

Canadian Farm Affairs.

THE PEA INDUSTRY.

I visited recently the large establishment of the Cleveland Seed Co. of Prince Edward Co., Ont. Its situation near the entrance of the harbor affords easy facilities for shipment of the grain. Entering by the main entrance, one notices first the hundreds of bags of grain, tier on tier, and on every side, so that the immensity of the business confronts one at once. A large hopper is in the center of the first floor. The peas in it are carried through a shaft to a large funnel-shaped box on the next floor, where a man stands ready to prevent clogging. The grain falls thence through shafts to a lower floor. In the picking-room over 100 girls pick over the grain. Two girls are seated at each table, one on each side. The table is covered with a bag to prevent the wearing of the finger-tips. The grain falls through a shaft and is spread over the table. The poor grain is placed in a box at the right hand, and is crushed to make feed.

The sound grain is shoveled into a box at the end of the table, and is carried through a shaft to a lower floor where a bag is attached to its opening. When the bag is full, a man ties it and a truckman carries it to the pile to which that kind belongs. Each kind of grain is kept separately in the picking-room.

The seed company deals almost exclusively in peas, but of late, they receive beans also. Any farmer who agrees to raise seed for them receives the number of bushels he requires for seed free. He prepares the soil, cares for the grain properly and brings it to the seed house as soon as ripe. In the fall he receives back his seed grain and pay for the rest of his crop according to kind and quality. Of the 10 different varieties, the favorite is Harrison's Glory, a large green pea, and of the field varieties, the Kent yields the best. The price varies from 50c to \$2 p bu., the average 80c.

Of the beans, the kind that gives the best returns is a white bean called "1000 to 1." It is too early in the season to know the quality and prices. The farmers have given up trying to raise the lima varieties; either the climate or the soil is unsuitable. The grain is shipped to Belgium, France, Russia, Great Britain and to all parts of Canada and the United States. Since the establishment of this industry 11 years ago, it has steadily increased. Farmers of Prince Edward Island found that the growing of peas paid, and many in the adjoining counties of Hastings, Northumberland, Lennox and Addington send grain by train and boat to the seed house.—[Mrs Edwin Colquhoun.

PECULIAR LAND FORMATION.

A belt of land of considerable extent is in British Columbia, where irrigation is in general use for the production of crops. The summer climate of that section differs but slightly from that of Ariz. The western margin of this region is less than 100 miles on a direct line from the Pacific, but the moisture laden clouds never pass the lofty coast of this country and its general aspect is the same as the cactus and sage brush of our southwestern desert. It is drained westward by the Fraser river, including Thompson river, the largest, and on the south by the Columbia. Kamloops with 3000 population is the most important settlement in this belt, being located at the junction of the north and south Thompson rivers and in the center of an important agricultural region. The valley is several miles wide at this point with bottom land rich in soil and extensive alfalfa, grain fields and orchards. This is essentially a great country and forage crops are chiefly cultivated. The grain and crops raised are for home use entirely.

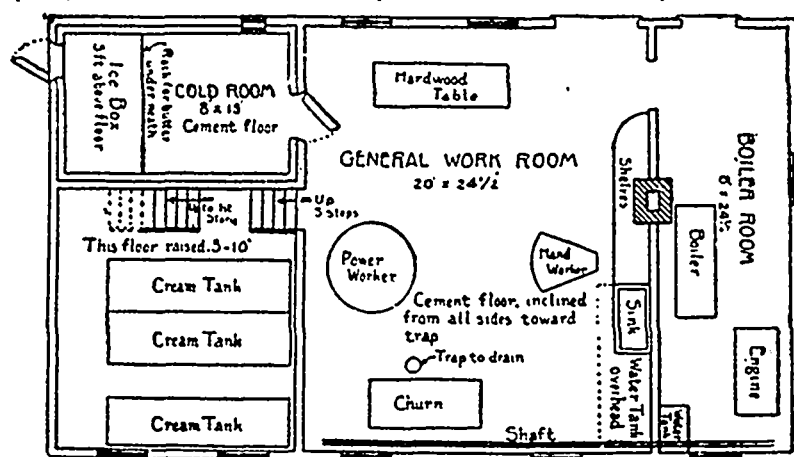
The irrigation is in the manner of small primitive ditches which divert the waters of the side streams, springs and lakes which drain into the waters from the mountain. Irrigation ditches run along the terraces in some cases 100 to 600 ft above the level of the river. The excessive use of water has caused several landslides, which have changed the face of nature to no small extent, and within the last few years eight or ten landslides have occurred. Each landslide is a vertical drop or slump of 50 to 200 ft and immediately under or adjoining an irrigated field of large areas.

These fields are often tilted back at an angle of 45 degrees or more and inclined toward the mountain. The intervening ground moves forward to the river, the movement in one case being 800 and in other cases from 2000 to 3000 ft. One slide had a path 3000 ft long which left a vertical cliff half a mile long and over 100 ft high in a bowlder of clay formation. This land toboggan made a terrifying noise and was distinctly heard two miles away. The weight of earth which slid into the river approximated 70,000,000 tons.

The C P R has recently won a very important suit against irrigators in sections along this line. These landslides in the past have proven very costly to the company. Suit was brought and it was finally decided that the company could enjoin against irrigators at the point where landslides might be produced by lavish irrigation.—[C. J. Blanchard.

The Big Fairs will be held as follows.

Industrial at Toronto, Ont., Aug. 27-Sept. 8, Great Eastern at Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 3-8, Western at London, Ont., Sept. 6-15, New Brunswick at St. John, Sept. 10, Nova Scotia at Halifax, Sept.



Plan of Creamery Basement Floor.

12-20, Central Canada at Ottawa, Sept. 14-22. Other fairs are: Agricole Du District, at Three Rivers, Que., Sept. 5-15; Ontario fairs during Sept., Brantford, 15-22, Richmond, 12-13, Peterboro, 18-20, Paisley, 25-26, Aylmer, 18-20, Collingwood, 18-21, Almonte, 25-27, Woodstock, 26-28, Picton, 25-27, Prescott, 18-20, Bowmanville, 13-14.

Nova Scotia—Crops in Colchester Co. are if anything above the average. Spring was all of two weeks later than usual, but since seedling weather has been exceptionally favorable for growth, with results accordingly. Hay will be about 85 to 90 per cent. It is just a little early to forecast the other crops yet, although oats, which is our principal grain crop, look exceedingly well, roots are a little backward, owing to late sowing, and will depend on the weather largely for a few weeks. Stock conditions were never better. Farmers are awakening to the fact that the best sire procurable is none too good to use on their herds. A great deal is accomplished through agricultural societies, which are aided by government to the extent of dollar for dollar with their members subscriptions. This money is used in procuring pure-bred stock for the benefit of the members of the societies and has certainly proved of very great benefit to Nova Scotia. Another very important factor in our live stock interests is our maritime exhibitions, which serve not only an educational purpose but a grand opportunity to reach the farmers that want to buy, affording as it does customers a chance of inspecting the ancestry of the young stock offered them. There certainly should be a fair profit in raising young stock with our splendid pasturage and favorable climate. Colchester is essentially a dairy county. The factory at Truro handles some days as much as 14 tons of milk. The pure-bred stock business has probably advanced faster than any other branch of the stock industry. Not more than 20 yrs ago the government discouraged the advisability of importing one or two pure-bred bulls, as there was not known to be any in the province. This last season since exhibition I have sold 50 pure-breds, a great number of them being used in our own province, and other breeders have reported equally satisfactory sales.—[C. H. Archibald.

The Hired Help Problem.

POOR TREATMENT DIDN'T PAY.

Have had poor success with hired men and good also. While I tried to get all I could out of them and was not particular how I used them, as I generally did until a few years ago, as I always paid high wages, thought I had a right to get all I could out of them, and as a consequence there was always friction. For the last 3 yrs I have tried a different plan. Determined to give fair wages and use my men just as I would like to be used, if I was working as a hired man. When hiring I give them to understand I intend to use them the very best I know how, and I expect them to do the very best they can for me. Tell them my rules, how many hours they will have to work per day, which is nine, for I think it better to have fixed hours and work the same every day, except in harvest, when we must all work all we can.

When working a team the help must take good care of the horses, and no other chores will be expected of them.

him his wages for the time he has worked and tell him you will need him no longer. There will be no difficulty in getting another man, for there are plenty looking for a good place.—[Nettle Fairbairn, Perth Co., Ont.

The Golden Rule—Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, has been my policy with the eight men I have hired the past 10 years. Wife works on the same plan. My help does lots of extra work in garden and field after the days' work is done. Treat hired help kindly and as a rule the same will be returned. Be pleasant at all times and the help will soon take as much interest in the farm as does the owner. Kind treatment is always the best road to success.—[G. H. McKay, Elgin Co., Ont.

A Hired Man's Way—Am 21 yrs old and have hired out on my sixth year. The first 3 yrs worked for relatives and would not advise any young man to do so. Am now on my third year with a farmer who represented South Huron in the Ont legislature 20 yrs and have never had a quarrel with him. I go about my work as if I were doing it for myself and take just as much interest in everything as if it were my own. If I have any doubts about how work should be done I ask my boss about it and do it his way. Try in every way to please him and in return am used as one of his own family. Think this is the secret of my success as a hired man.—[L.M. Hunkin.

I always promise the current wages, pay punctually at the time promised and in the manner agreed on. Always use help in a respectful and social manner, as far as possible applying the golden rule of using them as I would like to be used if in their place.—[John McGeorge, Colchester Co., N. S.

I don't dog my hired man around. He starts to work at 7 a.m., quits at 12, takes a full hour for dinner and quits at 6 p.m. I pay him \$20 p.m., and I allow him a horse and rig whenever it is possible to do so. We always treat him as one of the family.—[W. R. Richmond, Bothwell Co., Ont.

A DELIGHTFUL OUTING TRIP.

There are a number of very enjoyable water trips in the United States, but it remains for the Dominion of Canada to furnish the tourist with what is perhaps the finest inland water trip in the world. This trip is known as "Niagara to the sea," and is made on the boat of the Richelieu and Ontario navigation company. The trip covers 800 miles from Toronto, through Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the wonderful rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, Quebec, the charming scenery of the lower St. Lawrence below Quebec and the Saguenay river.

A trip which appeals with considerable force to the farmer and his family is that from Hamilton to Montreal on the Hamilton, Bay of Quinte and Montreal line, which is operated by the Richelieu and Ontario navigation company. This route takes the traveler through the beautiful scenery of the Bay of Quinte and Thousand Islands by daylight, and its semi-weekly service between these two points, either one way or round trip, is so reasonable that it would seem as though almost every farmer within a reasonable distance of the two starting points should make this trip sometime through the summer. The boats on the line of the Richelieu and Ontario navigation company are exceptionally large, finely built river boats, and the cuisine is unsurpassed. This navigation company furnishes the traveler with a number of side trips, all of which will be found very enjoyable. It is needless to say that any tourist going from Montreal to Quebec would not think of going on any other route, save by the boat of this navigation company.

Canadian forests include a region about 44 times greater than England, which is 59,000 square miles. Any one of these 44 parts would furnish all the timber necessary for the requirements of a population of 5,000,000 people, and would leave the other 43 parts to be reserved for future use or for export purposes.

Separate the Sexes, especially the young stock, if you would push the pullets for winter eggs.

USE AS CO-WORKERS

The secret of getting and keeping good men is the property of the prudent and thrifty farmer. I have been hiring help for most of the time during the last 10 yrs as a farmer and I find that by using them as co-workers with myself, they give all the satisfaction I desire. I hire them for help, not for slavery. My brother man who works for me requires a certain amount of time he can call his own after giving me a fair share of his time and labor. I also allow my help the enjoyment which the farm life can give them, and my motto is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. I have found that by so doing, after a time my help is equally as interested in the success of my work as I am myself and when I am absent I know that my interests do not suffer any hereby. In a very short time I have affluence in the help I engage and when a mistake occurs a mild reminder always has the desired effect.—[J. McCharles, Victoria Co., N. S.

The Best Man Is the Cheapest—Always hire the best man you can find, even if it costs a little more money; it will pay in the end. Give every other Sunday and the legal holidays, and do not expect a man to work 20 hours out of the 24. Keep the golden rule. You have then done your part and if the man does not give satisfaction just pay