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Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land. - Lord Chatham.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1915

No. 14

At Home with Henry Glendinning

Something about His Farm, His Herd, and the Man Himself By F. E. ELLIS, EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

66 HENRY Glendinning, Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa." That isn't the way he signs himself. It is the way people refer to the big Ontario farmer, who twenty years ago, discovering what a priceless boon alfalfa : 'ght be to the live stock farmer, went out to preach its merits to his fellow farmers. He brought to his selfappointed mission all the zeal of an apostle in a good cause. No small amount of credit for the widespread interest in alfalfa culture to-day is due to the early efforts of Henry Glendinning, through the agricultural press and from the Institute platform. Hence his title "The Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa," It's a title that means something big and creditable. A man may become a "sir" or a "duke" or a "lord," just because of unusual ability in shifting dollars from the pockets of other folks to his own; coupled, of course, with a degree of willingness to transfer a portion of his ill-gotten gains to the campaign funds of the most influential political party. Of course, all "sirs," "dukes," and "lords" don't get their titles by "ways that are dark and deeds that are shady." Many of them hold their titles because of substantial service to mankind. That's

the way Henry Glendinning secured his title; and few titles there are that are better deserved.

Henry Glendinning has been a prominent figure in the agricultural life of Canada for over a score of years. In that time he has been closely identified with the work of the Dominion Grange, the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and more recently with the United Farmers of Ontario. As an Institute speaker he has travelled Canada from end to end. He was one of the several dairy farmers who united to establish a dairy paper in Canada, and for years has been a director of the company which publishes Farm and Dairy. My own personal acquaintance with the sub-

ject of this sketch extends back only five years. Three years ago we spent two weeks together judging the farms entered in the eastern divisions of Farm and Dairy's Inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition. There were few things about any farm that escaped the keen eye of the farmer from Manilla. Anything from a door swinging on one hinge to a single yellow bloom of perennial sow thistle at the far side of a grain

field were cure to be noted and come up for consideration when that farm was being scored.

I began to wonder just what kind of a farm this man must have who was so keen at picking the weak points in the farms we were inspecting. I had even heard it suggested that the Glendinning farm at Manilla was as carelessly tilled and managed as its owner expected other farms to be perfect. Hence the expectancy with which I looked forward to my first visit to "Rosebank Farm." I have since made two visits to "Rosebank," the first time in the month of June and again a few weeks ago when snow covered the ground and chores constituted the main activity of the farm. On the first visit I had an excellent opportunity to study Mr. Glendinning as a farmer and in the second as a stockman. In both I found that he was in no wise wanting. There may be some Institute speakers of note whose practice is not in line with their preaching, but Henry Glendinning is not one of them. The same principles that he advocates to an Institute audience he practises. To the small details of management he applies the same exactness that I had made note of when we were inspecting the



Jerseys Are Bred for Capacity and Performance Jersey cattle afford a most profitchle market for the big acreasey or affalls he grown at "Rosebank", the farm of Mr. Hy. Glending are not are of the largest type of Jersey cattle, and are profits or first order. The cow seen herewith is dry. Mr. Glen-dinning himself appears in the illustration.

just 42 years ago, a young man in his twenties, only 50 of the 100 acres of his original farm were cleared. The house was the best feature of the farm then. It still stands as good as ever after 52 years of usage; one of the comfortable storey and a half cottages of cut stone that will still be serviceable when the flimsier modern structures now being built will have gone to pieces. But houses are not productive of income unless one has them for rent, and the Glendinning family had to live in theirs. The farm itself was

of a naturally good soil, but badly in need of draining in many places. As a result of 42 years of the application of brain and brawn, Rosebank Farm has now extended its boundaries to include 300 acres of splendid clay loam. The farm buildings have all been built and filled with splendid stock-Jersey cattle, pure-bred Clydesdale horses, pure-bred Berkshire swine, purebred Shropshire sheep, and let us not forget the flock of purebred Rhode Island Red fowl.

Of the 300 acres Mr. Glendinning informed me that 225 acres only had been plowed and all of this is not included in the rotation. Altogether there are 80 acres in permanent pasture, in which the proprietor is a strong believer. Alsike clover, of which



"Rosebank," the Home of Hy. Glendinning, Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa Culture. we is nothing deathy about the buildings on the 200-serv farm of Mr. Glendinning, in Ontario Ont. They are of the substantial, commodisus kind the substantial commodists. The substantial sub os by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

farms of other folks. During the course of my last visit we discussed some of the most important problems of farm management, but most of Mr. Glend'aning's pointed comments on things agricultural must be kept for another time. Here I can describe only briefly the farm and the dairy, through which the greater part of the income is derived.

When Mr. Glendinning moved to Rosebank,

a large acreage is grown for seed, is grown on a three-year rotation. Even alfalfa fields are allowed to remain down only four years. Red clover formerly has been grown on a four-year rotation; from this season on it will be discontinued altogether. Alfalfa has proved itself a better fodder plant and better able to withstand both drought and cold.

(Continued on page 19)