solid, and more rapid than we had anticipated. The first regular session was concluded on April 15th, 1906, with an enrolled attendance of 23 young men. The second session commenced October 31st, and numbered on its roll 30—all but one from Nova Scotia. The winter short courses, embodying, as they do, an epitome of the two-year course, are still more widely patronized. The attendance at this two-weeks' course during the first year of the College was 68; last year it was 83, and in 1907 it was 102, of whom 21 came from New Brunswick. In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote the words of the report, which convey a confident but by no means overdrawn impression of the outlook for the College and the value of its work: "Specific instances as to known improvements mentioned in various parts of the report are but a small part of the work that is actually being accomplished. It is as the dignity of agricultural work becomes recognized, as enthusiasm for the calling grows, and as confidence in methods of practice becomes established, that great results may be looked for. Nevertheless, these fruits of the College work are already, in a measure, manifest, and will be, to a greater extent, in the next few years."

One cannot help feeling that the cause of agriculture is now being ably championed in the Maritime Provinces. The results, already marked, will be cumulative. The spirit of disheartening apathy towards agriculture is giving way to one of confidence and hope, and a very large share of the credit is due to the College and its practical, energetic staff. When the history of the Maritime Provinces comes to be written, the impress of its influence will be traceable on many a page. The Maritime Provinces, though not relying on the farm to the same extent as Upper Canada, will never be great without a progressive agriculture, and this depends to a far greater degree than many realize upon the presence of a live agricul-



Short Cut to Tide Water. The Georgian Bay Ship Canal.