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EDITORIAL

Manitoba's Institutions

Since the Manitoba government purchased six hundred acres south of Winnipeg and decided to have the Agricultural College transferred to that quarter there has been some speculation as to the use that will be made of the grounds on which the present Agricultural College stands, and also as to whether or not the new purchase will accommodate more than Agricultural College and Household Science buildings. It is of course taken for granted that the Deaf and Dumb Institute now in the city on Portage Avenue, and the Children's Home on River Avenue will fill at least part of the buildings now known as the Agricultural College. Further than this all is conjecture.

From the standpoint of the agriculturist the chief concern is for the institutions that give training for the farm and the home. Those interested should not hesitate about letting the government know their opinions regarding the advisability of having other institutions in close proximity to the institutions destined particularly to train farmers' sons and daughters.

They Want a Copy

During the past week a score or more letters have come to this office asking for a specimen copy of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This indicates that farmers in all parts of the Canadian West want good reading matter, and they wisely investigate before they decide to become regular paid-up subscribers.

This is a practice that should be encouraged. Every intelligent citizen realizes that he must read reliable papers and journals. Past experience shows that about nine out of every ten who write us for sample copies send along the cash within a week or so after receiving the paper and particulars. They appreciate the

fact that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE arrives every week; and, although not bulging to as big a handful per individual copy as other journals, contains more inches of reading matter in a year, and gives the news while it is yet news.

Show your neighbor one of the numbers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Tell him what you think of it. Like yourself, he will become a satisfied subscriber.

Cost of Hauling on Country Roads

The real value of farm products on the farm is the value of that produce in central markets, less the cost of gathering on the farm and the cost of hauling to the railway station, or other costs of transportation to market. Anything that will reduce or tend to reduce these costs increases the value of those farm products to the farmer in just that proportion.

It has been figured that in many localities it costs more to haul products from the farm to the railway station than it does to pay freight charges to the market on which they are disposed of. It is obvious, therefore, that if the cost of getting products to the railway is reduced, he will be benefited as much as if freight charges were reduced. In other words, the real value of his products would be increased.

It has been found that the average cost of hauling on country roads in the United States is twenty cents per ton per mile. This is about thirty times the average freight rate. It can be seen, therefore, that improved country roads are very desirable from the economic viewpoint.

An "Honor Roll" for Western Stockmen

With this issue we begin publication of short illustrated sketches of some of the men who have helped to make our Western agricultural industries, especially of those who have persevered and stuck to the breeding of purebred live-stock. The bower of the breeder of purebred live-stock in Western Canada has not at all times been one of roses. There were years when the business boomed, and long lean years when it didn't. There were times when the boldest were tempted to pull up stakes and quit, and verily it was only their deep-rooted Anglo-Saxon instincts that held some of them to the game. But they "stuck," and are "sticking" still, and the West's ever enlarging interests in animal husbandry owes most to them for its expansion. Years hence when the West has been transformed from "one vast wheat field" to the center of the live-stock industry of the Dominion there will be an "honor roll" for those who laid the foundations for that industry in the

quarter century from 1885 to 1910. Service is as well worthy of being recognized in the living as being credited to the dead. We purpose, in this departure, to recognize it in such manner as we can, but we need the co-operation of our live-stock men. The editors of this paper are acquainted personally with the majority of those identified at this time with the purebred stock industry of the West, but lest inadvertently some of them, or some point of interest should be missed, we invite readers to contribute their reminiscences of the earlier days of live-stock breeding in the country. We also want photographs of those who are or were connected at any time with the breeding of pure-bred animals.

Corn the Ideal Winter Fodder

The past season abundantly emphasizes the necessity of our farmers giving more attention to the growing of crops for winter fodder. A good many in dry sections find themselves shy of winter feed. They intended cutting a field of oats to feed in the sheaf, or were depending on straw to furnish the winter fodder mainstay. Supplies from these sources did not come up to requirements, and as the average farmer does not figure much on growing domestic grasses he is short all round in rough feed.

What is required is an annual fodder crop that can be relied on to return more tons of feed per acre wet season, dry season or normal season, than grain cut green, straw, wild hay or tame grasses. The only crop that will do this is corn. Every farmer who feeds stock should grow a field of corn for winter fodder. It is the heaviest yielding feed crop that can be grown; it is nutritious and palatable. All classes of farm stock will eat corn fodder, and it is good for the land it grows on. Our corn acreage is increasing, but not rapidly enough. It is altogether too important a feed crop to be neglected. A ton of corn fodder can be produced at less cost than any fodder crop grown and ensiled, it makes a succulent milk-producing meat-making food. Cut and cured in the shock it is rather less palatable to stock, but is eaten readily; is a much more desirable feed than straw, and gives variety to the ration.

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The Hon. Price Ellison, of Vernon, B. C., has recently been appointed minister of agriculture for the coast province. Mr. Ellison is one of the pioneer farmers of the Okanagan country, and his appointment is a popular one. Farming in British Columbia has many varied phases, and it is fortunate that at present this branch of the public service comes under the care of a man who thoroughly understands the problems and possibilities of the province.