tanada, for its population, is well supplied with steam railways, there being, in 1909, complete, and in operation, 24,104 miles. The number of passengers carried during 1909 was 32. 683,309.

Electric railways, except in cities, have not extended very greatly, though much expansion may be looked for in the next few years. are still scarcely 1,000 miles of electric roads of operation, the exact number being 989. In the matter of passengers carried, however, they far exceed the steam roads, 314,026,671 fares having been carried by them in 1909.

The number of persons killed on steam rail ways during 1909 was 175, of whom only 36 were passengers: the number injured amounted to 1,387, 897 of whom were employees, 281 being passengers. The remainder of the list is made up of trespassers, non-trespassers, postal clerks, ex-There seem to have been fewer pressmen etc accidents in 1909 than in either of the two prvious years; at least, a smaller number were killed and injured. In 1967, on steam railway there were 587 persons killed, and 1,698 injured The death toll among the employees is greater in proportion to the number of passengers killed than is their percentage of those injured. En. pioyees killed in 1909 numbered 182, passengers 36-five to one. Trespassers killed numbered 190, non-trespassers 67, a ghastly total of 257, much more than half of the total number.

Electric roads were responsible in 1909, for the death of 68 persons a large enough number, truly-but their lest of injured far exceeded that of the steam roads, amounting to 2.139 in all

Road Improvement with the Drag.

The King drag method of improving country roads is being adopted in many States of the I nion, according to an article in the Technical World Magazine symplesized in a recent issue the Hamilton Times - From it we learn that this ear in Missouri, the birthplace of the movement. \$2,000 is being spent in one county to drag its main roads. Whole townships have organized to orag every mile of road after every rain. One township in Iowa it is said, has dragged its entire mileage for three years past, and the organization is so perfect that its roads, every foot of them, are completely dragged in three hours from the moment the order is given. In 1906 the Stab of Iowa amended her statutes to provide for the king system on the country roads. 1909 the law was made mandatory, and has been breadened to include the unpaved streets of the cities and towns in that State

HORSES.

Next Year's Stallion.

Plans regarding a stallion for next year should be in progress already. If a satisfactory Mallion is at service in the community now, whatever is reasonably peressary to retain that animal an sible. If a satisfactory stall on has not been in the district there is no better time than the pres ent to local the right kind of a site. By their progeny are the known A poor sire may get to be sought for is the sum that is numbed; excel-lent and beyons after lamisth, even when the cu-cumstances are not alterether investible. The necessitates the study of the stallion, and of his role, and the forms.

of his cofe, and the former should be studied by:

The draft talkoon should have see the does not make which obtained by conducts be him. but the issue takes and processed that does the cost well eren is a need for lossy musling and a rial intellment is a seri

Canadian Railways and Casualties selection of a sire. This action will usually require cooperation by at least part of a commanity. Ten men can readily supply sufficient capital to enter into such a transaction. often tive are enough. Whatever the number necessary these are the days for the planning of this impor tant matter, that, when the time comes, all is in readines. And the matter is of more than ordinary importance.

On Behalf of the Colt.

These are three very important factors that enter naturable breeding of a good horse. These are the size, the daim, and the peedlox. how, the first two of these have received almost all the emphasis by average breeders. The great major to of tarmers act as in they thought the use es a good sire on a good mare embraced all the requirement a cossist at to the production of a good coit And a naive good colts are the result of ach main nots mating, but and here is the rub very new on these good colls grow into the excellent, mature horses that their buthright seemed to malmate as their mexitable heritage

And who do they and a Because the third and or man, ways most important cross was omitted from their make up, they have been denied any liberal supply of rood, and no particular pains have oven taken to study then neds or to en tionage growth. The feed box has been left out From a superior site and an interior dain, and confrarrwise, good rolls may be produced, excel lence in both parents almost assures that same quality in the offstring, but always, and with no xceptions, if good colls are going to grow even tually into excellent horses, they must be fed, well fed, and intelligently fed. And the earlier such practice is instituted, the more carefully prose cuted and the loneer maintained, the more pref stable and gratifying are the results. That time is passed when we sell hogs at sixteen to twenty months or age for pork; the four or tive-year-old steer is replaced by the eighteen to thirty months old animal, the dairy beifer milks now at two years of age - Producers have learned to crowd the pag from the time of his first squeal till he gives his death gasp crowd him so that he scarce squeals between times; they have learned how to get greater returns in one third the time, and at about one half the cost, out of lambs, the tale of the last annual is similar. But only a few have appreciated the advantages which arise from continually making the colt do his best. rowing cells of all young animals are most active in the cally period of life. With colts, most of the growth is obtained before the end of the third year. By that time the function of cell multiplication or growth, has about crased. There no great vital difference between the growing clis of the animal and those of the plant, yet all familiar with and fully appreciate the adantages arising from the increased growth in the early days of plant life by administering stung lating mart food. Most of our crops mature in one season and their adolese news of short

greatly in the vegetal realm, the influence of ingreated nutrition is more quickly conspicuous there can be no doubt of the benefit arising from radita, a colt well until his growth is obtained conger he is the more marked will the hermotet her

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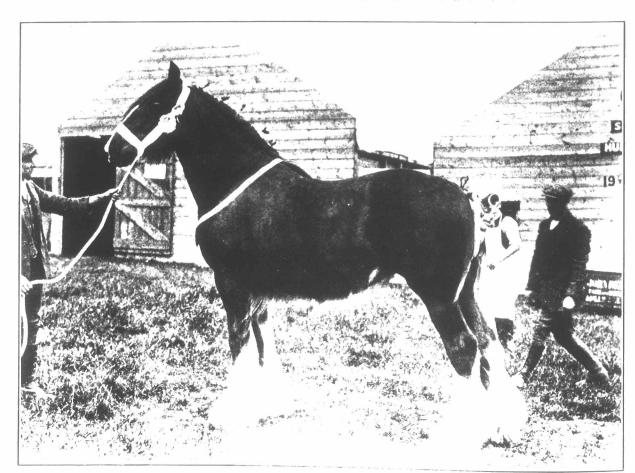
Will it pay to Undoubtedly. It it ever wis Pas to had a coll, it will pay to seed him during the arsa car of los bee So many colts run with the moties on pasture, or trail after her at wor, across the helds, getting nothing but grass in an ortica to the mother's milk. They learn soon to eat glass. When wearing time comes, they mulearn to eat more grass usually parched, for the mother - milk is denied them, and they are getting larger, and so hunerier. When winter comes the built to eat more and drier grass hay now, a perhaps straw. Ind by the time they are twelmonths, they are stanted poor, pot bellind, in Their growth, the in the later and dead of evestality, their digestion all are sadly impaired The story is too familiar to need furth r emb-tishin at . Thus, each year marks the passing or many good horses before they have scarcely for votice their mother. Will it has to less them boss t pay not to add them? It men will r erse the diestron thus they can soon find to They have been paying from thirts one fundred dollars a year for the privilege of starving a good colo. How? Simply by starv ing him, and losing that much in the depreciation of the annual's worth at maturity

Tree is dang should begin by the time the cont two months old. It is easiest done in the acid, by attanging a corral to which only the colls can gam access, and placing therein twice daly their feed. Salt the mares near this place. o that it is frequented by them - the colts will soon learn to enter their corral for their rations lithe barn is handy or the mare working, the box stall may be most convenient for feeding the

The ration should consist of oats, bran and oil meal. Corn or harley form a second choice to replace the oats, or may be ted sparingly with them the food should always be fresh, and hever led in exer-

Whoever will establish this proper use of the feed bey in his horse operations will be making a great advancement in his practices, pleasures and profits. The a pathway too infrequently trodden, yet it is sure to become the main thoroughfare to accessful horse raising

Hors's that are working hard all week on full cations of grain should be red more lightly on Sunday Many men think that Sunday is the horse's chance to get ahead so feed him just as much on Sunday when he is idle, as on working days. This is a gractoris mistake, and swift retribution often follows, for frequently the band worked horse that has been stallfed through Sun day, develops on Monday a bad case of azoturia before he has worked an hour. For the horse's sake, and for one's own sace on Sunday one should cut the grain ration in two and but the horse here grees to a let it the weather is fair



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