

the weather turning cold and wet just after planting, rotting some of the seed. Complaints of inferior seed are also common. Considerable corn land had to be more or less replanted. Crows, blackbirds and grubs also did injury to the young corn. More recent weather, however, has favored the crop, and it was making a rapid and promising growth when correspondents wrote.

Tobacco.—While a few promising fields of tobacco are reported, the bulk of the crop is rather backward in growth, and uneven in appearance and yield.

Potatoes.—Early-planted potatoes suffered from drouth, and will yield lightly, but those planted late will give a fair return. The bug has been unusually abundant.

Roots.—A good deal of turnip land had to be resown, and some was finally plowed up. The crop was not looking up to the average as to condition as reports came in. Mangels have done much better.

Fruit.—"A poor fruit year" summarizes the general situation. It has been an off season with apples, especially, more particularly in the case of desirable winter varieties, and the quality of much of the fruit now remaining on the trees is not up to standard. Plums have borne unevenly. Pears are doing better than apples, although not giving a full yield. Peaches will be about an average crop. Cherries were medium, and grapes give fair promise. Strawberries suffered from drouth when maturing, which prevented best results. Other small fruits are yielding moderately.

Pastures and Live Stock.—Pastures have been in fair condition all season, and were very promising, as correspondents reported. Taking the season as a whole, the milk flow has been a good one, for, while it went down a little during the midsummer period, it has recovered nicely, and for the time of year is considered to be excellent. The chief handicap to the comfort of cattle has been the presence in large numbers of the horn-fly. In some of the St. Lawrence counties, several cheese factories are shipping cream to the State of New York, and are also extracting the casein from the skim milk. Fodder supplies promise to be abundant.

Interprovincial Conference at Vancouver.

For the establishment of closer trade relations between the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and for the purposes of securing a reduction in the existing freight rates between the Prairie Provinces and points in British Columbia, a conference between the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta and the representatives of the local Boards of Trade in British Columbia was held in Vancouver, August 18th and 19th. One of the chief results of the conference was the resolution adopted, holding that the existing rates are discriminating, and that they tend to retard the commercial development of both Provinces.

Some eighteen representatives from Alberta attended the conference, which was largely composed of those people, members of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, and a number of representatives from various points throughout British Columbia. The people of British Columbia, as well as the farmers of Alberta, are vitally interested in better trade relations, and, no doubt, combined effort will bring forth desired results. In addition to the rate question and the matter of greater commercial intercourse between the Provinces, other matters of vital interest came before the convention. The matter of public slaughter-houses, of licensing commission men, of standard inspection of hay, of Government controlled terminal elevators, and other topics of general importance to the two Provinces, were discussed.

It was readily admitted that British Columbia and Alberta each produced products wanted by the other, but at the present time existing conditions prevented the securing of such products from each other at a nominal cost. The outcome of the conference ended in the appointment of representative committees to investigate matters, with the endeavor to remedy conditions.

Form Poultry Association.

An event of great importance, bearing on the future of the poultry industry of British Columbia, was a conference of the poultry breeders during the Vancouver Exhibition week. Delegates assembled from all parts of the Province from the various poultry associations to form a Provincial organization, to be known as the British Columbia Poultry Association, and to affiliate with the American Association. M. A. Jull, Government Poultry Officer, completed the organization work, and it was agreed that the poultry industry is destined to be a mainstay of the Province. Over one hundred delegates and exhibitors joined the association. Those who were present were: President, E. B. Nelson; Vice-President, W. A. Nachtrieb, Victoria; Secretary, M. A. Jull, Victoria; Directors, W. Stonehouse, Vancouver; J. H. Wood, Nanaimo; H. Koelbuck, Ashcroft; J. Warden, Enderby; W. M. Wright, Summerland; E. W. Laing, Revelstoke; W. S. Perry,

Nelson; T. A. F. McIntosh, Grand Forks; A. B. Smith, Cranbrook; T. Edwards, Victoria. Executive Committee appointed—E. B. Cale, W. E. Nachtrieb, M. A. Jull, W. Stonehouse, and T. Edwards.

Opportunities in New Ontario.

In the excitement of the rush to the Prairies of the Northwest, have you stopped to think that, taken all in all, there are as great advantages lying much nearer hand? You do not have to travel two thousand miles, with all the extra expense that that involves, to reach rich agricultural land. A day's journey, more or less, will take you to where many people of your own Province



Breaking Up Meadow Land in Nova Scotia.

(Photo by Miss Eunice Watts, King's Co., N. S.)

are prospering, contented and inspired with hope. They saw multitudes going to the Northwest, but they resisted the natural and unthinking inclination to join them. They stopped to think. The Prairie is indeed rich, but is that all? Has it no disadvantages? If you are without capital, or have small capital, what will support you in the winter season? And, if a bad harvest should come, as in certain parts of Manitoba at the present time, what would happen to the mortgage on your implements? On the treeless prairie, where is the timber to build your house, and what does it cost? And when you have built it, where is the fuel to keep you warm, and what does it cost? And where is your shelter from the cold winter wind—and sometimes the blizzard or tornado?

Another farmer says: "As one who knows something of the prairie lands, I am certain that the intelligent man with a little capital should at least give the lands of Ontario situated north of the Great Lakes some consideration. In speaking of this as a bush country, a great deal of the growth is only a few years old, and it is easy to find unoccupied lands where a considerable acreage is practically clear. The difficulties of clearing are more imaginary than real. We have not to buy our fuel, which means a saving of about \$100 a year. Shelter from the cold winds in winter is abundant. A good log house costs little more than nothing. With good shelter-belts of trees, some of which are of great beauty, a year or two's work will give a home worthy of the name. We do not by any means feel banished to the wilds, and are by no means without all the requirements of modern civilization."

Another settler writes: "The country is eminently suitable to the young man who wishes to make a home for himself; or for the married man with a family who is desirous of giving the rising generation a chance in the world."

Another says: "During my six years' experience we have had summer frost once to hurt anything, and then our potatoes were a fair crop. All kinds of grain do well here. Our yield of wheat is now 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The land is easily cleared, and the first crop will always pay for the labor of clearing. I have no hesitation in recommending the district."

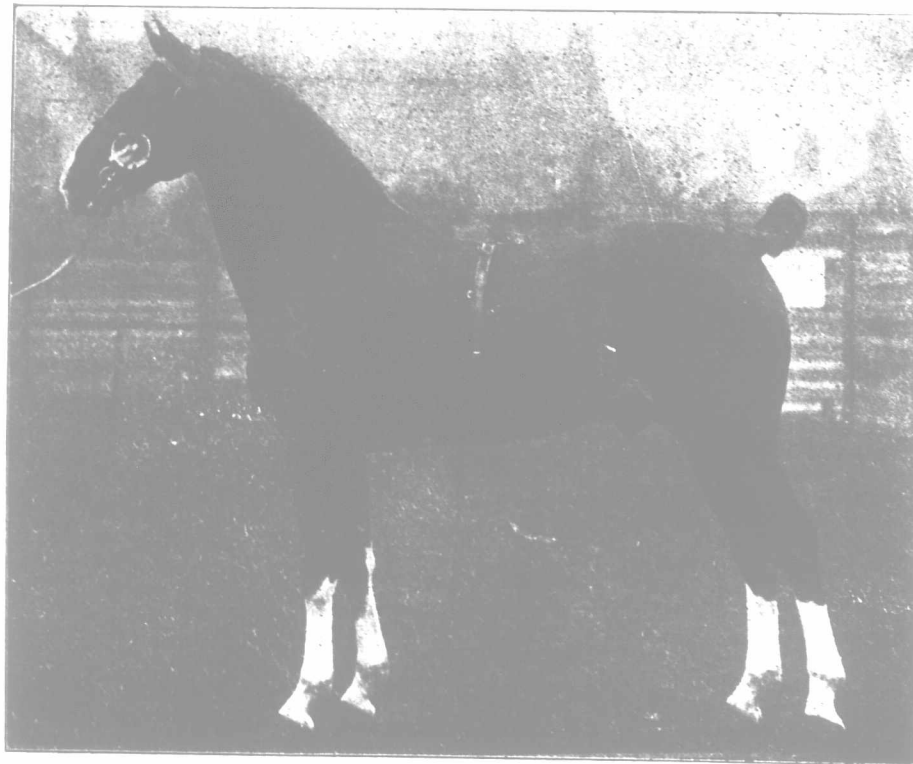
Another farmer in that same district of Kenora says: "The land is capable of producing an abundant crop of all kinds of grains, grasses and vegetables. We can grow the finest clover in the world. We have plenty of wood and the best of water, and with the opportunity of work in lumbering camps, gold mines, and other employment, I think there is no better place for a settler to start in and make for himself a good and comfortable home."

In the district of Rainy River and eastward, in the districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma and Sudbury, there are considerable areas of agricultural land, and in the easternmost district of Nipissing, above the Height of Land, you reach the great fertile "Clay Belt," which extends westward through some of the other districts for perhaps 400 miles. That belt is said to contain, at a

moderate estimate, 40,000 square miles, and is in many respects equal, if not superior, to vacant land left in the Northwest. The great bulk of it is south of the latitude of Manitoba. Well wooded, and traversed in all directions by waterways, it is being opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will create a demand for farm products and give the most economic and direct communication with the seaboard and the markets of the world. From the shores of Lake Abitibi westward, through the rapidly-rising town of Cochrane, this country offers as inviting a field for farm settlement as any other part of Canada. A good climate, easy clearing and draining, plenty of water and fuel, with pulpwood sufficient to pay the expense of clearing, soil will produce anything. Ten miles

north of Lake Abitibi, wheat has been successfully matured, together with oats, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, as well as some of the popular small fruits.

And when you travel southward by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, through Matheson and over the unsurpassed soil of the basin of Long Lake, into Temiskaming, where the most part of a million acres of surveyed land has been located, with still some Crown lands left, you will find that some of the townships now look like well-settled and prosperous sections of Old Ontario. "I will truly state," says a resident of



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Champion Hackney stallion, Royal Show, 1910.

These are disadvantages that have to be reckoned with, and that everybody cannot face. But why need you face them at all, with extra expense of travel, and far separation from people and friends?

A successful farmer near Bruden, New Ontario, writes:

"I often wonder when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors on the C.P.R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money." He has a farm of 320 acres, and produced wheat last year that turned out 35 bushels to the acre.