

large pods. They dew. ense, and crisp and e smooth and even d no strings. The ae one who has the

ive inches long, are a good many in a together near the e the soil, else they ould be smooth and The eyes should be ed white, dry and early so as possible. r being cut, if they frequently turned, es. If we get ripe without being too

crisp and cool, with ape, tenderness, and ential features of a

d color, brittle when h an abundance of

hick, tender, dark-

gh from five to ten mooth skin, a small weet flesh.

e, firm, ripe, with a

medium size, sweet turnips soon grow e best for winter ant in turnips.

, showing no yellow

smooth, not flat, or lesh, and few seeds. he form of this fruit and if you are still d kind, just get a difference you will

there should be a grown tomatoes to nt on ripe tomatoes if we try hard.

DA E. NEVILLE.

s Garden

quarter acres in loping to the east, rth and west and is easily the most ow most every kind think very success- prizes in our local en I show at Win-

fall plowed garden; sults with a spring s from a first-class om the same firm ears. I have tried r houses but have

I always buy the ularly taken with re pictured usually es; still, I always I find they suit my ad are an improve- g, I quickly discard plies more particu- es and lettuce. I

of onion seed and shels, which I have neighbors for the tomato I have had. ripen on the vines.

I usually have no use seed from my 1 seed each spring. 14 inches in length, grow Squaw corn. when you can grow a patch of carrots.

I harvested three field, but I think I se were the inter-

I also had some mense size. I took and they were on d the three weighed urge.

ful gardening is a good seeds put in o person can have of weeds. Many r garden after their it, slap the seed in, such a growth that ell where the rows time when nothing d incidentally most se left are spindled

or drawn in their fight for existence with their competitors, the weeds, and never recover. Result—poor little dwarf vegetables; and then the farmer gets disgusted and says he has no time to bother over such truck and no luck when he does.

In conclusion, I would say there is no excuse for a farmer not having a good garden in Manitoba if he wants it, and for his own health and that of his family, it is his duty to have good, fresh, healthy vegetables on his table as often as possible. For fruit I grow raspberries, currants—black, red and white and gooseberries, also crab and hybrid apples and plums, all of which do well except the gooseberries. I think the climate is too dry for them. Rhubarb also grows to mammoth size in the valley here every year and I have stalks measuring from root to end of leaf 6 feet and as thick as a man's wrist. Squash I have raised up to 35 pounds without any exceptional treatment,—they just grew.

Man. T. W. KNOWLES.

A Saskatchewan Farmer's Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I think that some of those "Weary Willies" and "Lonesome Johnnies" who write the papers in search of pity from "Blue Eyed Bessies" and Housekeeping Janes" must often be suffering from dyspeptic attacks and melancholy. I would suggest to some of these poor fellows that a small garden patch would divert their thoughts to better things, providing they would go out and hoe and weed when the lonely fit comes on, and I know the produce of that patch would work wonders towards driving away the dyspepsia. And again, I think that farmer Brown, who often talks about OUR garden, and the fine onions that WE grow at home, might sometimes take a hand in reality in helping to produce them, and not always leave it to the good wife, who often has three or four bairns to look after and no hired girl to help. Supposing the good wife left the patch to take care of itself as Farmer Brown sometimes does, and asked the chief to put his hand in his pocket to get those onions to dress that Thanksgiving turkey. Why!!! Perhaps we had better not pursue this point further. So I'll just say a word or so as to what our garden is like.

To begin with it is a very ordinary garden. It lies open to the north and slopes to the north. I would not have a garden without a northern aspect, if possible, as such a garden escapes early August frosts, and crops in it ripen earlier. My garden is about three quarters of an acre in size, and is fenced with rails close together. (We have lots of wood in this part of the country). We have it so that we can plow, disc and harrow at any time. We always manure a half or third every fall and generally fallow a piece each summer, if not summer fallowed the piece will be down with potatoes, which gives us a good chance to kill any weeds. We try to make a point of never letting a weed go to seed.

We sow ordinary vegetables such as beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radish, etc., in long rows, right across the patch, as sowing this way seems to be more convenient in all ways. We grow dwarf beans and peas as they seem to be less liable to be damaged by wind storms. We always grow a good-sized patch of onions and generally have had enough and to spare the year round. The vines we plant in mounds a good distance apart, taking up a good big patch of ground in which, between the mounds, we sometimes plant radishes as relays before the vines are shooting much. Right up the center of the garden we have a long row of rhubarb which I always dig around early every spring. Then we have a few rows of early potatoes, a large patch of main crop and generally a row or two of new varieties for trial. The herb patch is small, consisting only of sage and parsley. Cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes we grow from plants procured from someone who has a bed, or the seedsman. As to flowers, so far we have never managed to make much of a show in this line, beyond mignonette, sweet peas and nasturtiums, but the children are growing fast so we look for an improvement here before long.

Fruit with us has been a failure, or rather I should say with me, as I think I am to blame. I planted a few slips of black and red currants and gooseberries some few years ago and I think I made a mistake in the place they were planted, which was on the east side of the garden which is sheltered by a big bluff and the slips have never done much. This, I think is the greatest trouble. I have dug around the bushes some, but possibly not enough. They do not grow as they should.

As to quantities of vegetables we always have had onions, potatoes, beans, peas and lettuce enough and to spare, and with other kinds generally plenty, both summer and winter sorts. But it greatly depends on the season and rainfall for quantity, as we have no facilities for watering those kinds that need so much moisture. However, the hoe works wonders, if properly applied, and even in the arid years we manage to get a fair picking.

Sask. DRAG HARROW.

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A correspondent writing from Kelwood, Man., asks for suggestions on setting out a shelter belt and arranging his garden and orchard, but neglects to give us his name

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Steel laying for the season on the G. T. P. from Wainwright to Edmonton started on May 27th. The gap to be filled in is 95 miles in length.

An unusually large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Winnipeg in August.

Territory east of Lake Winnipeg, containing about 335 homesteads will shortly be thrown open. The land is said to be first class, with some scrub and small brush and hay sloughs.

The Minister of Agriculture for Alberta and Prof. H. W. Campbell, the dry farming expert, selected last week, near Medicine Hat, the section of land that is to be used for dry farming demonstration purposes. A quarter section will be broken at once and prepared for winter wheat, the remainder of the land being broken next year.

It is expected that the Canadian authorities will make formal protest to Washington for violation by the United States of the understanding, now a century old, regulating the number and size of the naval craft maintained by either country on the great lakes. It is claimed the United States government has exceeded the limits of the agreement.

The auction sale of the Prince Rupert townsite was held at Vancouver last week. Buyers were present from all parts of the continent, the British Isles and Northwestern Europe. Bidding was lively and the sale in every way a decided success. A total of 2400 lots were disposed of, some in the heart of the business section that is to be in Prince Rupert.

A number of Philadelphia and London capitalists are behind a scheme to establish a Canadian steel plant at the Soo, to rival the United States Steel Corporation. The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is the nucleus around which the projected enterprise will be built up. Steel manufacturers have decided, after years of study, that it is cheaper to carry coal to the iron ore than to carry the ore to the coal, as has been the custom for years, hence the establishment of steel mills near the iron deposits of Lake Superior.

Foster is predicting some rather severe disturbances for June, and forecasts a dangerous storm center in the great central valleys somewhere west of the Mississippi about June 5th. Temperatures are expected to be very high before this storm and dangerously low after it. The cool wave will drift across the central valleys between the 5th and 10th. June 4th, 17th and July 1st are given as the central dates of the storm disturbances for the month. Temperatures are predicted normal and rainfall, for all but the southern sections of the country, deficient.

E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, cold storage expert to the committee inquiring into the chilled meat industry, has returned from a conference with the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and reports the federal government favorable to the scheme outlined by the committee that government aid, or government guarantee, be given in developing a chilled meat industry in Alberta, and that two large chilling plants and five sub-plants will be established in the West at a cost of \$1,750,000. If the scheme goes through it will mean practically that co-operative meat-chilling plants will be established with the government guaranteeing four per cent. on the bonds.

The party of Zionists, who have been looking over Alberta with a view to locating a colony in the province are reported to have purchased two townships in the Blackfoot reserve, near Bassano, from the C. P. R. About 40,000 acres is being secured at present and later 100,000 acres more will be required.

It is the intention of these people to go in for general farming. The Zionists, some years ago, established a model city near Chicago, in which various kinds were carried on, but lately things have not been prospering with them very well. If the exodus from Zion City to the West is general several thousand people will come over.

A car of wheat was sold last week at Winnipeg that has been in storage since November, 1904. The wheat was specially binned at Port Arthur, but some trouble arose between the consignee and elevator company as to the quantity of grain and the ownership of some 300 bushels was a question the courts have been trying to decide ever since. Decision was given recently in favor of the elevator company and the grain sold the other day at \$1.15. The price at the time of shipment was only 78 cents, but the

elevator charges for storage, amounting to \$353.50, and the costs of the lawsuit which he failed to win would consume pretty nearly the total returns from the car.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Britain's senior sea lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher, will retire in October.

The labor ministry in Australia was defeated last week on a vote of confidence motion in the house. The defeated government came into power in 1906 and has been fairly successful up to the present.

Flour supplies in the United States are said to be getting low due to the high price and shortage of wheat. Mills have been grinding light for some time, not producing enough flour for actual consumption and in case they should close down for a week a famine in flour, according to millers, would become a serious possibility.

King's Horse Wins the Derby

The brown colt Minoru carried the colors of England's king before the field from start to finish, in the great classic race, the Derby, at Epsom Downs, on May 26th. It was a wonderful race. Minoru took the lead from the start and the field followed him to the finishing wire, all except Sir Martin, the Kentucky colt, that carried at least \$300,000 in American wagers that he would win. At the betting odds, backers of Sir Martin stood to win an even million dollars if the blue grass colt had won, but he slipped and fell early in the race.

The winning colt was bred in Ireland and is leased by his owner to the king. He is a light bay, beautifully made and of splendid quality. His racing record last year was not everything that could be desired, but he started this season better, winning the Greenham stakes at Newbury and the two thousand guineas at New Market. This is the first time the entry of a reigning sovereign has ever won the Derby. Twice as Prince of Wales, His Majesty won the race, with Persimmon in 1896, and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900. This was the hundred and thirty-first time the Derby has been run.

Things to Remember

Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24-25-26.
Provincial Plowing Match, Carroll, Man., June 16.
Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30 July 1, 2.
Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
Highland Society's Show, Sterling, July 20-23.
Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
Neepawa Exhibition, June 30, July 1-2.
Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Agricultural Motor Competition at Brandon

A circular has been issued of the rules and conditions governing the agricultural motor competition to be held at the Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, July 19-23, 1909. Two classes are arranged, one for motors of internal combustion and divided into three sections, (a) 20-brake horse-power and under; (b) 21 to 30-brake horse-power and (c) over 30-brake horse-power; the second class is for steam engines and divided into two sections, (d) over 75-brake horse-power and under 120-brake horse-power, (e) 75-brake horse-power and under. Medals are offered as prizes. The hauling contest is scheduled for Monday, July 19th, and the plowing test for the day following, the motors during the remainder of the fair being on exhibition.

The hauling test will consist of hauling a number of loaded wagons over a prescribed course for a period of two hours or longer, a dynamometer being attached between the engine and the first wagon. The consumption of fuel and other supplies per ton, miles hauled, the slip of the engine and other data bearing upon the efficiency and economy of the engine being taken. The plow test will be for a period of two hours or longer the contestants using any make of plow and plow any width or depth. A recording dynamometer will be used and note made of the area plowed, the character of the work and quantity of fuel and other supplies used.

Brandon has unique advantages for the successful holding of an Agricultural Motor Competition. Situated as it is in one of the best grain growing districts of the West, this competition will furnish an opportunity for hundreds and thousands of farmers to see the value and practicability of motor farming demonstrated.

Trusts and Combines Under Protection

The very word "combine" has come to have a sinister meaning. We at once think of an immense organization controlling a certain line of production, conscienceless and brutal, "without a body to be pricked or a soul to be damned," using its remorseless power to crush weaker rivals out of existence, to oppress its own employees, and to pillage the general public. And, looking at the