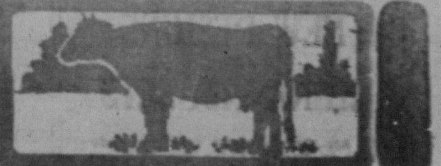




The Farm Page



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GALBRAITH & SONS RECEIVE SHIPMENT PURE BRED HORSES

Alex. Galbraith & Sons, have just received another shipment of pure-bred horses for the spring season, and now have seven more head of very fine Percheron and Clydesdales on view. In the Clydesdales is included Winsome Duke, one of the very few sons of Royal Favorite, which has ever left the old country, and has been very successful in the show ring and as a sire. King's Minstrel was twice Clydesdale champion at the

Wisconsin State Fair. Brewster Carrigan is a worthy half-brother of the stallion, Clarendon.

Marshall, a four-year-old, will catch the eye of many of the Percheron men for his size and quality. Goret 2nd has not quite as much size as Marshall, but is otherwise well qualified. Westwood Peter, is a black horse which has successfully competed in very strong classes in which he was shown in the United States fairs. There is a two-year-old half-brother to Alpha, the Canadian champion, which has been exhibited by W. H. DeVine, which looks like developing into a worthy member of his family.

TREE PLANTING ALONG ROADSIDE IS GOOD PLAN

Trees and Shrubs Have Distinct Value in Preserving the Roadbed.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse and the New York State Motor Federation have completed plans for an initial demonstration planting of trees and shrubs along the highway between Syracuse and Utica. This marks the beginning of what should become a nation-wide movement in the United States and Canada.

Motorists everywhere, of course, are sure to be interested in it and to cooperate in it gladly. Even the best of roads have little appeal to motorists if barren or shadeless, affording no protection whatever against penetrating wind and blistering sun.

Such roads the touring motorist seldom travels twice if he can avoid them. He passes word to his friends to choose other routes—to the consequent financial loss of the towns and villages served by the treeless roads that the motorist detects.

But, after all, the interests of the touring motorist and of those who might profit from him, afford only one argument in favor of roadside planting. It is a fact—evidently not appreciated in every rural district—that trees and shrubs have a distinct value in preserving the roadbed by mitigating the sun's destructive action on it in summer.

And in winter, in districts of high winds and a heavy snowfall, trees if properly planted may be of further value in keeping the road open, by preventing the drifting of snow.

This, I repeat, is not sufficiently appreciated in every rural district. If it were we should not see farmers—as I myself have seen them in New England

NO WHEAT WILL BE RECEIVED FROM AUSTRALIA THIS YEAR

Since the season of 1915-16, weather conditions unfavorable to wheat production have been steadily developing throughout the greater part of Australia. As the result of these drought conditions the country is faced this year with the prospect of a harvest insufficient for home needs.

The season 1915-16, which was one of the most bountiful experienced in the Commonwealth, produced 179,065,703 bushels, but this has steadily declined to 152,420,198 bushels in 1916-17, 114,733,584 bushels in 1917-18, 75,230,388 bushels in 1918-19 and to an official estimate of yield of from 35,000,000 to 37,000,000 bushels in the approaching season of 1919-20.

and elsewhere—clearing away every tree and bush between the road and the line of their property.

Picturesque birches, graceful elms, verdant hedges—all are sacrificed to the farmers' strange passion for "well-trimmed" roads.

Yet the farmers' property itself may suffer from this passion. Strong winds are none too friendly to growing crops, and denuding of the roadsides may mean the removal of windbreaks that would prevent much crop damage by storms.

Then, too, there can be no question that the mere sight of beautiful avenues of trees has a psychological effect which directly contributes to greater energizing and efficiency.

It tends to create—whether in touring motorist, wagon driver, or trudging pedestrian—a pleasurable mood. Pleasurable moods stimulate the whole organism, the bodily phase as much as the mental and spiritual. The result is an increased ability to think and to do.

No matter what the task, one is fatigued less rapidly by it when in a pleasurable mood than when in a neutral or disagreeable frame of mind. Every mental and physical faculty is invigorated.

SHEEP CAN BE MADE PROFITABLE ON ALTA. FARMS

Cost of Close Fencing and Losses from Coyotes Are Difficulties Encountered

On the ordinary farm sheep are usually a side line. They are less necessary in farm economy than horses or cattle or even swine are, but they may be profitable combined with any other kind of farm stock except perhaps dairy cattle. In a few cases they are the most important class of stock kept, as in the case of pure-bred flocks, or where lamb-feeding is carried on. The chief reasons why sheep are not more generally raised on the farms in Alberta are the cost of close fencing and the losses from coyotes and dogs.

There is no room for argument as to the need of keeping live stock on the farms. For the general or small farmer there is an advantage in giving emphasis to small stock which has to be disposed of at a generally lower price than pure-bred stock brings. The profits do not come from artificial margins but from the economical use of all kinds of food supplies by having animals concentrate their intake into more valuable products. Small stock is more economical and profitable than large stock. By reason of its quick maturing, more of the feed consumed goes into increase in weight. Sheep are profitable by reason of maturing quickly and by reason of their capacity to use certain foods that other animals do not use.

Though the sheep is an adaptable kind of stock there are differences in their suitability to varying conditions of climate, soil and management. The choice for the Alberta farm is practically limited to the English or special mutton breeds. All but a very few of those who raise sheep keep pure flocks. It is advisable for beginners to buy pure-bred sheep. Raising pure-bred sheep should be matched with judgment and skill in management and these come chiefly by experience. It is better to begin with a small number of moderate priced sheep. They will increase in number as fast as the skill of the farmer to meet the demand for additional care of the larger flock. If the management fails it is better to fail in a small investment than in a large one.

While sheep are kept and fed and housed in flocks it is about as true in the case of sheep as it is with other kinds of stock that the perfection of the individuals kept usually runs inversely to the numbers kept, even down to one or two sheep. The fact that sheep are run in flocks means a more or less harmful competition for the best food or for the largest supply of food.

REGULATIONS MAY HURT DEVELOPMENTS IN ALTA. OIL FIELDS

That the recent amendments to the regulations with respect to oil developments announced by the minister of the interior will not only fail to check the fabled oil man, but will actually retard development and prevent investment by private capital in actual development of the oil fields, is the opinion of men engaged in the development of Alberta oil areas at the present time.

The regulations provide for an increase of the fees to be paid on all oil leases filed upon after March 1. The objectionable feature of the new regulations, however, according to oil men, is that which provides that the minister may at his discretion charge a royalty upon oil production, but does not fix the amount of the royalty.

"This is very indefinite and unsatisfactory," said one oil man. "If we are not to know what the tax will be on our oil production, we will be seriously handicapped in inducing genuine investors to aid us in the development of the oil fields."

There are a large number of wealthy Americans ready to invest money to test out our fields here, and they should not be discouraged. It costs nearly \$100,000 to put down a well now, and if investors are not going to know what royalties and taxes they will have to pay, they will be slow about putting in their money."

BIG INJURY AWARD GRANTED TO NEW JERSEY MAN BY COURT

Probably the largest single verdict ever awarded in a New Jersey court in a personal damage suit was agreed upon by a jury in the Camden court when \$40,000 was fixed as the compensation to be paid Dr. Walter S. Bray by two railroad companies.

The plaintiff's automobile ran into a ditch dug by the Public Service Railway company under the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore railroad. The jury believed both companies were equally guilty. Plaintiff's counsel has the right to choose either company from which to collect the damages.

Organized carpenters at New Haven Conn., have rejected an offer of employers to raise wages to 60 cents an hour. The carpenters presented their demand for \$1 an hour several months ago.

NEW YORK STATE HAS MUCH FOOD PACKED IN STORAGE

In storage houses in New York state there are 9,305,135 pounds of creamery butter, compared with 55,978,851 pounds on February 1 last year, reports the commissioner of poultry markets. There is considerably more butter, cheese, eggs, frozen eggs, cured beef, frozen pork, dry salt pork, frozen lamb and mutton, roasted chickens and lard substitutes in storage here now than at the same time last year.

VALUE OF SILO IN FEEDING OF STOCK IN WINTER

Silo Is Mark of Economy and Progress in the Feeding of Livestock

The silo is a mark of economy and progress in the feeding of live stock. The first live stock enterprises of the province were supported on the natural grasses of the prairie in both winter and summer. The limiting of the range by settlement transferred a good deal of the live stock to the farms. The feed most readily available for winter keep on the farms is prairie hay and green feed, with occasionally a little grain.

Dry feed alone is not adequate or profitable. It just brings the cattle through, but does not hasten growth or give real good conditions. It is necessary on land that is increasing in price to get quicker and larger returns than can be had from having cattle make all their gains in the grass season. The dairy industry especially depends for its success and profit on the furnishing of a rich variety of foods throughout the year. In addition to richer and more varied feeding, we likewise need to furnish good shelter. The silo means comfort and liberal feeding.

While grass supplies practically all the feed for stock during the summer months, the problem that confronts the farmer is to furnish cheap nutritious, and preferably a succulent feed for the winter months. This feed can be best supplied through the silo. Roots are a succulent feed, and are especially valuable for cattle, but owing to the amount of labor involved and the risk of damage from early frost, they cannot be called economical. In any case, roots form only a small part of the food consumed, whereas good silage will furnish nearly all the roughage a cow needs and the danger of damage to the crop by frost is very slight. The silo preserves for winter use a larger proportion of the nutritive elements of green fodder than is possible by any other method.

Ensilage is valuable chiefly for dairy, fattening, and stock cattle and sheep. It should be sparingly used as horse feed, as it induces colic easily. It is not profitable or suitable for swine.

Corn is pre-eminently the plant from which ensilage has been made in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern and Middle States, but in the greater part of the Western Provinces the corn plant does not mature sufficiently to make good ensilage within the growing season. In the southern part of the province, for example in the Medicine Hat, Bow Island and Lethbridge districts, corn has proved a success. Where it can be grown satisfactorily it is the best ensilage crop on account of the large yields it gives.

Even though corn cannot be grown profitably in all parts of the province, it is still possible to profit by the use of the silo in Alberta.

As substitutes for corn for ensilage, alfalfa, green oats and green peas and oats mixed, have been used in various parts of Alberta for the past three or four years, and have proved satisfactory. In places where alfalfa is grown successfully it often happens that wet weather is encountered about the time it is ready for the first cutting, with the result that it is either left standing too long waiting for good weather, or it is cut and is damaged considerably by rains. When this is likely to occur it is a saving to cut at the proper time, run immediately through a cutting box, and blow into the silo.

Oats can be grown successfully in any

SOME STATISTICS ABOUT THE GREAT AMERICAN HEN

Originally From Asia Where She Ran Wild in Forests of India and China

The great American hen is not an American; she came from Asia in the first place, but she does not now look much as she did in the forests of India and China where hens still run wild. She is several times as large and produces several times as many eggs in the course of a year as does her Asiatic sister.

The egg-laying powers of a hen are transmitted from father to daughter and not from mother to daughter, and they are transmitted from father to son, not from mother to son. In the pedigree of a hen it is all important to know that she comes of a long line of male ancestors of good egg producers. It is the rooster, not the hen, that determines whether the next generation shall be great egg producers.

When the dainty female chick steps out of her shell she has in her little body the whole number of eggs, about 650, that she will ever lay. Born in April the young hen begins laying in the autumn and does all she will do for the world within the next two years, at the end of which time she constitutes the piece de resistance for a Sunday dinner.

The average hen produces 120 eggs per year, the extra good hen 200 eggs per year, and instances are on record where more than 300 per year have been produced. The average egg production is slowly improving. It has improved more rapidly since it was discovered that the egg-laying powers are transmitted through the males instead of the females.

The hen is a subject of perpetual study and experiment, to see how she can be made to produce the largest possible results for the amount that it costs to feed and care for her. It has been found that hens can be forced in growth and productivity by electrical baths, produced by charging the wire about their cages for a certain number of minutes in each hour. Hens thus electrically charged require less food, grow faster and produce more eggs than those which are not thus electrified.

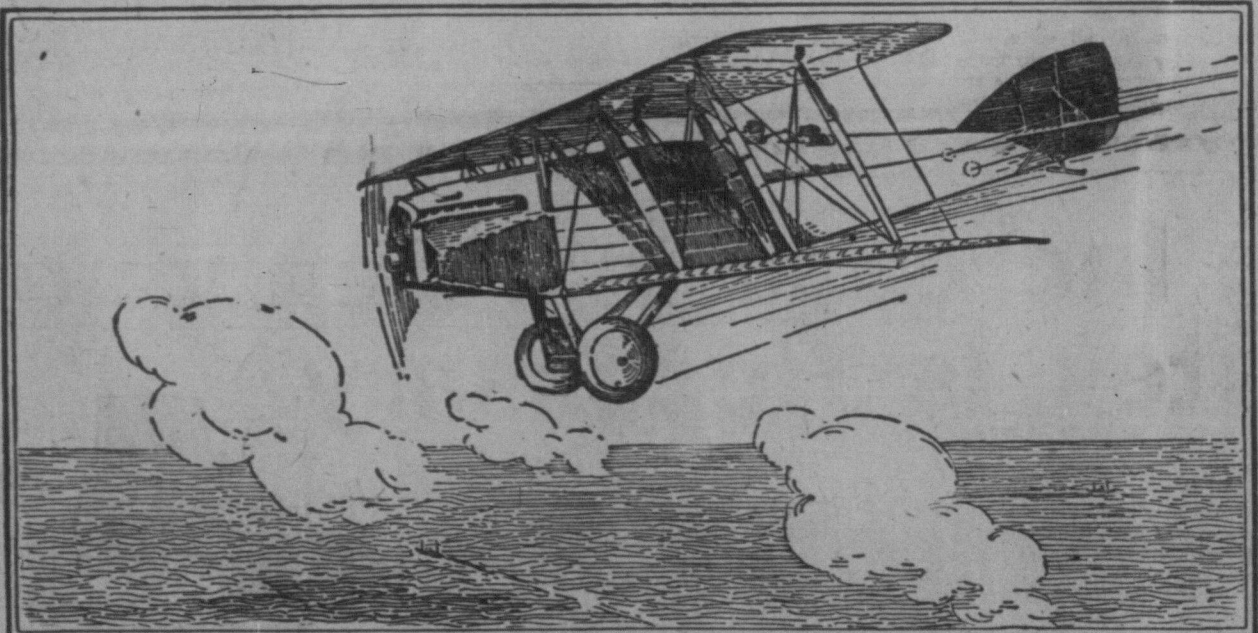
Experiments have also been made in lengthening the hen's working day during the winter season by illuminating the chicken houses for an hour or so in the early evening and in the early morning. It is found that this also aids productivity, although sometimes the shell of the forced eggs are too thin to ship well.

As a result of the efforts of breeders we are promised that in the near future we shall have chickens as large as turkeys and that they will lay eggs in proportion to their size, and in large numbers.

COLO. LAW GIVES FATHER A PENSION FOR CARE OF CHILDREN

A father compelled to take active charge of caring for his children is eligible for a pension under the Colorado Mothers' Pension law, according to Judge Ben Lindsey of the juvenile court at Denver. A father of five children and the sole living parent was given the right to apply for relief under this law.

part of Alberta, and if cut when the heads are just turning, or when the grain is nearly in the dough stage, and put immediately into the silo, the ensilage makes excellent feed. The oats can be sown in the spring after all the crop that is intended for threshing is put in, and can usually be cut and put into the silo before the grain crop ripens, thus not interfering with the production of grain crops. If seed peas are available it will greatly improve the ensilage to sow at least one bushel of peas to the acre, mixed with the oats. This fed in conjunction with tame or native hay and a small allowance of concentrated feed, will keep the animals in excellent condition through the winter months, and will afford a great saving in roots and in oat and barley chaff.



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