which is the earliest the Orloff and the Poland give evidence of being the earliest and the most prolific. The amount of seed to the acre ranges all the way from 1½ bushels to 7 bushels to the acre. It is thought that best results are obtainable from the 2½ bushels to the acre.

Peas are also the subject of investigation. Several varieties are growing nicely and every plot but one has been inoculated. This is an advance as no inoculation was attempted on the pea plots last year. Attention is given in anothes quarter to different grasses, and with winter rye. One plot of the latter has reacher a height of five feet. Twenty eight varieties of potatoes have been grown with a view of experimenting as to distance apart and depth of seeding.

In another section of the farm are the fruit and ornamental trees. Thirty varieties of hardy apple trees are doing well for their first year and some of them appear to be well able to stand the climate. Of the ornamental trees the best success is obtained with the product of the farm's own nursery. Trees from outside are always of questionable variety. This year Mr. Hutton is in a position to distribute seedlings of Caragana, Manitoba Maple and Ash trees. These make very desirable ornamentation on the farm.

The First Object Lesson.

"I would like every farmer to know the advantage of packing the soil," said Mr. Hutton to a Bulletin representative. "The land should be gone over with the packer after breaking or summer fallow and very often after seeding. This makes an ideal seed bed as it renders the soil more capable of retaining its moisture. The reason for the winter killing in fall wheat this spring has been due more to lack of moisture than anything else. One advantage of the value of packing is that it has produced an increase of 27 per cent in the production of a field of oats."

"There is also the alfalfa question, said Mr. Hutton. "If we can get farmers growing alfalfa properly the fodder question will be forever solved. On July 13, 1908, a plot of alfalfa which was inoculated yielded 4160 tons of dry hay and a field of the same size not inoculated yielded 3040 tons. Alfalfa is estimated to have 2 per cent. more protein than timothy and five tons of alfalfa are said to be equal in nutritive value to 10 tons of timothy hay and to 4 1-2 tons of grain."

The speeches of the day, which were delivered from an improvised platform dealt with the benefits accruing to the province by the establishment of the experimental farm. Emphasies was placed on the necessity of growing early maturing grains and of cultivating the soil so as to retain all the moisture possible.

As the first annual excursion to the Lacombe experimental farm, the day was a great success in every way. All who were present expressed in some way or other their appreciation of what is being done for the cause of agriculture and returns home to do missionary work for the farm so that on ocasion of the excursion next year the attendance will be greatly increased.

FIVE CANADIANS MADE POSSIBLES

(Continued from Page One).

King's prize with Pte. McCae, 7th Argyle Highlanders, and these two men who so far lead the crack shots of the empire, will shoot off for premier honors tomorrow.

Corpl. Albert Sprinks, who has thus brought further renown to the Canadian marksmen, is unattached and must not be confused with his brother, Corporal W. D. Sprinks, of the same regiment, who is a member of the official Canadian team. A special prize is given the competitor making the highest aggregate score in the first stage of the King's, namely, the N. R. A. bronze medal, and the R. R. A. bronze badge, and it is for these that the Canadian and the Highlander shoot off tomorrow. Several other Canadians have made high aggregates and as these are included in the final grand total for the King's prize, the representatives of the Dominion will enter on the second stage on Friday, ten shots each at 300 and 600 yards, with better prospects than in any recent years. Following are the complete Canadian scores in the third part of the first stage of the King's prize, seven shots at 600 yards, shot today.

Corp. Copping, Montreal	30
Sgt. Maj. Creighton, Toronto	5455455—33
Capt. Forrest, Vancouver	29
C.-Sgt. Freeborn, Hamilton	5555455—34
Pte. Gougeon, Winnipeg	5553554—32
Sgt.Maj.Huggins, Hamilton	5545555—34
Maj. Jones, P.E.I.	3555553—31
Sgt. Kelly, Toronto	31
Sgt. Kerr, Toronto	28
Corp. McInnis, Edmonton	5552555—32
Capt. McVittie, Toronto	5545455—33
Sgt. Marsden, Winnipeg	4555545—33
Sgt. Mitchell, Hamilton	5455555—34
Lt. Morris, Bowmanville	3555554—32
Sgt. Richardson, Victoria	5454355—31
Sgt. Russell, Ottawa	4355455—31
Lt. Smith, Chatham	28
Sgt. Smith, Ottawa	5535554—32
Corp. W. D. Springs Toronto	30
Sgt. Stack, Truro	5444555—32
Corp. A. Spinks, Toronto	5555445—33
Sgt. Blackburn, Winnipeg	29
Staff Sergt. Bayles, Toronto	27

Of the 24 Canadians who shot in the first stage of the King's prize no fewer than 11 have qualified outright for the second stage, their scores being 96 and over, as follows:—

Corp. Albert Sprinks 103, Sergt. Mitchell (Hamilton) 102, Capt. McVittie (Toronto) 101, Col. Sergt. Freeborn (Hamilton) 99, Sergt. Huggins (Hamilton) 99, Sergt. Stack (Truro) 98, Sergt. Kelly (Toronto) 97, Lieut. Morris (Bowmanville) 97, Sergt Richardson (Victoria) 87, Sergt. Russell, (Ottawa) 97, Sergt. Major Creighton (Toronto) 96.

In all the three hundred competitors taking the highest places in the first stage are eligible for the second stage, and six more Canadians whose scores reached 95 have still a chance of getting into that stage as they have to shoot off with 96 others who made the same aggregate in the first stage. These are as follows: Lieut. Smith, Chatham; Sergt. Smith, Ottawa; Pte. Gougeon, Winnipeg; Sergt. Kelley, Toronto; Sergt. Bayles, Toronto; Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg.

The following Canadians who shot in the first stage have not qualified for the second stage: Corp. McInnis, Edmonton, 94; Major Brown, Toronto, 94; Sergt. Marsden, Winnipeg, 93; Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, 92; Corp. W. D. Sprinks, Toronto, 91; Capt. Forrest, Vancouver, 89; Corp. Coppin, Montreal, 89.

In the Armourers' competition, open to all, Major Jones Peownal, P.E.I., secured tenth place and 1 pound.

In the All-Comers' aggregate, made up of the best aggregate scores in the Alexandra, Daily Graphic, Daily Telegraph and Graphic competitions, Sergt. F. S. Richardson added another decisive win to the Canadians taking the challenge cup and gold medal. Sergt. Kelly secured fifty-second place in this competition and 2 pounds; Sergt. Stack, Truro, sixty-first place and 2 pounds; Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg, sixty-second place and 2 pounds; Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, sixty-eighth place and 2 pounds; Sergt. Bayles, Toronto, seventy-fifth place and 2 pounds; Corp. Coppin, Montreal, seventy-ninth place and 2 pounds; Sergt. Major Huggins, Hamilton, Sergt. Kelley, Toronto and Col. Sergt. Freeborn, Hamilton, will represent the Canadians in the team shoot for the National Challenge trophy.

Australia Wants Squadron.

Melbourne, July 15.—Mr. Cook, the minister of defence states that he is thoroughly in favor of a local squadron provided it becomes Australia's section of the imperial navy. The offer of $10,000,000 is unconditional but should home authorities perfer to employ the money in building swift cruisers for the protection of Australian trade so much the better. They could train Australian sailors who work in conjunction with the local destroyers.

ST. PAUL REGATTA CLOSING EVENTS

Winnipeg Eight Trailed in Two Lengths Behind the Winner But Her Crews Took Other Events

St. Paul, Minn., July 18.—Winnipeg took three events out of the four, the senior bantam, senior singles, and junior fours, in the latter half of the international regatta of the Minnesota and Western Canadian Rowing association on the Mississippi river here today. St. Paul won the fourth event, the senior eight, Duluth second and Winnipeg third. Port Arthur and Kenora were not represented in this race as they had only sent Bantam crews. The course was a mile and a half long. The result of the senior eight was a big surprise. Since Winnipeg had taken nearly every event in regatta, it was thought not at all unlikely that her crew would trail in last and several lengths behind the winner at that. From the start Duluth led, about a quarter of a length for the first half mile, rowing 42 strokes. St. Paul was close behind, rowing 40 strokes and Winnipeg about a length behind rowing thirty-eight. Beyond the half-mile mark the St. Paul crew crept steadily to tht front and led by two lengths at the finish.

NEW ACT NEXT SESSION.

Minister of Public Works Informs Good Roads Convention of Important Change in Law.

(Monday's Daily.)

Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, attended the good roads convention in Leduc last week, at which he made the statement that the government intended to pass a rural municipalities act during the next session, which would provide for the formation of rural municipalities with power to borrow money and to spend it as they see fit upon roads and other local improvements.

Disapproves of Act.

"The government recognizes," said Mr. Cushing, "that the present local improvement act has outlived its usefulness and that it will be of little avail to attempt to patch it up. The new act will give rural municipalities the same powers as are at present possessed by towns. Government money will in future be confined principally to expenditure in new district and settlers in older localities will be expected to attend largely to their own needs. The government expenditures in older districts will in future be curtailed.

"Specifications have been prepared by my department," said Mr. Cushing, "but they have not been lived up to. As to the expenditure of government money in future, I can not say whether it will be handed over to the local authorities, as recommended by the convention, or whether it will be disbursed by the government itself."

Local Member's Views.

Mr. Telford, M.P.P. for Leduc, declared that the building of good roads was too heavy a burden for the rural municipalities to undertake. He thought that narrow tires were the great enemy of good roads and favored the appointment of road inspectors who reside in the various districts. He did not favor the abolition of the statute labor system.

Resolutions Passed.

The convention passed the following resolutions after considerable discussion:

1. Resolved that this convention is of opinion that good roads accompanied by systematic drainage are the greatest need of the farmers of this district. These, if secured, would better the conditions of those now engaged in farming and tend to a more general settlement and cultivation of the rich farm lands of this country.

2. Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the expenditure of public money upon roads, bridges and drains should be managed upon business principles and entirely removed from party politics.

3. Resolved that this convention is of opinion that all such government works should be constructed by the system of tender and contract, and that no government money should be expended on public works except under said system.

4. Resolved that the government be requested to publish statements showing the amounts of public money allotted to and expended in each constituency since the formation of the province.

5. This convention is of opinion that the foregoing provisions for the construction and improvement of roads, bridges and drains should be made part of the statute law of the province.

6. Resolved that a copy of the resolutions passed at this convention be forwarded to the government of the province.

7. That the government of Alberta at next session of parliament give power, subject to vote of ratepayers, to all local governing bodies to borrow moneys for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads, such money to be expended at the discretion and under the sole control of said local governing body and that the government guarantee the municipal bonds.

8. The moneys which at present are expended by the government in road construction to be granted to the local governing bodies the amount of each individual grant being based on the current taxation of said local governing body.

Local Association Formed.

A good roads association was formed in the constituency, consisting of two representatives and the councillor from each township and the good roads committee of the Board of Trade. The officers of the association are to be the president and secretary-treasurer. The following are the members of the association: John Hersichorn, B. Charest, W. Heatley, J. Hammer, G. Belter, F. D. Falkenburg, W. Buckle, Jno. Hahl, C. W. Gaetz, C. E. A. Sanders, W. J. Dent and D. C. Britton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Editor Bulletin:

Sir,—The excellent statement of the board principles upon which a faculty of agriculture should be included in a modern university is given in your editorial column of July 3rd, causes me to feel that any special contribution I can make regarding the experience of a single state is almost unnecessary. Still, as concrete evidence sometimes appeals more effectively than the egneralizations based upon it, perhaps your readers will be interested in a short account of my recent interview with D. E. W. Hilgard, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture in the University of California and ex-dean of the College of Agriculture. Professor Hilgard has spent practically all of his long life in the service of agriculture and is generally looked to in this state as the leading authority on most topics connected with that important industry.

Just a word here on Dr. Hilgard's main work as an agricultural expert. It has been in the line of soil analysis, a peculiarly technical branch, requiring the highest specialized training of the university man in order to secure accurate results. When Professor Hilgard began his work in California 35 years ago, and talked of soil analysis, he was regarded in the farming districts as an aimiable lunatic. Today, now that his work in the laboratories of the university has added millions of dollars to the annual income of the state, his lunacy, is considered to have been more practical than the sanity which condemned it.

Professor Hilgard informed me that the College of Agriculture had been operating as an integral part of the university for forty years, during thirty-five of which he had himself presided over the work of the college. He was surprised to know that it should have been stated that the union was a failure and had had to be dissolved. It was true that occasional attempts at separation had been made, but they had always been connected with some movement in "practical politics," and had never been endorsed by the sound thought of either the rural or urban population. The familiar arguments, said the professor, upon such occasions, were: (1) That the members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture were dreamers, romancers, and not "practical" men; (2) that the students graduated from the College of Agriculture and went into any profession rather than agriculture; (3) that the students of the College of Agriculture were looked down upon by the other students. With regard to (1) the single work of reclaiming by scientific methods the alkali lands of California had shown how practical the so-caled dreamers were. As for (2) the records of the college showed deciseively that an overwhelming percentage of its graduates took up agriculture as their life-work, not always upon the farm, but more especially in different lines of scientific agricultural investigation, for workers in which there was a demand quite beyond the supply. The third argument, that of snobbishness manifested by other students towards those in the College of Agriculture, seemed to him a very strange reason to advocate for separation, as any class feeling which might exist would only be officially sealed by differentiating the colleges.

Professor Hilgard did not think the fact of the Agricultural College being combined with the general scheme of a university located in or near a city had anything to do with the movement citywards from the country. The real rush away from the farm to city life, he believed, occurred not among college-trained agriculturists, who took back to their agricultural work the stimulus of a broader education, but among the farm boys who got no intellectual opportunity, and so, wearying of farm routine, dropped the solid substance of an honorable employment for precarious livelihood in the towns.

When asked as to the true aim of a modern college of agriculture, Dr. Hilgard stated that in his opinion it should be to produce leaders of scientific agricultural thought, qualified to instruct and to advise, men thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of agriculture (preferably through early training on the farm), but beyond that experts in the most modern methods of scientific agricultural investigation. Great care should be taken to have people understand clearly the distinction between a university faculty of agriculture on the one hand, and a school of technical agricultural instruction on the other.

Profesor Hilgard summed up for me briefly the work of the College of Agriculture under these heads: (1) Instruction to regular students in the college; (2) Addresses and short courses at farmers' institutes; (3) Maintenance of experiment stations at strategic points in the state; (4) Experment by collaboration with individual farmers; (5) Correspondence with farmers on special problems; (6) Soil, water, and fertilizer analysis. It is interesting to notice here that the agricultural department of the university last year printed 70,000,000 pages of literature for the instruction of the farmers of the state and answered 15,000 letters of inquiry. The satisfaction of the farming community with the work of the college, said Professor Hilgard, was amply demonstrated by the very cordial resolutions of appreciation and confidence which the institutes invariably passed before dissolving.

I asked Professor Hilgard in the last place what in his opinion was the trend of modern scientific agricultural thought with regard to this question of amalgamation or separation. He replied that the trend was all in the former direction, or, where that was not taking place, in the direction of an expensive duplication of educational facilities. He quoted the example of Iowa, a state which established her university in one town and her college of agriculture in another considerably removed. Owing, however, to the complaints of the farming community, that the general education given at the College of Agriculture was inferior and insufficient, the state had found it necessary to duplicate in effect, the work of the state university by establishing parallel departments at the agricultural college down (shall we say) to Latin. Professor Hilgard thought experience and economy were all against separation.

This is a very brief resume of a most interesting conversation, Professor Hilgard supplying the interest. I trust it has not lost two much in the process of reduction to written words.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER.
Berkeley, California.
July 10, 1909.

SENATOR TALBOT DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Editor Bulletin:

Dear Sir:—In your issue of 10th inst. there appears a letter from Prof. Alexander relating to our proposed agricultural college and which calls for a reply from me.

Prof. Alexander tells us he was a resident of California for some years and is an alumnus of her state university. He also says he is going to ascertain the facts regarding that agricultural college He says, "I am already, with that end in view, seeking to arrange interviews with the dean of the college of agriculture (at Berkeley) and the director of the state farm (at Davis)."

For my part I want no clearer proof than the above statement furnishes of the failure of that agricultural college.

When a clever man like the professor can spend seven years there and be an alumnus of the university, and then have to make, apparently, a special trip there and have special interviews with the dean of the college and the director of the farm in order to learn something about that college I am convinced that the agricultural college at Berkeley has not occupied that prominent position in California that the farmers of that state would like to see it occupy. I thank the professor for this delightfully convincing proof of the truth of my assertion that an agricultural college designed to directly benefit the farmers cannot be a great success if closely connected with the university proper.

But, I do not wish the professor, nor other readers of my letter to the members of the legislature, to think that I was manufacturing "facts." "It is not my habit, nor was it necessary to do so." I sought the "facts" from the class to which I belong, viz, the agriculturalists. The professor seeks the facts from the class to which he belongs, viz, the professors ,the deans, and other paid employees of the university, whose admission of failure would be suicidal.

I have before me a letter from Prof. Alfred Atkinson of the agricultural college at Bozeman, Montana. Notice he is an agriculturist. He says:

"The question of establishing the institutions of higher education is just now before the people of the province of Alberta. This is an important question and ought to be dealt with slowly, in order that no serious mistakes may be made. The suggestion that comes to those connected with taking up a problem of this sort is that it will be more economical and effective if the institutions of higher education in the province are made part of a great university including all lines. The arguments for this are, economy in teachers, laboratory equipment, and other similar advantages"

"The best guide for the future is the experience of the past, and since a number of the higher educational institutions of the United States have been established for a great many years, we might do well to turn to these and see just what the experience has been with uniting the institutions. Quite a large number of the States put their educational institutions together and a number of these are still following this policy. A number, however, have found that it is not satisfactory and so have taken steps to separate their agricultural colleges from their universities. An example of this is the University of California. The last two legislatures have set aside $282,000 to be used in establishing an agricultural college which is located about sixty miles from the University of Berkeley. The farmers of the State of California found that the agricultural college was not doing effective work as a part of the university."

The folowing taken from Hoard's Dairyman of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, and written by Mr. H. A. Craft, was one of the sources from which I got my information. It should be reliable. It reads:

"California's New Agricultural College"

"Things come about after a while, but we have to wait. Evolution is slow but sure.

"The point I am getting at is that agricultural education is taking a more practical turn. Half a dozen years ago I called out no less an authority than Prof. W. A. Henry by a letter written to an eastern agricultural paper on the subject. I said then that the average agricultural college was turning out nearly everything but practical farmers. Later on I stirred the ire of the venerable Hilyard of the agricultural college of the University of California. I told him that I though that the agricultural college ought to be separated from the University at Berkeley, moved out from the influence of the big cities on the bay and into the centre of the great farming sections; that the field and the farm should be the laboratory of the farm student instead of the stuffy little class rooms at Berkeley, and that the average agricultural student ought not to have his brains bothered with every scientific fad that came up, but should be given good, wholesome instructions in farm practice," "What!" cried the learned gentleman, "Remove the agricultural college from under the inspiring influence of this great institution of learning?" "The experiment station," I mildly suggested, "was the place to thresh out all fads." "Well, things are coming my way. The California legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase and equipment of a university farm and to provide instruction in agricultural in connection therewith."

The article goes on at some length, naming the men who were appointed to make the selection, and stating that certain influences were brought to bear to have it located at Berkeley. These were overruled, however, and 780 acres, near Davisville, Yolo Co., were selected. The price paid was $103,290 not $282,000 as stated by Prof. Alexander. The balance of the first appropriation was expended in buildings and equipment. The legislature of 1907 made an additional appropriation of $132,600 for more buildings and more equipment.

Surely, Mr. Editor, when I took for my authority such an eminent agriculturist as Prof. Atkinson and such a prominent agricultural paper as Hoard's Dairyman, I was justified in making the statements I did in my letter of 15th ult.

That letter was written in what I consider the agricultural interests of this province. I think I have a pretty good idea of what the farmers of Alberta want. It is possible I am mistaken.

Some critics accuse me of "bucking" the university and of being opposed to higher education. Nothing is farther from the truth. In my youth I prepared for matriculation into Toronto university and it has been the greatest regret of my life that circumstances did not permit me to complete the course. I claim that the scheme I have advocated would do more for the university than any other single influence. It would also be of inestimable value in the immediate future to hundreds of young men who came to this province as boys and whose education has been interrupted. Among them, there is no doubt a considerable number who are clever, and who if once started in such an institution as I have advocated would be inclined to continue their studies, to enter the university and graduate from one of the faculties there. It is from just such stuff that the majority of the medallists of all our universities are made. I must apologize, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much of your space.

Yours truly,
P. TALBOT.
Lacombe, July 12th, 1909.

PRESTON TOO ANXIOUS TO CAPTURE TRADE

Worked Too Hard for Development of Canadian Trade With the Orient—Other Powers Complain.

London, July 20—The Canadian Associated Press understands that very strong letters have been sent from the Colonial office to the British ambassador at Tokio pointing out that the advocacy of a T. R. Preston, late Canadian commissioner for direct trade between Canada and Japan without the intermediary of the foreign middleman, has had a very disturbing effect in commercial circles of the Orient. These representations of the C. A. P. believes have been transmitted to Ottawa as complaints against Preston making Canadian trade interests of greater importance than the general interests of foreigners in the east.

Ottawa, July 20—Complaints have been received by the government from the British colonial office and British ambassador at Tokio regarding the methods adopted by W. T. R. Preston lately Canadian trade commissioner in the Orient, while working to establish and develop Canada's trade with Japan. Mr. Preston, who is at present in Ottawa, when seen this orning, said that when he went there he began to push Canada's interests, which was his business. He found himself up against the whole foreign commercial element, particularly that of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. It was not only, he said, that they objected to Japan buying from Canada what she had been purchasing from them, but that they feared the application of larger principles to the disturbance of the present condition of trade. Mr. Preston said the agents for foreign commercial powers indulged in a campaign of abuse of himself which lasted for months, and also complained to their several governments but the Japanese got tired of it and the only result was good for Canada in that this country got enough advertisement to make her as well known from Tokio to Hong Kong as any other commercial power.

THE ALBERTA HOG.

By Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta., in Northwest Farmer.

This is quite a wide subject, as the Alberta hog is a very much diversified animal and is found in all shapes, sizes, colors and conditions of thrift.

This is not the hogs' fault, neither is it the fault of the country.

The hog raisers, like the hogs, are rather a mixed lot.

Most of us who came up here from the corn states, where they do raise hogs, while admitting that we don't want the lard hog here, still refuse to take speed and the ability to dig two rows of potatoes at once, into the consideration in the breeding of swine.

The up-to-date man from Eastern Canada, where they appear to want a hog which in close confinement can be fed all he will eat without getting fat, is trying to produce the extreme type of bacon hog.

There are a great many farmers from all parts of the universe who raise hogs largely because they consider that it is the proper thing for a man on a farm to do.

They have no particular type in mind and a very hazy idea as to feed and management, arguing that any kind of a hog brought into connection with a limited quantity of grain, should prove a money maker.

They try crossing with one breed one year, and if the pigs fail to thrive in willow brush and stagnant water while waiting for a crop to mature and be threshed, try another next year. A few years of this lack of method produces a hog beside which an Arkansas razorback looks proud.

Then there is the "bonanza" hog raiser who, having failed to market his crop at a satisfactory figure, decides to go into hogs. He goes in with a plunge and buys up all the brood sows he can find. Having poor accommodation for ten, he buys fifty; his feed is about in proportion to his accommodation, and he expects to feed 300 pigs on it. By the time his pigs are weaned he is out of feed with all summer and a squealing mob of pigs ahead of him. He buys and borrows enough feed from the neighbors to starve them along on, until he finally gives up and throws them on the market for what he can get, thus lowering the price of decent pigs.

Now, dear reader, don't draw the conclusion from this rather doleful outset that there are no good hogs or hog men in Alberta; there are, and lots of them, but, as I said before, our type of hog right through, if we may be said to have a type, is rather mixed.

The men who are making the most money out of hogs and are best satisfied with the business are those who are producing a thick-fleshed, easy feeding type of hog and are feeding him. In stead of trying to plan how little grain he can get along on, they are trying to see how much they can get him to consume in the first six to eight months of his life.

On the other hand, the gentlemen sent out by a paternal government to judge our shows and to incidentally let a little of the sacred stock lore of Ontario ooze out and trickle gently over us benighted individuals who were either not fortunate enough to have been raised within those sacred boundaries, or have been away long enough to have contracted various heresies in regard to the feeding of stock, are turning down this class of hog wherever met with.

They seem to think that because in the east their market demands a hard feeding, unprofitable type of hog, we should be compelled to produce the same. They don't seem to be able to distinguish the difference between thick fleshing and fat. If a hog shows any of those characteristics which they describe in their lectures as being essential to any easy feeding, profitable type of meat producing animal, such as shortness of head and legs, thickness of flesh and reasonable width, they promptly turn him down as too fat and lardy.

As an instance of this at one of our fat stock shows, there were entered among others in the carcass competition, eight pigs about six months old weighing from 170 to 190 lbs. live weight. They had been fed from their youth up but with lots of exercise and were nice, tidy, thick-fleshed youngsters, greatly admired by the packing house butchers who described them as just the type of hog they liked.

There was some delay in getting the animals to the slaughterhouse so that they were not cool enough to cut up when the judging began, and they were judged without even being split.

When the judge came to the above pigs he, without hesitation, pronounced them too fat and gave the thinnest one third place.

Now the exhibitor of those pigs, just to satisfy himself as to the kind of carcass they would make, killed one of the same lot that had had exactly the same chance as the eight and was litter brother to four of them, just before the show. There was not ¾ of an inch of fat anywhere along the back and it was a beautifully fleshed carcass with no surplus fat.

Thus on the one hand we have the practical man who is making money out of his hog in spite of a rather unsatisfactory market at times, producing one type of hog, while the scientific man whose business it is to instruct us in such matters, tells us we must raise another.

Is it any wonder that our hogs are a little mixed or that a novice in the business should be a little uncertain how to start?

As an instance of the difference of judgment between the judge and the practical farmer, might be cited the case of two sows exhibited at the last Dominion fair. The one was an Ontario sow 2 years old, long of snout and leg, and quite narrow; while the other was a 4 year old Alberta bred sow, short legged, short nosed, long bodied, low down and thick fleshed, a typical sow of her breed. They came together for breed championship and the former sow won. After the awards were made they were offered for sale and the champion sow brought $30 while the other sold for $75.

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New settlement, in the famous Okanagan Valley, soi a rich black loam, the most fertile that lays under the Canadian sun, especially adapted to the growing of fruit, vegetabes, hay, dairy or mixed farming, free fuel and timber for buildings and fences. Grand opportunity of securing a home in the world-famed Okanagan Valley, climate warm and beautifully mid. A great health resort. Excellent water. Okanagan fruit is beating the world. Prices the lowest terms the most reasonable in the whole valley. Land not so good, (sightly improved) selling as high as $1,000 per acre. Our terms $50 per acre, quarter down, rest in thre equal annual payments; in reach of anyone; positively the greatest snap in B.C. Sub-divided into 10 and 20 acre lots. Come at once and secure a home in the greatest climate in Canada A home in the banner, leading fruit district of B.C. Write before coming.

W. CURTIS HITCHNER,
Glenrose, Westbank, B.C.

When the market demands an unprofitable type of hog and demands it to such an extent that the buyers will pay enough more for such a one to make it worth while for us to raise him, then we Alberta farmers may consider the proposition. But until then the majority of the pork producers will be found turning off the thick fleshed, easy feeding kind. This is the only argument that will prevail, and all the lecturing and judging that can be put forth will not change a man's ideas in regard to hogs half as quickly as a few cents difference in the price.

It will be many years before our market does call for such a hog, if it ever does.

British Columbia is our chief outside market, and, together with the other vast mining and lumbering regions to the west and north of us, as yet scarcely touched, will be for many years. Now, if British Columbia wants the extreme bacon type of hog, why does she buy most of her pork in Chicago?

That we have as fine a country for raising hogs as there is anywhere is never doubted for a moment by those who have given it a fair trial. We can raise almost anything we want for pasture, and any quantity of grain and roots. Although our winters are rather long and sometimes a little severe, there are comparatively few days in most of them when a hog cannot feed outside quite comfortably. We are so far free from disease and almost so from vermin. Of course, our friends from the corn-belt are rather prone to "sigh for the flesh pots of Egypt," so to speak, and wish that their granaries were full of the "golden ears," insteads of oats and barley, but if they will give it a fair trial, they will find that they can have their pigs weighing just as much at six or seven months old as they did on corn. No one will deny, I think, that corn will put the fat on a mature animal quicker than almost any other grain, but fattening up mature hogs is one branch of the business that should be eliminated as soon as possible. Keep the youngsters always fat, and when they are six to eight months old they will go to market and make money.

In regard to the profit on hogs in Alberta, perhaps a leaf from my own book might not come amiss. I once kept strict account of every pound of grain I fed my hogs for fifteen months. I kept no account of interest on investment or labor, but starting with four sows and a boar I kept a record of all grain fed until the second litter was marketed. Over against his, I placed the amounts received from all sales and the oats and barley I fed made 65 cents per bushel. I still had my original five head and their keep for the period free. The highest price I got for pork was 5¼ cents. I have never kept very strict account since, but as long as my pigs are thrifty and fit for market under eight months, I don't worry much about the price of grain.

Now, fellow swine breeders of Alberta, let us get closer together on the type of our hogs and turn off an evener, smoother, better finished animal. Shove the little fellows along and you will not have to winter them; give them plenty of exercise and feed.