THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, Winnipfg, Man.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairynen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication

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doors, in a bright, comfortable, wind-protected shed, than to water indoors, for various reasons, among which are the exercise afforded, the greater purity of the water, and the fact that cows acdays or nights when even stable-basin water is chilled to freezing point. More important than accompanied by a foul atmosphere. With such feel like a Southerner in a Northern winter; in deed, any except sick or freshly calved cows will hay in a rack, a straw stack to rub around, or

all finescet was an an are

regimen makes for profit, vigor and thrift. dling may seem to pay for a week, a month, or a year, but it seldom produces as gratifying results the second winter as the first, while in the long run it tends to delicacy, constitutional degeneracy

Dry Farming.

The possibility of working the land in such a way that moisture is conserved, so that in the semi-arid regions of the American West, and of Southern Alberta, goodly crops can be grown, has ceased to be merely the dream of enthusiasts, but has been demonstrated again and again. The Dry-farming Congress of America. held at Billings, Montana, October 26th to 28th, was a gathering of experts and officials interested in thus making the desert to blossom as the rose, for mutual encouragement and instruction, and for the dissemination of the knowledge on the subject

No less a person than James J. Hill was present at the Congress, and delivered an address. He was much more optimistic than troduction of the dry-farming system into coast range of mountains, as well as that width of arid country east of the Rockies, and not accessible to irrigation, would soon develop it into

farming, so as to conserve soil moisture, are: next year, second, firming the lower soil immediately after plowing with the sub-surface packer; fine and loose. In other words, having a dust

In a paper read by George Harcourt, B. S. A. Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, he Southern Alberta will be a land of homes, instead farmers have had no trouble, so it is alleged, in

HORSES.

Eighty-five years ago it was reckoned that there were between 10,000 and 12,000 ponies in the Shetland Isles. At home they were principally used for carrying peat, but the export trade, even then great, was the principal source of remuneration. During the first twenty years of the nineteenth century, says the English Live-stock Journal, stallions were imported from Norway by various owners who sought to improve the breed, but as the ponies ran half wild on the hills, improvement could only be carried out by those who could isolate mares. Mr. Mouat, of Garth, had a good Norwegian stallion and "several pretty breeding mares" in the Island of Unst in 1808, but his stock suffered from the lack of fences on the island, the foals suckling when the dam was

Training Colts.

SECOND-PRIZE ARTICLE IN THE COLT TRAINING ESSAY COMPETITION.

In order that the colt may be a valuable horse after it is trained, it is of the utmost importance that the sire and dam should have good conformation, gentle disposition, with true action. The sire should be pure-bred, always. If a harness horse is desired, the sire, at least, should be a naturally high actor; if a saddle horse is ex pected, either the sire or dam should be a Thor-

There are three things absolutely necessary to and firmness, particularly the first. A few colts require very firm treatment, but my experience has been the pupil is as anxious to learn as the teach er is to teach. When the food is a few days old, I would put on a leather halter (a foal's halter) action from his teacher made him very nervous. Just on (no shank on it now), hold it with one taind, then pet and stroke the frightened little the box stall, beside its mother. Leave the halter on for several days, and every time it is convement take hold of the halter, pet, and lead around

If the trainer is a horseman (some men will be) the little feal will now come to be petted every time his teacher enters the stall - Fonis love to be stroked under the jaw, and usually hold out

tor I never saw one that did not try with all its



In Winter Ga:

strength. will more so there it gets 8 tangled u it; it m Then it g most imp not leave could be much pat about in now be b with one some per will soon lead it a

DECEMB

Remer rears, sla is little a colt ha mg over all over, and a h In the

grazing road, or cars and to a vot ii accust will take or driver The c has been enough to be in plenty o the educ open bri the bit and it r left on ! surcingle must be

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