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HORSE WINS OVER ELECTRIC CAB.

A few years ago New York especially heard a great deal about the days of the horse being numbered. That was when the electric cab was swarming the streets. A man who interested himself in the subject walked along Fifth Avenue, that highway of pleasure traffic, recently, and saw just one electric cab. There were scores of hansoms and many coupes, but the motive power was an oat-consuming agency on four legs. The fact is that the electric cab in New York has been a failure. Within a year between 350 and 400 of the electric carriages have been destroyed by fire. They were not burned intentionally, but when two big garages were in flames the owners did not weep much for they had been losing money on the cabs ever since they installed them. They have not replaced those 350 or 400 vehicles and nobody seems to have been much on the job. Paradoxical though it may appear, the touring car kind of auto, mobile is more popular than ever.

ALFALFA GROWING IN NORTH DAKOTA.

There are some farmers who seem to doubt that alfalfa can be successfully grown on our soils and in this climate. For the benefit of those who entertain such doubts we quote in the following from an article written by L. R. Waldron, Supt. Dickinson Substation, North Dakota, detailing his experience growing this plant in the Northwestern part of the State.

The only difficulty met with in alfalfa growing at Dickinson was to get the soil inoculated with the organism required to produce the nodules in the roots. As every person knows who has experimented with or studied this plant, it is necessary that the alfalfa should acquire these nodules or enlargements in order that the crop may be a success. In humid regions it is necessary sometimes to inoculate the soil artificially in order that they may be produced. The alfalfa plant where these nodules are absent will be yellow, sickly looking and stunted, and will remain in this condition until nodules are developed. So long as the plants are yellow and stunted the crop is practically a failure.

To bring about this development of nodules on the rootlets, it only needs to be done on soils that have never produced alfalfa—two methods may be followed; the seed may be treated with the so called "pure cultures" of the organism that produces it, or the soil itself may be inoculated by taking earth from a field that has already produced the plant and sowing it on the field where the crop is to be grown. Once this inoculation of the soil is brought about the greatest difficulty to the successful growing of alfalfa is overcome. To accomplish it the "dirt method," seems simplest and best. It is done by harrowing in four or five hundred pounds of alfalfa soil to the acre when the land is a little damp.

There is not the least question but that alfalfa can be successfully and profitably produced on a large part of these provinces. There are of course some districts where the water supply in the soil is hardly sufficient to produce a maximum crop. Alfalfa is a plant that requires considerable moisture to make growth, and for this reason it generally does best when sown without a nurse crop. Seeded with a drill and without a nurse crop to pump the moisture from the soil, there will be more moisture for alfalfa growing

No farmer can make a mistake in buying good pure-bred stock. That is, if he gives it the right care after once getting it. It will make him more money than scrub stock, or stock that simply comes from any kind of breeding. And this is so, even if market stock chiefly for breeding purposes is not the only one who should have pure breeds. The farmer is just as greatly in need of them, and especially the pure-bred sire.

About three million acres of land on the north of Norton Sound of the Arctic were thrown open to settlement on September 30th.

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