

The Monitor's Agricultural Department For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Wheat Growing in Western Canada.

Department of Agriculture, Commission of Branch, Ottawa, March 31.

Western Canada which has an enviable reputation in foreign countries, says Mr. G. H. Clarke, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. It is in demand for American milling centers as well as those of England and Scotland, because its production is so exceptionally good quality. The crop of Western Canada ten years hence will reach, it is estimated, five hundred millions of bushels. In view of the rapidly increasing production it is important that its present good reputation be maintained or improved in order that it may continue to grow in favor in foreign countries, which must find a market.

But the high standard of excellence has already been appreciably lowered through the introduction of inferior milling quality. Through carelessness these mixtures are allowed to yearly increase, while in other districts inferior varieties have been grown that depreciate the value of the total crop.

The advantage of growing only one kind of wheat may be judged from the difference in price between "No. 1 Hard" and the next two grades. No. 1 Hard is most commonly due to the prevalence of red, streaky grains in the lower grades. "No. 1 Hard" invariably has a high percentage of translucent grains indicating a high percentage of a good quality of gluten, as it is the quality of the gluten that lends value to the superior wheat.

Red Fife is the standard variety and the hardest wheat grown in Western Canada. It will survive late spring frosts that are sufficiently severe to kill out the most other varieties. Its milling qualities are not inferior to those of Preston which is a hardier variety that has grown in favor among farmers in districts where Red Fife has frequently been injured by early frosts. It is from two to five days earlier than Red Fife. If the weather be unfavorable at the time when ripening takes place it may be harvested earlier than the latter variety. Some Canadian millers claim to have made careful milling tests of Preston wheat and have found it to be superior to the Red Fife. Results of tests carried on under the direction of Dr. Saunders, who originated the Red Fife.

The comparative productiveness of varieties differs with localities and conditions of soil and climate. Again there may be quite a small difference between two strains of wheat of the same variety as between two distinct sorts, so far as their capacity to give a large yield of grain is concerned. Wheat varieties about which they should be grown separately and each kept reasonably pure. On account of careless practices, in the matter of seed selection, mixed and undesirable sorts have increased in the standard wheat of the west. These impurities consist chiefly of earlier maturing varieties which mature readily than the Red Fife, thus having a larger proportion of seed than the latter. "Volunteer wheat" in the next succeeding crop.

It is of much importance to the country, as well as to individual wheat growers, that these conditions be overcome. It is clear that even farmers who are conscientious about keeping their seed pure are willing to pay fairly high prices for twenty or thirty bushels of good seed of wheat, rye, barley and other crops. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is willing to grant such assistance as may be necessary to encourage private enterprise in an endeavor to cope with this situation. In matters of this kind the best results are obtained from organized effort.

SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. With a view further to encourage the production and more general use of seed of the best quality, an announcement was made in the spring of 1903, inviting farmers, who had been giving some special attention to the growing of seed grain, to unite and form an association of seed growers. Rules governing the association and standards of perfection for pedigree seed will be controlled by an advisory board composed of representative men from the various branch associations. There are now thirty-two seed growers who are members of the Western Canada Association. Their work is supervised and inspected by a superintendent. Records are kept of the amount and pedigree of seed produced by them. According to the rules of the association, each member is required to give a definite guarantee as to the purity, vitality and freedom

of providing better facilities for transportation. While the Association is supported mainly by Kings and Amherst counties, the province is greatly benefited by its influence. Since the N. S. Farmers' Association has been formed, some great changes have taken place in the way of advancing the agricultural interests of the province. It will be remembered that through the instrumentality of the Association we had a large number of our finest horses purchased by the government and placed on sale in Halifax for the special benefit of the people who wish to engage in first-class horse raising. Then we have the Provincial Exhibition established in Halifax, comparing favorably with others conducted in other provinces. We also have a manual training school established in Truro in connection with the Experimental Farm, which must result in great benefit to all those who are able to avail themselves of its privileges. Thus you see there is a benefit even to ourselves, derived out of concentrated effort.

Technical Education.

Many educational authorities question the value of a classical education for one who proposes entering a mechanical trade; but educational opinion is unanimously in favor of the technical school or the institute. It not only gives the student a practical education, but the boy who enters a trade without a liberal technical education is liable to stay close to the bottom or to rise to the top of the well educated boy generally advances rapidly. Of course experience teaches, but experience is often too late in advance to teach the primary. A few years' give to hard technical study in a good school of technology, or other similar school, will advance the boy further in the end than any amount of naked experience.

Technical education without experience is worth nothing. Experience without technical education is worth something. The combination of the two wins success. A thorough technical education with experience never remains dormant; it must rise, and generally rises rapidly. No boy should enter a trade, unless poverty requires it, until he has received a good common school education, and if he can possibly afford it, a technical school or institute. He should attend school until he is able to do his work, but the well educated hand worker is sure to outstrip the untrained workman, and comparatively few well educated men are trained hand workers remain in the rear ranks; most of them are promoted to command.

Let us take two boys of equal capacity and of equal opportunity, one spends, say three years in the technical school, and the other enters the shop immediately after graduation from the common school. The latter boy has three years the trade start of the other. At the end of three years the first boy, educated in the technical school, enters the same shop. In experience he is three years behind the second boy, and for one, two or three years the uneducated boy may be his superior, but at the end of five years, the boy specially trained, with a solid technical education back of him, will outstrip the untrained boy two to one, all things being equal.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. It has saved me and my children from a great deal of suffering. I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with these troubles. For sale by S. N. Ware.

Never mind, said my dearest friend. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it." He was right, and the fact that he had set his cap for the foreign coast and failed to get him, "his statistics show that the lobster catch is getting smaller every year."

How to Ward off an Attack of Rheumatism. "For years when spring came on and I went into garden work, I would have an attack of rheumatism and every attack was more severe than the preceding one," says one of our readers, "I tried everything, but nothing ever, until I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and the first application gave me relief. I used the first bottle was used I felt like a new person. Now I feel that I am cured, but I always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house, when I feel any symptoms of a return I soon drive it away with one or two applications of this liniment. For sale by S. N. Ware.

Slight Sprains Grow Worse Unless promptly treated. The great strength of this medicine is to quickly cure all manner of sprains and strains. It is a "wrist" writes Leonard E. Milford of "Lamb", "while working in the mill, but had to lay off, it became so swollen and swollen. I rubbed my wrist thoroughly with this medicine twice a day and put on a bandage. The pain soon went away and I was able to go to work again. I feel that I am cured, but I always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house, when I feel any symptoms of a return I soon drive it away with one or two applications of this liniment. For sale by S. N. Ware.

The Alphabet of Success.

Attend carefully to details. Be prompt in all things. Consider well, then decide positively. Dare to do right, fear to do wrong. Endure trials patiently. Fight life's battles bravely. Go not into the society of the vicious. Hold integrity sacred. Injure not another's reputation. Keep hands only with the virtuous. Keep your mind free from evil thoughts. Let not for any consideration. Make few special acquaintances. Never try to appear what you are not. Observe good manners. Pay your debts promptly. Question not the veracity of a friend. Respect the command of your parents. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Touch not, taste not, handle not, intoxicating liquors. Use your leisure for improvement. Venture not upon the threshold of wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. Attend to everyone a kindly greeting. Yield not to discouragement. Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.

A Good Word for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

In December, 1900, I had a severe cold and was so hoarse that I could not speak above a whisper. My wife tried every remedy, but got no relief until I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, one bottle of which cured me. I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with these troubles. For sale by S. N. Ware.

One Boy's Rise to Success.

If you want to learn how one young man got along in the world, before Alva C. Dinkley, at 37, is president of the Carnegie Steel company and holds the most important position in the steel trade of this country, next to W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel company. At sixteen years of age Dinkley was a telegraph operator for Carnegie. He saved that up and put on the leather apron of an apprentice in order to learn to be a machinist. It was harder work than telegraphing, and for a year or so it was less pay. But this young man had his eye on the outcome.

He made a special study of electricity. He spent his time and money buying applied in rolling mills. He patented labor-saving devices and was made assistant engineer, then engineer, superintendent, president. Let us take two boys of equal capacity and of equal opportunity, one spends, say three years in the technical school, and the other enters the shop immediately after graduation from the common school. The latter boy has three years the trade start of the other. At the end of three years the first boy, educated in the technical school, enters the same shop. In experience he is three years behind the second boy, and for one, two or three years the uneducated boy may be his superior, but at the end of five years, the boy specially trained, with a solid technical education back of him, will outstrip the untrained boy two to one, all things being equal.

Education fits for experience. Experience seldom takes the place of education, and when it does, it does it at a heavy expense to the individual. One's early years are by nature and by convenience his absorbent or educational period, in which it is both easy and natural for him to acquire the school side of his training. Knowledge which should always precede actual experience; and the few extra years of concentrated effort, which give a foundation which actual work in a shop cannot obtain. Experience needs education for its economical development.

Quitters. John Wansmaker says "If there is one enterprise on earth that is 'quitting' should leave severely alone it is advertising. To make a success of advertising one must be prepared to stick to it like a barnacle on a boat's bottom. He should keep before him that it is somebody's trust money, also, that he cannot hope for any results commensurate with his expenditure early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk - it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. It is likened to a team pulling a heavy load. A thousand spontaneous 'jerks' will not budge the load, while one-half the power exerted in steady effort will start and keep it moving."

Wanted - Faithful Person to Call on Farmers. A person to call on farmers in the Western States, who have well established business; local connections; and who are willing to accept a commission on sales. Experience and energy are essential. For further particulars apply to J. I. Foster, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

We are clearing our Winter Stock on account of our Spring stock arriving daily.

We are opening 150 Boys' Suits in all sizes from 5 years of age to 15, in different colors, in Tweeds and in Serges, from \$1.50 up. We are also opening a case of Men's Clothing, 200 suits, in Black and Blue and in Tweeds, from \$4.00 up. We have a nice line of Men's and Ladies' Hosiery in the latest style and best quality - the best that can be got - from \$4.50 up.

We have a nice line of Pants just arrived, 500 pairs, in all colors, from \$1.50 up. We have a large stock of Straw Mattings and Oilcloths which we are offering below cost because we are going out of that line of goods.

Remember the place if you want to save money.

Look for the Sign. COHEN BROS. BRIDGETOWN AND WINDSOR.

Southern Pines

Moore Co., N. C.

The most delightful climate for a Home or Winter Resort.

Only sixteen hours from New York.

Write to Board of Trade of Southern Pines for booklet.

MARK DOWN SALE

Boots, Shoes, and Dress Goods. ALL SOLD BELOW COST!

50 Pairs of Men's Tan Boots, mixed sizes, sold for \$3.50 per pair.

Stock of Men's Summer Underwear, sold at 50% of cost.

Ladies' Dress Goods marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per yard.

Stock of Men's Suits, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per suit.

Stock of Men's Ties, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per dozen.

Stock of Men's Shirts, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per dozen.

Stock of Men's Socks, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per dozen.

Stock of Men's Hats, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per dozen.

Stock of Men's Gloves, marked 50%, will be sold for 35% per dozen.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH A SHANK OF BEEF.

An average size shank of beef costs about 25 or 30 cents, and contains besides bone, about two or two and a half quarts of solid meat, measured after it is cooked. The housekeeper who desires to be truly economical can purchase a shank of this kind and will find that no 25 cents ever went further. Put the shank in a soup digger, or kettle, in water enough to cover it, after trimming off all fat carefully, and let it slowly simmer all day. Toward night take it off the fire, and let the meat and bones stand in the stock, closely covered, overnight. In the morning skim off the fat which has risen to the top, and set it aside to be tried out for frying or for shortening in ginger snaps and other cheap cookies. Lift out the meat and bones and pour the stock into a crock, or other crock. There will be at least two or three quarts, according to how hard it has been. This stock, in the average family, would make soup for two meals.

The meat can be used in a variety of ways, for the genuine mutton is still in the fibre, though the stimulating qualities have been drawn into the stock. If the housekeeper wishes she can have one part for pressed beef, one part for beef croquettes or for beef pie, and a third for a delicious little beef stew. Thus, for an ordinary family, the housewife can get three or four servings of meat and two servings of soup for 25 cents. She also gets a pint or more of fat for frying and other purposes. A shank of beef is in every way the proper thing for a housewife with a slim purse.

Pressed Beef-Take about a pint of beef, minced or cut in small chunks, add salt and pepper and a liberal quart or half cup of rich stock of such a consistency that it can be sliced. Broil a slice of carrot and a small slice of onion in a little beef fat, add the meat and cook it until quite thick. Then take it up, press it into a deep mould, and lay heavy iron or bricks over it. Set it away in a cold place and when it is hard and cold take it out of the mould and slice for supper. A tiny bit of bay leaf, a pinch of cloves, or one or two table-spoonfuls of minced ham or strained tomatoes, make nice seasoning. A deep mould, and lay heavy iron or bricks over it. Set it away in a cold place and when it is hard and cold take it out of the mould and slice for supper. A tiny bit of bay leaf, a pinch of cloves, or one or two table-spoonfuls of minced ham or strained tomatoes, make nice seasoning.

Beef Croquettes-To a quart of finely minced meat add half a cup of good stock and season well with any fine flavoring, such as those given for pressed beef. Mix the meat with the seasonings and stock in a saucepan on the stove for a few minutes; and then add the white of a very small egg, stirring it into the meat thoroughly. Take the mixture from the stove and set it in a cool place to become perfectly cold; then form it into croquettes, roll first in beaten egg yolk, and then in sifted bread crumbs, and fry a rich brown in deep fat. This makes a very acceptable dish at breakfast.

Beef Stew with Tomato Sauce-Fry a tiny onion, or a slice of two or ordinary size, in a couple of tablespoonfuls of fat. Add two or three slices of carrot and let them brown. Then stir in a cup of canned tomatoes and half a cup of beef stock or gravy. If stock is used the mixture should be thickened with a little flour. Add also half a bay leaf and a couple of sprays of summer savory, and simmer the stew slowly for half an hour, so that it may be permeated with the seasonings. At the end of this time add the cold meat from a shank of beef, or any "leftover," cut in small pieces. Simmer very slowly for five or ten minutes and serve hot, after dishing in a little salt and pepper.

Do not throw away bits of toilet soap. Keep a jar to put them in. Make bags of fine cheesecloth 4 by 6 inches. Fill with bran, a few bits of the soap, and if you have it, a pinch or two of orris. Tie the bags at the top. Do not fill them full, as the bran swells in the water. Outings may be used as well as bran. These bags make the nicest kind of wash rags. Another use for the bits of soap is to put some of them in a jar and pour in alcohol or cologne, not quite enough to cover the soap. This will make a jelly which will be found useful in shampooing or in the bath, as it dissolves quickly in the water. Add a few drops of lavender or rose to the alcohol and soap just before using. The above may be useful on occasions.

It would be well for a mother to make a special point of punctuality with her children, but in order to do so she must be on time herself. There are mothers who insist upon their children being in the house and ready for a meal five or ten minutes before the appointed time and take no excuse for tardiness. A training of this kind may be invaluable to a man or woman later in life.

Chose in a while we find someone who is just on time without hurry or rush, but who never wastes a moment unnecessarily. As a rule the very prompt woman who is to take a three o'clock train will go to the station at half past two and waste all the valuable time between. However, that is better than being a minute too late. Of course the tremendous demands on the time of men and women workers may have somewhat to do with this general tardiness, but it is very trying, and it does seem as if it might be remedied.

"Have you asked papa?" said the child, telephoned him. He said he didn't know who I was, but it was all right."

"All right," said Reeder, as he laid for the door, "I just found a nickel of it - I don't know where the other \$9.95 went."

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Jokers' Corner.

A MODERN CLASSIC.

Wako! For the sun has scattered in flight The stars that streak the freckle-face of night, And income-breathing morn is again; Yet, oh, to sleep some more in my de-light!

The loud alarm rings above my head And thrills the atmosphere about my bed. Ah, had I but the making of all things, Ere yet the man had made it he were dead!

'Aristo! The health-food on the table A voice down the hallway runs my dreams, And through the casement float the sounds of feet Of men who hurry on to work their schemes.

Outside I hear my neighbor's growling pup, Below mine is the clink of dish and cup - Ah, what a sorry case of life it is That all this thrills thus conspire to wake me up!

Methinks the Seven Sleepers, when all's said, Were men like to the joys of sleep were bred - Who knew the gracious pillow at its best, And loved the luring ease of morning's nest.

And when the last awakes slow shall come, To rouse the slumbering ones on land and deep, I'll be waiting for my morning nap, And say: "How he enjoys it! Let him sleep!"

AN EFFECTIVE OBJECT LESSON. "See this valve," said the officer. "You will always have to turn that before turning the faucets for the shower. Should you fail to open it you will get no water."

"Aye, aye, sir," said the sailor, standing at attention with a solemn look. The officer fearing that his explanation might not be understood, stepped under the shower and turned on both faucets.

Some one had opened the lower valve, and when the young officer opened the faucets the water came down through the shower in a deluge, soaking his uniform.

Still standing at attention and with the most respectful look of officer in the proceedings of his superior officer, the sailor watched the practical demonstration of the working of the faucets, never allowing a smile to cross his face.

"What he understood the workings of it now, sir," he said.

WHY HE WORRIED. They were discussing political broils after a congressional chat, and Senator Charles Fairbanks said things that interested him in them, reminding him of a church social he once attended.

"As I sat comfortably enjoying the scene, Little's boy opposite set up a shriek."

"What's the matter, child?" I inquired.

"How, how, how, how?" he yelled. "Who's worrying you?" I insisted.

"You," he whimpered.

"Me?"

"How?"

"'Yer sittin' on my plate of ice cream.'"

DID HE GET OFF? The famous Liddell, who, with Scott, was dean of Christchurch College, Oxford. It was whispered in regard to the lesson that Liddell provided the personal details in them, reminding him of a church social he once attended.

"I hear, Mr. - that you have a pretty wit for impromptu verse," said the dean. "If you will write one on the lesson I will let you off." The young man thought a moment and then said:

"Representative Re