

of the stock is set for June 13th, and the farm itself is in the hands of a well known real estate firm.

It is not that Mr. Greenway has in any measure lost his faith in stock breeding or mixed farming, but simply that he is not equal to looking after affairs himself, and the mantle of the successful breeder does not appear to have fallen on any of his sons.

This month also will see the dispersion of the famous Waldron Ranch of Southern Alberta, where the incoming rush of settlers is crowding out the cattle men. The herd on this ranch is 10,000 strong. So the old order changeth, bringing in the new.

A CONFERENCE THAT DID NOT CONFER.

The celebrated suit of the Grain Growers Association and the Provincial Government against three members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on a charge of conspiracy, came to an end as all things will, and Judge Phippen, in one of the ablest summings up that has been given in a long time, declared that there was nothing in the charge. The judgment was particularly valuable in that Judge Phippen is perhaps the only judge in Canada who really knows the ins and outs of the grain trade. He had the handling of a number of grain cases when he was in practice and made an exhaustive study of the subject. Briefly his judgment was that the things complained of in the Grain Exchange helped and did not hinder the farmer in the disposal of his grain at the best prices. This judgment does not appear to have convinced the Grain Growers Association, for at the present time (June 6th), they are in conference in the city, and judging from some of the resolutions brought forward they are going altogether wild. The conference was called by the Provincial Government at the request of the Grain Growers, and was to consist of so many representatives from their organizations, the Reeves of municipalities, representatives of the Grain Exchange, Bankers, Railway men, etc. Before the end of the first day the representatives of the Grain Exchange had absolutely withdrawn. The Grain Growers had a typed series of resolutions asking for the most absurd and drastic changes in the charter of the Exchange. One of the first things proposed was that no rule could be made by the Grain Exchange until it had been assented to by the Lieutenant Governor in council. Then and there the Grain Exchange men refused to have anything further to do with the conference. After their withdrawal the farmers went on resolving to the Queen's taste. One proposal was that anyone on payment of \$100 should have the whole privileges of the exchange. Considering that the seats are now selling at \$2,800 and \$3,000, this was a mild and reasonable request surely. Some of the saner heads amongst

themselves pointed out not only the folly but the absolute dishonesty of such an amendment should the Government make it, but they were promptly voted down. Another resolution was to absolutely prohibit the Exchange from having power to control the rate of commission charged by members, and another was to prohibit the Exchange trading in options.

The much talked of conference, so far from making matters any better, has irritated the Grain Exchange to a point where they will not take any notice of any request of the farmers organizations, and the last estate is distinctly worse than the first. The only salvation for the whole situation is a Dominion Charter for an Exchange that handles the grain trade of the entire west. The Manitoba Grain Growers are so mixed up in local politics that every move had a political tinge. The matter is of vital importance, not only to the west, but to the whole of Canada, and it is a great pity that so large a body of farmers should be led by a few demagogues into such unwise courses. The Exchange is by no means free from blame in the matter. In the past they have been too high and mighty, too mysterious about their rules and regulations, and the feeling of distrust has grown and the bad transportation of the past two years has been a terribly aggravating factor in the dispute.

Irrigation Convention

The irrigation Convention covering the provinces of Saskatchewan,

Alberta and British Columbia, noted briefly in our last issue, promises to be an event of national importance. It will open on July 17, and will continue for several days. The movement to utilize the great mountain streams of Western Canada in aiding the farmer largely to eliminate the element of uncertainty from his operation is of great significance to the future building up of that country. Irrigation enterprises, private and corporate, now complete and under way in that portion of the Dominion, comprise an area equal to one quarter of the total irrigated area of the United States, and the development has only begun. There are said to be natural mountain reservoirs which can supply water sufficient to irrigate vast areas in addition to those now being undertaken.

An undertaking of this nature is undoubtedly of deep concern to the West, and there should be an interesting gathering at Calgary next month. Everyone interested in the development of Agriculture in the West is invited to attend. Special invitations will be extended to the Governor General, the Lieut.-Governors of the Provinces interested, members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a host of others.

The program arranged for will cover a wide field, though all subjects discussed will bear directly or indirectly on the question of irrigation. Special railroad rates will be given delegates to the convention.

Our English Letter

London May 25, 1907.

WEATHER, CROPS AND STOCK.

The first fortnight in May was from the farmers point of view perfect weather altering the face of the country from scarcity to one of luxuriance and promise. Young seeds where not fed off are promising well for the hay crop as also, are the pastures where laid early. Vetches are looking exceedingly well and will be fit for stock as soon as the trifolium is finished.

The lamb crop will be generally found under average and on some farms lambs have suffered severely from worms in the stomach causing inflammation and death. If the Board of Agriculture could institute inquiries or research into the cause of these parasitic attacks, which seem to have only appeared in recent years, it would be a great boon to sheep owners especially if something could be done as a preventive. Cattle have wintered well considering the long and expensive winter owing to the pastures being so bare last autumn and few roots to spare for them.

The wheat plant is now too thick on the ground. Spring grain was sown early and now looks ex-

ceedingly well. The land required less working to bring it into good tilth which argues well for the crop. Straw and hay have been pretty well exhausted on many farms where fully stocked. Mangolds are coming up well. Flx is striking the early rape severely and it looks like ruining the plant.

LOOK AFTER THE COWS.

In the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers Association, which has just reached me, Mr. F. O. Walpole writes on dairy hygiene in its relation to animal health and its effects upon the quality and quantity of the milk yield. Sanitation in the cow shed is of the greatest importance, but to describe at any length the injurious gases which emanate from putrid and decomposing substances would occupy too much space in connection with this letter. If we consider for a moment the process of respiration it will be recognised that the absence of oxygen from these gases—in fact, from the gases given off from any putrid matter—is a substantial proof that danger to the health of animals would re-