

a marked increase as well. Satisfactory results were also obtained from the heading back of peaches and plums.

The following recommendations contain additional information. "Cut out the topmost branches the first season of renewal, leaving all healthy side branches. The next season these horizontal branches may have their extremities lopped back with the pruners in such a way as to promote a uniform, well-rounded, symmetrical head or top.

"It will be necessary to saw large branches first on the under side, then on the upper side, a few inches farther out or up on the branch in the direction of its growth. This allows the branch to break off without splitting the part remaining. A second cut at an angle can then be made without difficulty, leaving a smooth, clean-cut stub.

"Renewal of orchards may profitably be accompanied by the addition of stable manure, either worked into the soil beneath the extremities of the branches, or allowed to remain upon the surface, to be covered later with straw or other coarse material applied as a mulch. The combination of renewal and fertilization will work wonders in the rejuvenation of many old orchards, long considered unprofitable and valueless."

Dead limbs are sawn off; weak branches braced with bolt and bit; holes are cleaned out, sprayed inside with Bordeaux mixture, and filled with Portland cement; rough trunks and branches are scraped, and the surface washed and sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture and insecticides will also be necessary.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHORN SALE.

The joint sale, at Woodstock, Ont., on Jan. 16th, of Shorthorn cattle from the herds of Messrs. H. J. Davis and J. W. Innis, Woodstock, and John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., brought together a moderate attendance of farmers and breeders. The cattle were a very useful offering, in good condition; but, owing largely to the scarcity of feed in the country, bidding was not very brisk, and good bargains were secured by buyers, though the average of within a few cents of \$100 is not particularly discouraging in the case of a draft sale. We give below a list of those selling for \$75 and upwards:

Mount Royal (imp.) (bull); born 1906; G. D. Fletcher, Binkham	\$250
Cinderella 10th (imp.); 1904; C. Kirk, Maplewood	205
Deaside Roan Lady 2nd (imp.); 1904; G. D. Fletcher	175
Broadhooks Champion (bull); 1907; Robinson Bros., St. Mary's	160
Clipper of the Manor 6th; 1906; F. R. Shore; White Oak	115
Tilbouries Duchess 3rd (imp.); 1898; R. D. Cuthbert, Sweaburg	140
Broadhooks Hero (bull); 1907; McDonald Bros., Woodstock	125
Claret Chief (bull); 1906; Thos. Cole, South Zorra	100
Merry Lass 11th; 1906; C. Kirk	90
Proud Ramsden; 1906; C. W. Carroll	85
Rosedale 20th; 1897; H. Usher, Queenston	80
Roan Ramsden; 1907; G. Glover, Hickson	80
Proud Primrose; 1906; C. Kirk	75
Kilblean Archer; 1907; A. Clarkson, Woodstock	75

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth convention of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association will meet at the Canadian Building, Ottawa, on February 3rd and 4th, 1908, when addresses on topics of vital interest to Canadian agriculturists will be delivered by prominent men. The above association is growing steadily in membership, and is gradually coming to have a more potent influence on the general agriculture of the country. The total number of members and applicants on the list at the time the work was inspected was 577. Since that time there has been a substantial increase in numbers, as will be shown in the Secretary's report, which will be presented before the above meeting.

The scope of work which this organization has in hand is broad, clear, and definite. At the present time in Canada practically every industry, whether it be the live-stock industry or the manufacturing industry, depends largely upon our ability to grow suitable and adequate grain and fodder crops. To grow these crops successfully, proper cultivation must be given the soil and suitable seed must be used. To get the best seed certain well-established laws must be observed, and it is in the encouraging of this observance, and in systematizing the work so that this may be made practicable, that the association is proving itself useful. The need of a basis of supply of home-grown seed in every locality is gradually becoming more urgent as the superiority of such seed becomes known. Apart from the educational side of the work, the association has, therefore, a very practical work in hand.

The report of the above meeting, giving the addresses

and discussions, together with the Secretary's report, will be printed in due time, a copy of which report may be had by applying to the Secretary, Canadian Seed-growers' Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Ont.

### INSPECTION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The staff of the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department, Ottawa, has been greatly strengthened by the appointment to the position of Inspector of Forest Reserves of Mr. A. Knechtel, lately the Forester employed by the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. This is but one step in the direction of enlarging and strengthening the staff of the Forestry Branch, which is being done as rapidly as trained men become available. It is also a good example of the fact that the tide is turning in the direction of Canada, and that Canadians who have gone over to the United States are finding that Canada is now offering greater opportunities.

Mr. Knechtel is a native of Huron County, Ontario, where he helped to clear his father's farm. He taught school for a number of years in Canada and afterward in the United States. He completed the three years' agricultural course in the Michigan Agricultural College, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His forestry course was taken at Cornell University, where he received the degree of Forest Engineer from the New York State College of Forestry. While teaching school and attending college, he spent his vacations looking after the work in a sawmill owned by him in Muskoka.

After completing his course he was first employed by the United States Bureau of Forestry in making a study of the natural regeneration of the commercial trees of the Adirondacks. Since that time he has been the Forester for the Forest, Fish and Game Commission for New York State, under direction of which he made a classification of the forest lands of the state, established forest nurseries, superintended the planting of 500,000 trees in the Adirondacks, organized the work of collecting forest-tree seeds, and took charge of the fire-protective service.

In 1904 he made a four months' tour of Europe, visiting France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, studying and photographing the forests.

Mr. Knechtel has published a number of bulletins and articles on forestry subjects. Some of the more important are: "The Cultivated Forests of Europe," "Methods of Estimating and Measuring Standing Timber," and "Making a Wood-lot from Seed."

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 28th to 30th—Nova Scotia Farmers' Convention at Antigonish.	
Feb. 3rd.—Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, Toronto.	
Feb. 4th.—Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, Toronto.	
Feb. 4th.—Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Toronto.	
Feb. 3rd and 4th.—Canadian Seed-growers' annual convention, at Ottawa.	
Feb. 4th.—Annual meeting Dominion Shorthorn Association, in Toronto.	
Feb. 5th to 7th.—National Live-stock Convention, at Ottawa.	
Feb. 12th.—Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, annual meeting, Toronto.	
Feb. 12th.—Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Toronto.	
Feb. 12th to 14th.—Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, at Toronto.	
Feb. 20th.—Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Convention, Charlottetown.	
May 4th to 9th.—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.	

### AN EXHIBITION FOR MONTREAL.

The Montreal Business Men's League and other organizations have been holding meetings and distributing literature looking to the establishment of annual live-stock and industrial exhibitions in that city, somewhat on the lines of the Toronto Exhibition. In 1903 the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association was incorporated, and a series of by-laws adopted for its government, and a grant was tentatively voted by the city council, and another by the Provincial Government; but, owing to the inability of the committees representing the city and other interests to agree upon a site, no further action has been taken, other than the holding of a meeting on the 16th for discussion of the situation and the adoption of a resolution requesting the committees to make another effort to bring the project into effect. It would appear possible, if personal interest is discarded, with united action by the city and the various organizations interested to establish a very successful exhibition in Montreal, such as would well repay the city, and prove a strong influence in improving the live-stock and general agricultural conditions in the Province of Quebec. It requires earnest, unselfish and persistent effort to make a success of such a project, but it is well worth to a city and Province all it costs, financially and otherwise.

### 'WHERE THE POOREST LIVES IN ABUNDANCE.'

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have now entered upon another year, and, looking back over the past, the Prince Edward Island farmer may say, like the Psalmist of old: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." True he may not make as much money as his brother in the "Golden West," but he generally has enough and to spare. The poet Longfellow's description of the Acadian farmers, in his *Evangeline*,—

"There the richest was poor,  
And the poorest lived in abundance;"—

applies to the Prince Edward Islander in a very marked manner. There are doubtless a few people not so well fed and clothed as one could wish, due, generally, to laziness and shiftlessness; but the heartrending scenes of poverty and misery so prevalent in the Old Land are entirely unknown here. We have had both a green Christmas and New Year. Very few farmers have their supply of wood out yet, as there have only been a few weeks of sleighing this winter. We have had a very mild winter here so far, which has helped out the feed greatly. Personally, we have a good supply of straw, but are short of hay for our milk cows, as the clover was all winter-killed last year; and after seeing the fields all stripped of snow so often this winter, the prospects are that this year it will be the same. With the New Year, a new time-table, or, rather, the one which gave such dissatisfaction last winter on the railroad, has again come into force. Some idea of the wretched train service this gives may be gathered from the fact that on three days a week nobody living west of Charlottetown can go to the city by rail and return the same day, as the last outward-bound train leaves Charlottetown about two hours before the first train arrives. Pork has dropped in price since last writing. Beef is dull. Hides have gone down almost to nothing; but butter is higher than before. Eggs are also a good price. If more farmers would go in for winter dairying and pork-raising, instead of selling off their produce, they would improve their farms and better themselves financially as well, as, without a doubt, this is the best paying branch of farm husbandry.

There are fourteen Prince Edward Island students taking the short course at the Agricultural College, Truro, and Island exhibitors did well at the Amherst Winter Fair, especially in the sheep and swine classes.

Queen's County, P. E. I. E. R. Y.

### A BRAVE YOUNG IMMIGRANT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to "Subscriber's" letter in January 9th issue, I think he is a bit too hard on the immigrants coming to this country. He apparently judges all by those around him—there are good and bad in all classes; but I could find half a dozen immigrants to match any half-dozen Canadians. There are lots around here that are preferred to lots of Canadians; are earning good money, and their employers are glad enough to get them another year. Let "Subscriber" go to England or Scotland, and see how he would get on at strange work in a strange land, as a lot of immigrants have to out here. Seeing that a lot come from the cities straight to a farm, many of them do remarkably well. I think many Canadians impose on them too much by what I have seen and heard. I hope "Subscriber" will look to both sides of the matter in the future. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD IMMIGRANT.  
Bruce Co., Ont.

### AMERICAN BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the American Animal- and Plant-breeders' Association will be held in Washington, D. C., January 28 to 30. A railroad rate of 1-1-3 for the round trip on the certificate plan has been granted to those attending this convention from points east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River; east of Pittsburg, Oil City and Buffalo, and in Canada, east of Port Arthur. The Programme, which may be had on application to the Secretary, Hon. W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C., covers a very wide field and a brilliant array of speakers is listed.

During the recent period of financial disturbance and unrest, which has been reflected to some extent in Canada, it is assuring to note how readily and safely crises are met by our admirably-conceived, soundly-organized, and conservatively-managed banking system. The latest example is the absorption of the embarrassed Sovereign Bank by twelve other banks, which assumed its obligations and took over its business. When all arrangements were completed, it was announced that the various branches of the Sovereign Bank would open one morning as branches of other banks. Depositors were guaranteed their money, no serious loss was sustained by anyone, shock was avoided, and financial credit scarcely impaired. How different from the result of the failure of American banks!