

contrary, they should ret and prepare for flax fibre as much of their flax as the water supply will serve and the balance of the crop can be used for seed only. By so doing the farmer will get from his crop of flax all the money it is capable of yielding and he will not be guilty of burning what he can just as well convert into money.

The preparing of the ret'ed flax straw for fibre is generally done after freeze-up, when labor is plentiful. It is then prepared by machine or by hand. The machines can be transported by horses from farm to farm, an 8 H.P. gasoline engine being used to drive the plant.

The ret'ed flax straw has first to go thru the flax straw breaker. Then the broken straw is held against the flax-scutchers, which scutch the loose broken straw from the fibre (as shown in the photograph). After this the fibre is baled into twenty pound bales and so shipped. The strings are made from the flax, two ties being used, placed one-third the distance from either end.

Premium for Careful Work

The writer believes there is a good opening for machines to go round the country to prepare the flax fibre, in the same way as the threshing machines now thresh grain from farm to farm. The flax may be prepared during the slack time of winter. It is better that the farmer should prepare the flax himself than to sell the straw, as the straw is only the raw material. The more care taken in the preparation, the better the price obtained, as length and quality of fibre are the two things looked for. The careful farmer gets a premium of from \$40 to \$60 per ton for his flax over the careless farmer. The government might assist the industry by establishing depots for the preparation of the flax according to the "Feuillette" method. The best Belgian flax prepared in this way brings an average of \$450 per British ton in Great Britain and Ireland.

Up to the present time flax has been the "neglected child" among the farm crops of Western Canada. The greatest profits from flax fibre are open to the farmer who will bestow upon this crop the care the good farmer bestows on his wheat.

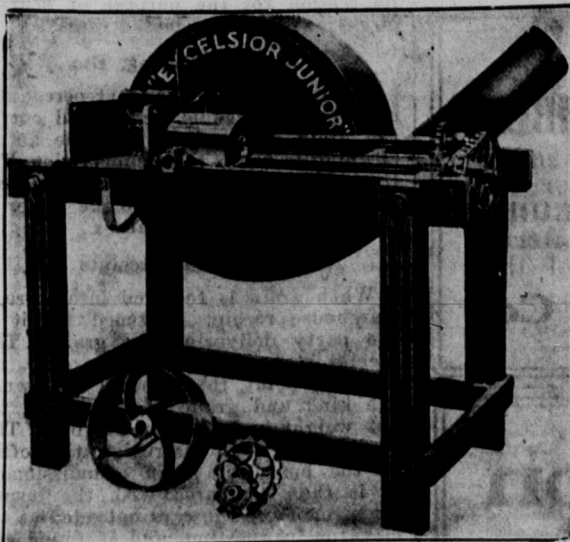
FAT AND LEAN

In the busy world of dairying even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bank deposits or the test of fat, etc.; fat and lean are mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable. One owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbor, with better methods, produces the fat total of seventeen hundred pounds of milk per acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well tilled eighty acre farm. One milk producer, with poor grade cows, never tested, possibly never well fed; gets the lean average of less than three thousand pounds of milk per cow; another producer — who is a real dairyman — revels in the knowledge of each of his sixteen cows, giving over eight thousand pounds of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with a hundred pounds of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed, but a neighbor has to admit the impeachment of milk costing him per hundred at least 90 cents, perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit above feed of over thirty dollars per cow, while his neighbor is down to the lean margin of only three dollars. Why do such amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen have not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems. Milk and feed record forms simple, easily kept, may be had free from the dairy division, Ottawa. Apply today and make each cow you own earn a good fat profit. —C. F. W.

INTERNATIONAL WILL BE HELD

The directors of the International Livestock Exposition have decided to hold a show at the usual time this year but have not yet defined its scope. It will certainly include fat stock of all kinds, horses and, if conditions warrant, breeding stock also. The directors of the International and all friends of the industry hope that the country will be completely cleared of disease and quarantines in time for a great exposition representing all branches of the meat and horse industries.



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Simple in design, sturdy in construction. Runs with Gasoline Engine, Horse Power, Windmill, or by Hand. Cuts up to half ton per hour, and, with special blowers, will elevate up to 20 feet. Fitted with specially tempered knives of best English make. Stop, start and reverse lever in easy reach of operator.

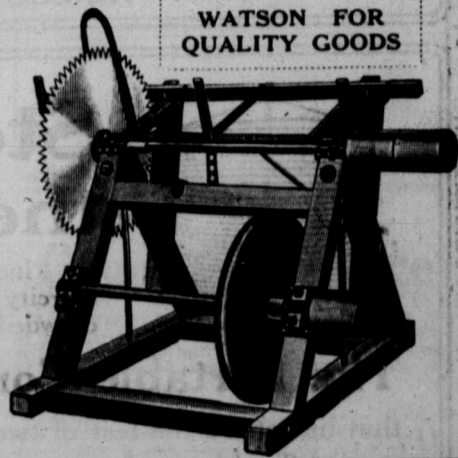
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That's what the enemies of co-operation do every time they know of a member of one of the farmers' organizations or a supporter of the co-operative movement breaking from the ranks. They also are delighted every time they hear of a farmer who refuses to support the organization.

Don't Give them Cause to Laugh

As far as buying and selling is concerned real progress is made by farmers of the West in getting **better prices, better treatment, better service and better values** only when these other fellows get few or no chances to laugh at the actions of the farmers themselves.

Commission must be paid on Grain Handled

Why not pay the commission to The G.G.G. Co. Ltd., where every dollar earned in giving this service will be used to your advantage long after your grain is milled into flour and turned into bread? Why not also buy your implements, engines, vehicles, lumber, fencing and general farm needs from the company through which the farmers of Western Canada have done so much since it was organized in 1906, to improve the conditions under which they buy and sell. Our cause is your cause. Organized, owned and operated by farmers, you can depend on strict attention to the farmers' interests every time.

To Saskatchewan Farmers

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this agreement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

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