

hold a pailful of milk stay in the pail, we to look down for his

eaching drinking but opt, it being the most calf and attendant: and, and stand so the sing the same way, calf's neck, turn the d fingers. Now put lerneath, and it will i, at the same time nothing there, will for a second or two, nd and calf's mouth, nd you will find that es up between your like this the calf will

g their fingers in the wonder why in the me to teach the calf fingers in from the hand, and naturally bt, it is the udder, underneath there is

VEAL.

OTES

at to Britain

Alberta to England prominent C. P. R. m an extensive trip ss Mexico, and the erta is to be taken iver, shipped down en carried across on erto Mexico, a dis-ady a line of steam-ncouver and Salina- l arrange handling bulk from steamer teamer again. The e than around the n than through the he C. P. R. people go into the British t from further east, the Atlantic route.

Ottawa

ing the farmers of Ottawa this week, the claims of the 'est, in respect to ent meat chilling ublic ownership of Alberta, Messrs. treet, cold storage rely, of the com- to the government, the establishment, the inference with the necessity of d in the matter. Growers' Associa- are waiting upon merce, requesting to obtain control Western Canada. Fream, Innisfail, nt, Sask., and R. gentlemen have some 32,000 grain ee provinces. ion may exist as nership of public peration of public n Canada, he has question the effi-vice. Whatever t, as to the nec- ding aid in the business, there is se gentlemen are e federal govern- is the function s possible, to re-

e becoming Mara- race is being ar- e shortly in which s of the world will

The Condition of the World's Crops

Conflicting reports continue to be received as to the condition of the winter wheat crop in Eastern Canada, the only crop of any importance to be reported on. In some sections it is said the crop will be a total failure while in others, average yields are expected. It is difficult yet to determine exactly how winter wheat has survived the unusual dryness of the fall of 1908, and the past winter. The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, of the United States, find that the condition of the winter wheat in that country on April 1st was 82.2 per cent. of a normal, as against 91.3, April 1st 1908, and an average of 86.6 for the past ten years.

The backwardness of spring plowing and sowing is the dominant and almost universal characteristic of current reports concerning the growing crops in Europe. The long and rather severe winter continued well into March. The first half of the month was characterized by snowfalls in all but the most southern parts of the Continent, and it was not until practically the middle of the month that the snow cover disappeared.

The success with which the autumn-sown crops survived the winter is still a matter of speculation and of widely divergent views. It seems reasonably clear that in the western countries the crops wintered unusually well. There has been, it is true, considerable fear that the alternation of frost and thaw in France two months ago will necessitate more or less resowing, but even there losses have been by no means abnormal, while in Great Britain the outlook for wheat is exceptionally bright.

In central Europe the prospects of the winter crops are not satisfactory. Severe weather and the heavy snowfall of March not only delayed spring plowing and seeding, but affected adversely the autumn-sown crops.

In Germany winter wheat and rye, which were at a disadvantage from the start, owing to unpropitious weather last fall, give rise to many complaints. While it is still too early to judge definitely as to the wintering of the grains, it is believed that much of the wheat has suffered from the severe, long-continued winter, and that in some parts of the country rye likewise is unsatisfactory. The more hardy native varieties of wheat have come through the winter much better than the English varieties, which are now grown to a considerable extent.

The weather in Hungary did not moderate until about the middle of March sufficiently to permit the beginning of field work and seeding. Plowing has been rendered easier by the well-watered condition of the soil since the disappearance of the snow. The winter crops, according to the mid-March report of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, showed material improvement over their condition one month earlier, but warm and sunny spring weather was deemed essential.

The weather of March continued extremely favorable in Russia. The complaints still heard as to the crop situation refer to the injury suffered early in the winter. An official report from Roumania describes the state of the field crops as still satisfactory.

The outlook of the Bulgarian crops remains favorable, notwithstanding some loss in the east of the country. The delay in spring sowings is less pronounced than was expected.

The second general report of the British India wheat crop shows an area 5,000,000 acres in excess of last year's, but slightly below the five-year average. No general statement of condition is made covering the whole country. In the Punjab, which contains more than one-third of the total wheat crop of India, the prospects are described as "excellent," while last year at the same time the indications were for an average crop; in the United Provinces, with one-fourth of the total acreage, 85 per cent. of a normal yield, the same as last year, is anticipated. The total estimated acreage this year is 25,950,000 acres. Last year the corresponding estimate was 20,258,000 acres, and the final estimate 20,963,400 acres.

Unofficial reports concerning the Argentine corn crop state that in Santa Fe, drought had caused a loss of from 30 to 50 per cent, while in Buenos Aires great damage from grasshoppers had been experienced. A materially lower yield per acre than last year is generally looked for, but it is admitted that the large increase in acreage may bring the total yield above any previously gathered. It has been officially stated that revision of the former estimates, both as to corn and as to the winter crops, will be required, but these have not yet appeared.

Dry Farming Congress

A congress of dry farmers of the United States was held recently in Wyoming State, to which delegates from all over the country came. The sessions were filled with interesting experiences of practical farmers and agricultural experts, who covered the whole field of farming in sections where every drop of moisture has to be conserved for the use of the crops sown upon the land. In the United States, west of the Mississippi, there are some 400,000,000 acres of this semi-arid land, and on this side of the boundary we have a total area sufficient to make the study of dry farming, one of the first importance in agriculture.

Dry farming is not farming without water, but simply conserving all the available moisture that

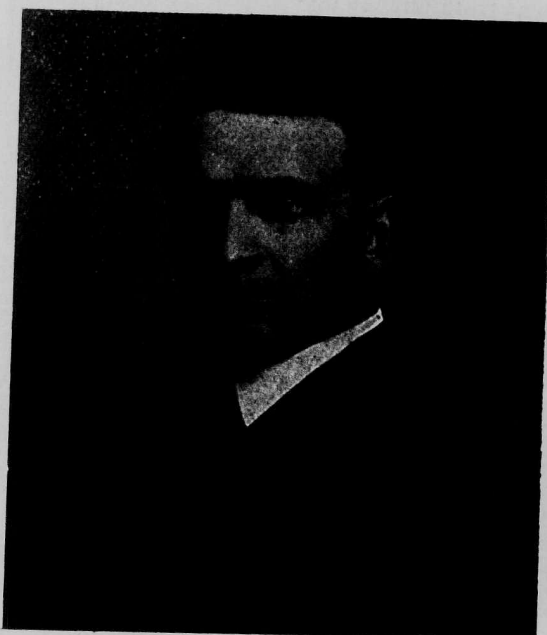
falls during the entire year in the soil and making use of it for crop growth. Dry farming is not an experiment. It has been practiced in all the the western States for the last fifteen to twenty years. It is only during the last three years that an effort has been made to gather all available information on the methods practiced, and to crystallize them into scientific rules that may be followed by the inexperienced farmer.

Dry farming has been in use in China for 3,000 years, according to statements made by experts of the Department of agriculture; in California for thirty years; in Utah for twenty years, and is now practiced by over 1,500 farmers within a radius of forty miles of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and with marked success. Dry farming products at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, International Irrigation Congress, won the highest awards over products raised by irrigation.

The remarkable success of the dry farmers as told not only by government experts at the last congress, but the many successful farmers from all the Western States, demonstrates that it is the coming method of farming in the west.

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In addition to selecting Saskatoon as the location of the Saskatchewan University, the board of governors also appointed W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, dean of the College of Agriculture. Mr. Rutherford will begin at once to ma-



PROF. W. J. RUTHERFORD.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina, appointed dean of the faculty of agriculture, in Saskatchewan University.

ture his plans for the college buildings, and the management of the experimental farm, which will be operated in connection with the college.

It is also understood that J. Bracken, now director of agriculture societies, will have charge of one of the departments in the new college, field husbandry probably.

Teaching Farmers to Farm

James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, and former Canadian, has been thinking and talking so much outside railway circles during the past five years, that he has created for himself something of a reputation in America as an advocate of the conservation of our natural resources. True it is that Mr. Hill gathered in a large fortune in the exploitation of certain very valuable resources within and without that portion of the Northwest served by his Great Northern lines, and while it may be equally true, that his concern to increase the acre yield of farms, is due, as somebody suggests, to a desire to see more freight developing in the Northwest for his railways to handle, there is a good deal of truth in what he has been telling the farmers of the United States lately, about the condition of their farming, and something worth heeding for us.

Mr. Hill recently addressed the members of the legislature of Minnesota on the question of agricultural education, and outlined his plan for teaching farmers to farm better. Speaking of agriculture in the United States, he said: We are now raising enough wheat to feed 100,000,000 people, a few more than we have. By 1950 we shall have 200,000,000 people, who would need 1,300,000,000 bushels. Where will we get it? There are few new acres to cultivate. We must get it largely from the land already under cultivation. Production is increasing some, but it is by no means keeping pace with the increase in the population. I shall not be surprised to see the regular price of wheat \$1.50 a bushel, and that will help stimulate production, but at our present rate of increase in production, when we have 200,000,000 people we will lack 400,000,000 bushels of having enough wheat to supply their bread. Where will we buy it? What will be its price?

The time is coming when the coal and iron on which our present manufacturing industry is based will be gone. What is to employ the millions of people now subsisting on these industries. There is but one answer. They must go back to the land, to Mother Earth, who will treat them well if they do not abuse her.

I would suggest that \$50,000, be spent under the direction of the state agricultural college, and that 200 graduates of the agricultural school be scattered over the state, to give practical demonstrations to farmers of what can be accomplished by scientific methods. On my own farm I had my manager manure ninety acres out of a 3,000 acre wheat field. Those ninety acres produced thirty-five bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat, weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, and the average for the whole field was only sixteen bushels. It is such things as this that must be shown the farmers.

We must carry the education to the farmer, to the man whose feet are in the soil. Two hundred teachers, each taking care of ten plots of ground, would mean 2,000 centres from which would radiate information needed to preserve and realize the possibilities of the soil. I would spend \$50,000 this year, and double it next year. I hope you will make the experiment. You will find that properly handled the land will become more fertile year by year. Land can't wear out. All it needs is to have the consumed elements in it restored by fertilization and rotation of crops, and its utmost possibilities developed by intensive farming.

One is a little inclined to wonder, as he reads the above and other stuff similar in tone, as to what kind of men anyway are farming in the American central states. That territory seems to be the stamping ground for more agricultural educationalists, than are found on any equal area on the continent. By institute work and in other ways, they have been campaigning in that quarter for the past thirty years and now Mr. Hill, as the apostle of a new agriculture, is out telling them they will have to redouble their efforts and hustle into the educating of farmers, harder than ever. We are inclined at times to think that even educating the man whose feet are in the soil may at times be overcome, that if more of the graduates of our agricultural colleges were found with their feet in the soil and fewer of them engaged in this so-called educational work, the uplifting of agriculture, for that is what they say should be accomplished, would be more speedily brought about.

Suggests More Enterprising Methods

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

May I crave space to disagree with your Western correspondent in her remarks published March 17th? I do not hold a brief for "the lonely bachelor," but as an observer and resident among the Alberta homesteaders, I would like to know how one of them can be expected to "migrate once in a while to town" in search of a wife, or to spend, in "a community where there are good numbers of the fair sex," sufficient time to court one of them. He may not be able to afford to go travelling in search of one, or leave his farm in another person's care whilst he does.

The Eastern girls talk a lot about sympathy, and many of them would write letters unlimited (some of them, I fear, only doing so to be able to boast of "my farmer young man out West"), but why do not more of them come and see for themselves, the hard-working boys, and the little shacks only waiting the feminine touch to be as comfortable as need be. Life on a homestead for a woman who is not tied to a man she has married in haste is a truly happy life if she is fond of housekeeping, content with small beginnings and with little company, and does not pine for city enjoyments (?) and a big house with all modern conveniences.

I am housekeeper for two young bachelors, and should think myself well paid for the amount of work I do if I only received ten dollars a month, as I have my own way in everything and lots of time for needlework, visiting or reading. Then think of the treats, drives, and attention one gets! Of course, I have had offers of marriage, but one is not obliged to accept, and there need be no embarrassment, even if the offers are from near neighbors. Perhaps the right man will come along some day. One is, however, not compelled to have "view to matrimony" printed on her trunk just because she comes amongst marriageable men.

Girls, I beseech you, come West, especially if you are working out for your living anyway. Come in pairs if you are too young or giddy to come singly. Don't be tied to conventionality too much. I am aged nearly forty, so had no compunction on that score. Young men, advertise for two friends as housekeepers. You can manage the cost if you can afford to marry. They won't ask too much salary if one is elderly and the other wishful to "make some young homesteader happy." Only, beware of mentioning "matrimony" until you know each other's peculiarities, and find yourselves mutually attracted. Do not be suspicious. "Nothing ventured nothing have." Advance the fare, or at least send the ticket, remembering that there are many young women who really cannot raise the funds to travel on. You need not commit yourselves to more than two or three months' misery if you find the fair ladies impossible to get along with. Only until the price of the ticket is earned, then they can move on; surely the girls of to-day have more sense than to remain where they are not wanted. AN OLD MAID.