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Exclusive Wheat Farming Pays.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While Mr. Benson's statement of profits from his farm operations might do very well to present to the Tariff Commission, it would make decidedly very poor emigration literature. A person seeking information regarding the prospects of farming in Manitoba would not consider Mr. Benson's statement a very inviting prospect if after an outlay of \$9,500, the miserable sum of \$15 is all the farmer has to the good. If such were the case Manitoba would be a good place to avoid. The prospects are much brighter in Saskatchewan at any rate. But is the situation really as desperate as Mr. Benson's figures seem to indicate? It seems to me rather odd that a farm that only yielded a profit of \$15 should be valued at such a high figure. Most people would look upon a proposition of that sort as dear at a gift. I know nothing about the value of this farm, but I always understood that farm lands were supposed to be worth about what they would produce, or putting it in another way, they should produce enough to pay a fair interest on the investment. Possibly Mr. Benson is farming for his health or it may be for pleasure, one thing is clear if his figures are to be taken seriously, he is not farming for profit. If the members of the Tariff Commission had been practical farmers, they could easily, with a proper adjustment of figures by placing one or two items in their proper columns, have shown a very much larger balance on the profit side of Mr. Benson's ledger, for example: Mr. Benson very properly charged interest on his investment, but he had no right to place that amount in the expense column. It should be placed in the profit column where it belongs. Then again his labor charges may be correct, so far as his farm is concerned, but they do not represent similar charges on the average farm by any means. Furthermore, the amount set against wear and tear is out of all proportion to the actual loss.

Mr. Benson's figures have puzzled a good many people and have come in for a good deal of criticism and perhaps have done more harm than good. But after carefully going through his figures and placing every item where it belongs, I am satisfied that he is doing tolerably well, very few doing better, and I doubt if Mr. Benson would care to contradict the conclusions of a

SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.

Wages Good in B.C.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have just read the wail of Henry Stephens, of Central Park, in your issue of January 3. In refutation of his assertions, let me ask if \$25 per month and board are considered low wages for a farm hand. Yet that is the average wage paid the year round. I heard today a farmer offer \$30, and the hand smiled and said he might change for \$35.

There are men on the Delta and in Richmond who fourteen years ago were farm hands, who today are the owners of as good farms as are in those famous districts.

B. C. is like every other place. It's no place for knockers. There is not another city on the continent except New Westminster where so many working people own their homes as in Vancouver, but they haven't been trying all sides of farming but just stuck to one thing and did that well.

No man, or woman either, with good health and a determination to succeed need be afraid of coming to British Columbia whether he is in Manitoba or New South Wales.

W. J. BRANDRITH.
Ladner, B.C.

Clover is Bound to be Universally Grown.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Three years ago I tried a small plot of clover and timothy. It was only an experiment, but it showed me that clover could be grown in the Lacombe country, and that too without inoculation. It was common red clover, and during the three years there has been no winter killing. It was cut each year in July, and before frost came it had headed out again. I am convinced that clover will soon become quite common in northern Alberta, especially in the dairy districts.

F. B. WATSON.

A Clover Medal Winner.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to thank you for the silver medal received yesterday. I think it a beauty and am very proud of it; the four leaved clover being so very appropriate. My motto is still "Excelsior" with the gold medal in the distance.

Selkirk.

HAROLD W. NEWTON.

Query for shepherds generally—Will a sheep get full on noxious weeds?

Horticulture and Forestry

Consult This List When Ordering Trees.

Many and varied have been the complaints of those in Western Canada who have undertaken to grow shrubs or fruit and shade trees as the kinds recommended by nurserymen being of tender stock did not live, and thousands of dollars were lost this way; as a result many quit trying to grow, which of itself was a big loss to the country. A farm steading without trees shrubs and fruit bushes is never an ideal home and will prove lacking in magnetic power to the younger people. The following list was prepared at the instigation of the Western Horticultural Society by the following horticultural experts:

A. P. Stevenson, the well known fruit grower of Nelson, Man., and inspector of forestry in Manitoba. Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry for Canada.

John Caldwell, nurseryman, of Virden, Man. Robert Aitken, superintendent of Elmwood cemetery and nurseries Winnipeg.

W. G. Scott, former city treasurer, and a gentleman widely experienced in horticulture.

It is adequate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The keynote of success in western horticulture is exactly that inspiring the work of the seed selection special. "Plant only cuttings or seedlings actually grown in the west," and "Select seeds matured in the west."

The scientific and common names are given.

TREES SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTATION AND WIND BREAKS ARE:

Manitoba maple, box elder or ash-leaved maple (acer negundo).

Soft maple or white maple (acer saccharinum) for southeastern Manitoba only, and only northern-grown stock recommended.

Birch, native variety, paper or canoe birch (betula papyrifera).

Green ash, native variety (fraxinus lanceolata). Poplar—Balsam or balm of gilead (populus balsamifera).

Aspen (populus tremuloides). Russian (populus petrovski, certinensis wobstriga)—Hardy, but especially adapted to light soils, but after ten years likely to rot on heavy soils; should not be pruned.

Cottonwood (populus deltoides)—Hardy everywhere, but specially adapted to deep moist soils, but subject to rot in deep moist soils.

Willows—White willow (salix alba), also known as the Huntingdon willow. Sharp-leaved willow (salix daphnoides). Voronish willow (salix voronish). Russian laural leaf willow (salix laurifolia). The French laural leaf willow is also recommended.

Basswood—Native or American linden (Tilia Americana), recommended for Red River valley, with Brandon for the western limit; adapted to deep, moist soils.

Elm—American or white elm (ulmus Americana). Oak—Scrub oak (quercus macrocarpa), southern Manitoba.

EVERGREENS.

Balsam fir (abies balsamea), adapted for Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Pines—Native (pinus divaricata), also known as jack pine or northern scrub pine, and (pinus murrayana). Scotch pine (pinus sylvestris). Riga pine (pinus sylvestris rigensis)—a variety introduced from the forests near Riga, Russia, and found to be a somewhat hardier form of the Scotch pine.

Swiss stone pine (pinus cembra)—A hardy form introduced from the mountain region of central Europe, the above being a Swiss variety.

Spruces—White spruce (picea canadensis). Colorado or Rocky Mountain blue spruce (picea pungens).

White cedar or arbor vitae (thuja occidentalis). Larch or tamarack (larix laricina)—American larch or hackmatack.

ORNAMENTALS.

The following is the list of trees and shrubs recommended, not alone for their hardiness, but because of some beauty of foliage or of flowers.

Asiatic maple (acer tataricum). Also known as the Tartarian maple, valued for the beautiful tints of its foliage.

June berry—Commonly known as Saskatoon (amelanchier canadensis).

Artemisia—Old man or southernwood (artemisia abrotanum). Russian artemisia (artemisia abrotanum tobolskianum).

Barberries—Thunberg's barberry (Berberis thunbergii) Purple-leaved barberry (berberis vulgaris purpurea). Common barberry (berberis vulgaris).

The purple-leaved variety of the common barberry has proven to be almost if not quite as hardy as the green-leaved form.

Amur barberry from Manchuria (berberis amurensis).

Birches—Cut-leaved birch (betula alba laciniata pendula.) Low or dwarf birch (betula pumila).

Caraganas—Also called Siberian pea-tree. Practically all varieties of caraganas that have been intro-

duced into the Canadian Northwest have proved perfectly hardy. The following varieties might be mentioned for general guidance. Arborescens, cham-lagu, frutescens, frutescens pendula, frutescens molis glabra, grandiflora, and pygmaea.

Dogwoods or Cornus—Red Osier dogwood, native (Cornus stolonifera). Siberian dogwood (Cornus alba Siberica.) Variegated Siberian dogwood (C. alba Siberica variegata.)

Cotoneaster—The sharp-leaved variety (acutifolia) common variety (integerima), also the variety tomentosa are all hardy.

Hawthorns—Scarlet thorn or haw (crataegus coccinea.) Siberian thorn (crataegus oxyacantha Siberica.) Russian Olive—(Elaeagnus angustifolia).

Native Silver Berry or Wolf Willow. (Elaeagnus argentea).

Canadian Buffalo Berry—(Lepargyrea Canadensis), also called Canadian shepherdia.

Buffalo Berry (Lepargyrea argentea). Honeysuckles—Albert Regel's (Lonicera Spinosa, var. Albertii).

Tartarian Honeysuckle—A large number of varieties of honeysuckle, including many bush forms, and some climbers are very hardy, and well adapted to the northwest.

Black or Canada Plum—(Prunus nigra native. Sand or dwarf cherry—(Prunus pumila) native. Pin cherry—Prunus pennsylvanica) wild red cherry. Choke cherry—(Prunus demissa).

Siberian crab—(Pyrus baccata). American mountain ash—(Sorbus americana) native.

Missouri currant—(Ribes aureum) merely ornamental. Rose (Rosa rugosa) or Japanese rose.

Spiraeas—Spiraea Billardii, Spiraea Arguta, Spiraea Van Houttei Van Houtte's Spiraea, Spiraea, Salicifolia, Willow-leaved, Meadow-Sweet, Native. Spiraea Sorbifolia—Sorbis-leaved Spiraea.

Spiraea Opufolia aurea—Golden Spiraea—nine-bark. Spiraea Revesii. Reve's Spiraea, Spiraea Thunbergil—Thunburg's Spiraea.

Snow Berry—Symphoricarpos occidentalis—wolf berry or snow-berry, native varieties. Symphoricarpos orbiculatus.

Lilacs—Syringa vulgaris—common lilac. As many as thirty varieties of both double and single lilacs have been tested at the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, nearly all of which have been found hardy. All varieties chosen should bear their own roots when planted, or be of a vulgaris stock. By judicious selection, one may have a succession of bloom for four or five weeks.

Viburnums—Viburnum alnifolium—American way-faring tree. Viburnum Lentago—Sheep-berry, or nanny-berry, or sweet Viburnum, Viburnum Opulus high bush cranberry.

Alders—Alnus glutinosa—common or European alder—native. Alnus Alnobetula—green or mountain alder.

Broom—Cytisus laburnum. Cytisus quercifolia. The varieties Catipatus and purpureus are proving fairly hardy.

Sumac—Rhus aromatica—fragrant sumac native. Rhus trilobata—ill-scented sumac, native. Rhus glabra, smooth or scarlet sumac, native.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Junipers—Juniperus Sabina—shrubby red cedar. Juniperus Virginiana, red cedar or savin, also the varieties of the species sabina, variegata and erecta. Pine—Pinus Montana mughus—Dwarf Mountain pine.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

Virgin creeper—(Parthenocissus quinquefolia) a native.

Shrubby or Climbing Bitter Sweet—Celastrus scandens) native.

Grape (Vitis vulpina) native, riverside, or sweet-scented grape.

Russian Honeysuckles—Climbing varieties introduced from Siberia.

HARDY FRUITS.

Strawberries—(Varieties) Bederwood, Senator Dunlop, William Belt, Clyde, Lovett, Enhance.

Raspberries—Red, Turner, Loudon, Dr. Reider, King Cuthbert (not entirely hardy).

Black, Older, Hilborn. Purple and golden, Schoffer, Caroline.

Currants—Red, Raby Castle, Stewart's, North Star, London Market, Red Dutch.

Black, Naples, Lees' Prolific. White, White Grape.

Gooseberries—Houghton, Smith's improved, Downing.

Grape—Beta, for southeastern Manitoba. Plums—Cheney, Aitkin, Surprise.

Cherries—Compass Cherry, for southeastern Manitoba.

Crab apples and hybrids—Transcendent, Hyslop, Whitney, No. 20, Virginia, Early Strawberry.

Standard apples—Hibernial, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Chatainoff, Ainsette, Blushed Calirle.

The following native fruits are recommended for trial: June berry (dwarf), sand cherry, buffalo berry high-bush cranberry all of which have been referred to above.

Try and do some straight plowing this spring, time will be saved thereby and better work done.