

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.

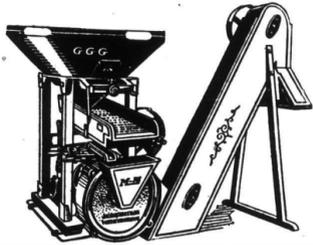
With so thorough a preparation at hand as  
Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows  
her children to suffer from the ravages of  
worms is unwise and culpably careless. A  
child subjected to the attacks of worms is al-  
ways unhealthy and will be stunted in its  
growth. It is a merciful act to 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,<br>weight 325 pounds.....  | \$53.00  | \$54.00 | \$55.00 |
| 14 inch Emery Grinder, without bagger,<br>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.



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  
consistency of the fat globules, and also  
the mixing of sweet and sour cream  
together makes it almost impossible  
to secure an exhaustive churning with-  
out overchurning a portion of the butter.  
It is well to follow carefully the di-  
rections that all reliable churn man-  
ufacturers 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 neigh-  
bor, Bill Hite. In arranging the finan-  
cial 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, earn-  
estly, "you don't understand. This  
is a pedigreed pigeon. With its pedi-  
gree 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 sum-  
merfallow 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 harvest-  
ed 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 com-  
pute 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 summer-  
fallow 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

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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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Kerosene Engines

Hercules Engines in 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 H.P.  
sizes, each carry a five year guarantee.  
The Hercules is a throttling governed  
engine built to burn kerosene, and other  
low grade fuels, and it gives perfect satis-  
faction under all conditions. It comes  
to you equipped with Webster magneto  
and without skids, or can be shipped as  
hand portable, or horse portable, accord-  
ing to size. The 5 and 7 H.P. also come  
as sawing outfits. Use the coupon to get  
prices and information.

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 wood-  
work is of a pleasing Colonial pattern,  
quarter-sawed 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 coun-  
try 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 disking 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. Back-  
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 pur-  
chased seed, all anxious to become mem-  
bers of the seed growers' association and  
get \$3.50 per bushel, and it is fun to  
watch them follow in everything we do.