

Vol. XV.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY, 1910.

No. 1.



1910 From The Farmers' Viewpoint

. F S W



1909 was a banner year looking at it from any stand point you may. It was a year in which

may. It was a year in which everybody and everything worked. The labor of man and the labor of nature went hand in hand with the result that a record crop was harvested. It was a glorious relief to a great many of our West-

ern farmers, who after the rather hard years of 1907 and 1908 found that they were able to lift the mortgage and to clear off a great had been accumulated. The season itself was one in which it was a pleasure to work. Seed time came a trifle late, but when it did come it stayed and the growing season was all that could be expected. From. harvest time until freeze-up the wea-

er conditions were such that every day was a work day and every day saw its proportionate amount of the crop harvested, threshed and garnered into the elevators.

into the elevators.

It is true that there are many thousands of bushels of grain in Western Canada still to be threshed, but this was not due to the weather, but due to the fact that the crop this year was so enormous that it was impossible to secure labor to garner it. One hundred and twenty million bushels of wheat alone is the record and this of such a quality that the wheat

importing world is clamoring for

I wonder how many of our farmers ever stopped to think that when they are raising a bushel of wheat it. Western Canada they are raising something that will supply the bread for the tables of the millionares and of royalty and for which they are willing to pay the top market price. It is no

been stretched. While the wheat yield in 1909 is only 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. of the 1909 world yield, based on this calculation, Western Canada could produce four billion, five hundred million bushels of wheat in a single year; while the thirty-eight wheat growing countries of the world are producing in 1909 only three billions, two hundred and fifty millions. These are fig-

January morning, the farmer on 90 per cent, of the farms in Western Canada can survey his entire holdings. He can look away and beyond his quarter, half, or section of prairie; he can view his farm buildings; he can see his live stock; and he can make a mental note of just what the increase has been during the year past.

As he stands there musing,

there doubtless come to him visions of the future built upen the mistakes an seccesses of his labor and he resolves in his mind that 1910, nature willing, he will reap the largest harvest and will make the most money of any year of his life. sees his land snow and frost bound, the pulverizing action of this same frost breaking up the clods and getting it into shape

for the spring seeding. He sees in his vision the frost going down, down, three, four, five or six feet to come up in the late spring and early summer in the shape of moisture to nourish the growing plants and to tide him over against a period of drought. He sees in his vision large things to be done and the blood courses through his veins at a quickening pace as he realizes that there is stored up for him in these same broad acres thousands of dollars and that the chance is his to get them



A most excellent viewpoint for any farmer

great satisfaction to raise the food stuff of the rich, but it is a satisfaction to know that the food stuff that you raise is something that the rich want.

It has been said time and time again that Western Canada is the bread basket of the world and when we consider the fact that there are two hundred and twenty millions of acres of available first class land for cultivation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that only 5% of this is under cultivation at the present time, we can realize that the truth has not

ures to ponder over. They are figures upon which to build the foundation of Western Canada's future greatness as an agricultural country. They are figures that should prove a guiding star to the hoards of immigrant farmers who are looking towards a place to build a home and a fortune.

NEW YEAR TIME FOR STOCK TAKING.

The New Year is always a good time for the farmer to take an inventory of what he has done. Standing in his barn on a crisp