

large pods. They
dense, and crisp and
smooth and even
no strings. The
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.
NDA E. NEVILLE.

My Garden

a quarter acres in
loping to the east,
orth and west and
is easily the most
ow most every kind
think very success-
prizes in our local
hen 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
cularly taken with
re pictured usually
ues; 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
shells, 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
ield, 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 com-
petitors, 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 goose-
berries. 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.

* * *

A correspondent writing from Kelwood, Man.,
asks for suggestions on setting out a shelter belt
and arranging his garden and orchard, but neg-
lects 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 ex-
pected 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 Com-
pany 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 ex-
pected to be very high before this storm and dan-
gerously 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. Tem-
peratures 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 gov-
ernment 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 prov-
ince 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 owner-
ship 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 Eng-
land'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, beauti-
fully 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 con-
ditions 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-horse-power and under;
(b) 21 to 30-horse-power and (c) over 30-horse-
power; the second class is for steam engines
and divided into two sections, (d) over 75-horse-
power and under 120-horse-power, (e)
75-horse-power and under. Medals are offered
as prizes. The hauling contest is scheduled for Mon-
day, 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 con-
sumption 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 im-
mense 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