

About the Farm.

Grown Up

"I looked at him a little while ago
And thought, how much he does begin
to grow,
And yesterday he measured to the span
Full five feet six—the youngster is a
man!"

Grown up Lord help us, but it makes
us wince
To look at him and think a short while
since

He was a boy in breeches to the knee,
And now he's got a girl he goes to see!

"They'll shave him next, and make a
dude of him,
And tog him out regardless. Eyes grow
dim

Along the vistas of the far-off days,
And there amid the vision sometimes
plays

A little tike, all curly gold on hand,
With kilts of plaid, and little shirts
with bands,

With bands with buttons on them where
a mother's hands

Buttoned his breeks with patience.
Now he stands
A half head taller than I am myself—
Ambitious to be off and earn some pelf!

"This is life for you! To bear, to bring
Our hearts to love them as with brood-
ing wing

Above their couches we bend down in
prayer—
And then some day they are no longer
there,

But walking with us in our dark and
light,
Like men and women—staying out at
night,

Gathering their own ideas, of age and
free,
And only our dreams still left to you
and me!"

Does Your Butter "Break"?

Creamery operators have little trouble
in getting their cream to churn at any
season of the year. Conditions are well
under control, and they are careful to
secure the proper temperature and ripe-
ness necessary for good results.

On a farm where the cream from a
single herd is handled, the conditions are
often far from ideal and fall brings its
trials to the butter maker. Some of the
more common causes of difficult churning
are: advanced stage of lactation in a
majority of the cows, shortage of suc-
culent feed, low acidity of cream, wrong
churning temperature.

As cows advance in lactation the milk
becomes more viscous and the percentage
of hard fats increases. To counteract
that condition many dairymen are hav-
ing their cows freshen at intervals
throughout the year. The use of soil-
ing crops, silage and other succulent
feeds will tend to overcome the trouble
to some extent by causing an increase in
the soft fats of butter. When cotton-
seed meals forms a large part of the
grain ration a hard, tallowy butter
results, and for winter feeding it is
wise to replace one-half the cottonseed
meal with linseed oil meal.

Where commercial starter is not used
it is often difficult in fall and winter to
secure a proper acidity in the cream.
This is due in part to the cream being
held at a lower temperature than desira-
ble for ripening, seventy degrees Fah-
renheit, and to milk contaminated with
organisms that hinder the ripening pro-
cess.

A good dairy thermometer is indispen-
sable in butter making, and use should
be made of it in ripening the cream.
If the cream does not sour in a reason-
able time set some clean milk, prefer-
ably from a fresh cow, in a warm place
until it clabbers, beat it until smooth
and add to the cream at the rate of one
part milk to nine parts cream. Set
aside to ripen. Cream ripened at a low
temperature is apt to be bitter, and the
butter of inferior quality.

With so thorough a preparation at hand as
Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows
her children to suffer from the ravages of
worms is unwise and culpably careless. A
child subjected to the attacks of worms is al-
ways unhealthy and will be stunted in its
growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these
destructive parasites, especially when it can be
done without difficulty.

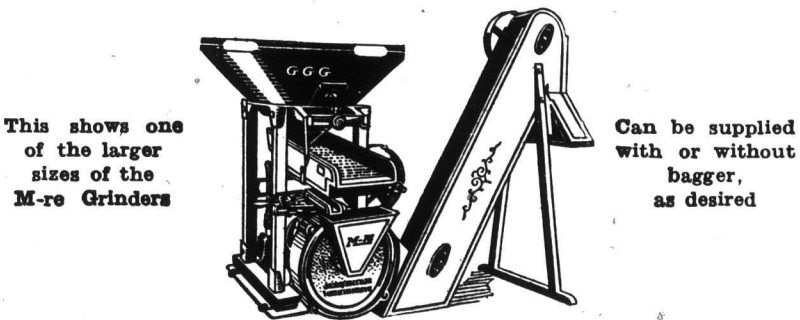
U.G.G. M-re Grinders

REALLY GRIND

The M-re Grinders are the new and most successful method of grinding whole wheat into whole wheat flour ready for baking, or of grinding grain for your stock. Not only are they equal in capacity to any other make of grinders sold, but their plates, made of emery, are much superior to cast plates, by producing a far better quality of chop. They do not cut or slice the grain, but grind it as thoroughly as can be done by the best old-fashioned stone grinders. The emery plates are of sufficient thickness so that they can be dressed down similar to the old style millstones, and with ordinary usage will last three times as long as cast plates. They will completely destroy all wild seeds—this in itself is a big feature. Exceptionally well constructed from materials which give the greatest service, and come in 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch sizes.

The 8" requires from 4 to 8 H.P.
The 10" requires from 8 to 12 H.P.
The 12" requires from 12 to 20 H.P.
The 14" requires 25 and over
The 16" requires 35 and over

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
8 inch Emery Grinder, without bagger, weight 325 pounds.....	\$53.00	\$54.00	\$55.00
14 inch Emery Grinder, without bagger, weight 825 pounds.....	226.00	228.50	230.60



This shows one
of the larger
sizes of the
M-re Grinders

Can be supplied
with or without
bagger,
as desired

U.G.G. Power Washing Machines

Are you in need of a washing machine? We have a good stock on hand equipped either for electric or gasoline engine power. Each machine carries with it the U.G.G. Guarantee against defective parts or faulty construction. Write us for full description and prices, specifying by what power you want to run it.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY
Amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, and The Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Company Limited

During the summer, when cows are on pasture, fifty-eight degrees Fahrenheit is a good churning temperature; but as winter approaches this should be raised to sixty degrees, and, if necessary, to sixty-two degrees. This will cause the butter to break sooner and will prevent frothing, which sometimes results when improperly ripened cream is churned at a low temperature.

In olden times if the butter did not come they threw heated horse shoes into the churn to drive out the devils. What they really did was to warm the cream so the granules could gather.

In addition to these more or less special factors there is the general fault of filling the churn so full of cream that there is not sufficient agitation. Too fast or too slow speed reduces the concussion of the fat globules, and also the mixing of sweet and sour cream together makes it almost impossible to secure an exhaustive churning without overchurning a portion of the butter. It is well to follow carefully the directions that all reliable churn manufacturers furnish with their churns. It saves time.

After using a churn, wash and scald thoroughly. Before using, rinse with hot water, then with cold to fill the pores of the wood.

Pedigreed

Bushrod was establishing a pigeon coop of his own, emulating his neighbor, Bill Hite. In arranging the financial promotion of this venture, he went to his mother.

"Mother," he said, "I want a dollar to buy a pigeon."

Mother thought a dollar a rather high price for a pigeon, with common birds averaging 10 cents.

"But, mother," Bushrod said, earnestly, "you don't understand. This is a pedigreed pigeon. With its pedigree it's cheap at a dollar."

Bushrod finally wheedled his mother out of the dollar and left to buy his blooded bird. He returned with the pigeon and a scrap of crumpled paper in his pocket.

On the crumpled scrap of paper was written:

"Grandfather unknown. Grandmother unknown. Father, unknown. Mother, Bill Hite's pigeon."

Investigational Work on Farm

This year I have under way four fields for demonstration, to find out if summerfallow can be eliminated in our locality—50 acres in all. This land had three crops of cereals. In 1916, we planted potatoes to six acres, corn to 15, oats planted June 30, to 20 acres, and summerfallowed the rest. We harvested over 1000 bushels of potatoes. The corn we used for the cows and now we are anxious to see what it will produce in wheat this fall. I have arranged to have the banker or some reliable person present when the fields are threshed to certify the yield of each plot and compute the cost of raising grain under this system if it proves successful. One thing is certain, I have in the potato crop eliminated the charge of summerfallow against succeeding grain crops even if the six acres do not yield a full crop of grain this season. The object of planting corn has been to produce a better grade of wheat, thus, even if the corn has no value, which of course, it has, though I have not been able to figure it out in dollars and cents, I can

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' LIMITED, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

Please send me particulars about the articles opposite which I have placed an "X."

..... Washing Machines Feed Cutters
..... Sewing Machines Feed Cookers
..... Oils and Greases Sleighs
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U.G.G. Sewing Machines

The U.G.G. Special at \$33.00 Winnipeg, \$33.75 Regina, \$34.25 Calgary, carries with it a 10 year guarantee. Smooth running and easily operated. The woodwork is of a pleasing Colonial pattern, quarter-sawn oak, hand rubbed mirror finish. Six roomy side drawers. Each machine comes to you with complete set of attachments, needles, bobbins, tools, etc. The U.G.G. No. 1 and the U.G.G. No. 2 give you good machines at less money, both guaranteed for ten years. We shall gladly furnish you prices and full information.

this fall figure the profit by increased yield and grade.

Now for an outline of the work I have done. In 1914, the driest year the country has ever known, we produced 14 bushels to the acre of a very high grade, while our neighbors for miles around had a flat failure. Our success, in my opinion, was due to diskling the stubble right back of the binder and harrowing the crop as soon as it came through the ground, and again after it was out of the single leaf stage. Second, good pure seed, in a firm seed-bed, planted one bushel to the acre. 1915, that stubble land yielded 35 bushels to the acre of a high grade wheat. Backsetting in wheat yielded 41 bushels to the acre. Wheat setting with one bushel oats planted to the acre, yielded 116 bushels per acre. 1916, wheat yielded 40 bushels per acre, oats 120 bushels. The yield in 1916 was much reduced by the depredations of mice and shelling for it was not threshed until freeze-up.

Now, the most interesting part to me is, the neighbors would go out of their way to joke me on the thin looking stand of grain in the early stage. This was carried so far that my oldest son left home feeling ashamed of me. Then the threshermen added their slurs to my small hand selected plots, and having to clean the machine for each plot, they dubbed my quarter the experimental farm. The boys and myself would have to stand all kinds of jokes when we went to town. This has suddenly ceased this fall and the thresherman purchased four bushels of my Marquis wheat at \$3.50 per bushel, and is going in for pure seed growing. Several neighbors also purchased seed, all anxious to become members of the seed growers' association and get \$3.50 per bushel, and it is fun to watch them follow in everything we do.